



Misk مسك
مؤسسة محمد بن سلمان
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Foundation

Global Youth Index 2024



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Preface

Today's youth hold unparalleled potential, serving as catalysts for a brighter, more prosperous future. Yet they stand at a pivotal crossroads, navigating a landscape shaped by rapid technological advancements, economic volatility, escalating mental health challenges, and urgent environmental crisis, all demanding resilience adaptability and innovative thinking to build a sustainable and thriving future.

With nearly 1.6 billion individuals aged 18 to 30 – close to 20% of the global population – their empowerment and wellbeing are critical for both their growth and the long-term sustainability of societies worldwide.

At the Mohammed bin Salman Foundation "Misk", we strive to create an environment where young Saudi talents can thrive, shaping the future of Saudi Arabia and making an impact on the world.

By prioritizing youth empowerment, we aim to cultivate individuals capable of addressing global challenges with sustainable solutions and driving meaningful change.

The **Global Youth Index (GYI)** stands as a cornerstone of Misk's mission. In its third edition, **GYI 2024** highlights progress, identifies critical gaps, and provides actionable insights to foster impactful collaboration.

Youth are not only the **visionaries of tomorrow**, but also dynamic contributors to shaping the world we live in today. Together, we can empower this generation to build a prosperous, innovative, and sustainable future for all. We urge leaders across policy, business, and civil society to leverage the insights of GY2024 to **drive impactful collaboration**.

Dr. Badr Al Badr
CEO - Mohammed bin Salman Foundation "Misk"



Index Validation Summary

The third edition of the Global Youth Index (GYI) is strengthened by a thorough validation process, which involved the contribution of three external experts from the field of composite indices to support and validate the strategic and methodological development process of the index. The validation process and its results are summarized in this document, authored by the index validation panel members:



Dr. Jennifer Blanke

Economic Development and Development Finance Expert, Independent Board Chair; former WEF Chief Economist with responsibility for the Global Competitiveness Report and other indexes



Dr. Milorad Kovacevic

Statistician, Former Chief Statistician, United Nations Development Program; former lead of the UNDP Human Development Index



Dr. Stefan Andreas Sperlich -

Professor for Statistics, University of Geneva; author of Coursera course on Global Statistics – Composite Indices for International Comparisons

The objective of conducting a thorough validation process via an external and independent panel was to ensure the **robustness, accuracy, and credibility of the third edition of the Global Youth Index** and that the index can be used reliably by a multi-stakeholder audience, including policymakers, and referenced as a tool and dataset about the state of youth development in 40 countries across the world.

The validation of the GYI used a validation framework including six key dimensions for the review process. The validation panel applied a scoring system on an ascending scale of 1 to 5 to assess the different dimensions. The dimensions with an average score

below 2 are to be improved, 3 to 4 are satisfactory and meet expectations, and the score of 5 means above expectations. The experts also provided constructive feedback on short-term considerations with suggested immediate actions for the third edition of the index, as well as additional long-term suggestions to be considered for the future editions of the GYI.

Overall, the index validation panel provided positive feedback on the methodology of the GYI 2024. The average score of the three experts, including all six dimensions of the validation after the two phases, is 4.5 out of 5. The details of the validation process can be found in the Appendix.

Executive Summary

What is the GYI?

The Global Youth Index (GYI) measures the factors that determine youth development around the world. Youth development is understood as the process that prepares a young person to meet the challenges of a potentially complex future and achieve their full potential. It is a responsibility shared by families, youth leaders, policymakers, the private sector and non-profits.

Now in its third edition, the GYI helps stakeholders to work together on advancing youth development by making comparisons across nations and over time, identifying best practices, and highlighting opportunities for improvement.


The GYI assesses 40 countries, considering data, policy assessments, and young people’s perceptions. The overall score combines six domains of youth development: Education & Skills, Entrepreneurship & Employment, Global Citizenship & Leadership, Health & Wellbeing, National Ecosystem, and Readiness for Emerging Trends.


To facilitate meaningful comparisons, the GYI categorizes countries by income levels and share of young people (aged 18 to 30) to obtain four groups:


1	Pioneers	high-income, <19% youth
2	Accelerators	high-income, >19% youth
3	Navigators	middle-income, <19% youth
4	Explorers	middle-income, >19% youth


GYI in numbers


 **52.3 out of 100** is the overall index average score, revealing a room for improvement globally to ensure adequate youth development.


 **70%** of youth say they can use generative AI for simple tasks, showing how young people globally can quickly adopt new technologies.


 **41,272** youth aged 18-30 years were surveyed for the GYI across the 40 countries.

 **27** of the 40 GYI countries have youth digital literacy policies in place, though many should do more to monitor implementation.

 **0.92** correlation coefficient between the Education & Skills domain and the overall GYI score, showing the central importance of investing in long-term quality education.

 **61%** of youth surveyed had participated in an internship – an 11-point increase from the survey in 2022 – with youth in Middle Eastern countries most likely to say their internship was useful.

 **80%** of countries covered in the last edition of GYI improved their Education & Skills score in this edition – encouragingly, youth around the world are now achieving similar levels of basic skills.


 **70%** of young people say they are engaged in some way in addressing climate change – though awareness levels are even higher, pointing to the need to foster more meaningful ways for youth to take action.

GYI 2024 Results

Rank	Categorization	Region	Country	Global Youth Index 2024 Scores
1	Pioneers	Europe	 United Kingdom	63.9
2	Pioneers	Europe	 Germany	63.8
3	Pioneers	Europe	 Denmark	63.6
4	Pioneers	Europe	 Sweden	62.8
5	Pioneers	Asia	 Australia	62.6
6	Pioneers	Americas	 Canada	61.7
7	Pioneers	Europe	 France	60.9
8	Accelerators	Middle East	 United Arab Emirates (UAE)	59.6
9	Pioneers	Asia	 South Korea	59.1
10	Pioneers	Americas	 United States	59.0
11	Navigators	Asia	 China	58.9
12	Pioneers	Europe	 Spain	58.6
13	Pioneers	Europe	 Italy	57.5
14	Accelerators	Middle East	 Saudi Arabia	56.3
15	Pioneers	Asia	 Japan	55.8
16	Accelerators	Middle East	 Oman	53.6
17	Explorers	Asia	 India	53.0
18	Navigators	Asia	 Türkiye	52.8
19	Explorers	Middle East	 Thailand	51.9
20	Explorers	Americas	 Brazil	51.5
=21	Explorers	Asia	 Indonesia	50.9
=21	Navigators	Asia	 Philippines	50.9
23	Explorers	Asia	 Vietnam	50.6
24	Explorers	Americas	 Colombia	49.3
25	Explorers	Africa	 Kenya	49.1
26	Explorers	Africa	 South Africa	48.7
27	Pioneers	Europe	 Mexico	48.3
28	Explorers	Americas	 Argentina	47.9
29	Explorers	Americas	 Russian Federation	47.7
30	Navigators	Europe	 Ukraine	47.4
31	Explorers	Middle East	 Jordan	46.6
32	Explorers	Africa	 Egypt, Arab Rep.	46.2
33	Explorers	Asia	 Uzbekistan	45.4
34	Explorers	Africa	 Ghana	44.6
35	Explorers	Africa	 Morocco	44.5
36	Explorers	Africa	 Nigeria	43.3
37	Explorers	Africa	 Bangladesh	42.6
38	Explorers	Asia	 Tanzania	42.4
39	Navigators	Africa	 Algeria	41.0
40	Explorers	Asia	 Pakistan	39.6

The most important global issues for young people are **(1) climate change, (2) poverty, and (3) unemployment.**

Highlights by domain

Domain	Leader		Key insight
Education & Skills	Australia		Work-based learning and vocational programs are critical to preparing youth for the future.
Entrepreneurship & Employment	UAE		Governments can create jobs and growth by nurturing a conducive environment for young entrepreneurs.
Global citizenship & Leadership	Germany		Educational curricula must do more to encourage a sense of responsibility for global challenges.
Health & Wellbeing	Italy		A comprehensive approach is needed to mental and physical wellbeing that accounts for cultural dynamics.
National Ecosystem	UK		From encouraging innovation to improving connectivity, wider policies are the bedrock of youth development.
Readiness for Emerging Trends	Canada		Countries need to identify their future strengths – whether AI, green skills, community, or culture.

Key findings

The overall scores show a worrying lack of progress since the last edition. The challenges facing youth are growing, but there is no similar increase in attention being given to preparing young people to face those challenges.

Youth development is not all about availability of resources. All the top 10 countries are classified as high-income by the World Bank. However, some countries significantly outperform their GDP per capita – notably China, India, and Indonesia – showing that how resources are utilized also matters.

Every country can find opportunities to improve. The leading countries in the GYI often underperform in areas such as mental health, community participation, and global citizenship education.

Social stigma is a barrier to discussing mental health around the world. Youth who feel better off are more open to discussing their mental health challenges, but even at the highest income level a majority say they are not fully comfortable talking about their problems with those around them.

Few countries are blazing a trail on youth entrepreneurship, such as Oman, UAE, and Saudi Arabia, reflecting strong central government policies over the past decade. However, they need to improve availability of financing to enable youth entrepreneurs to fulfil their potential.

Countries should identify specific areas where their youth can excel, and tailor education and training accordingly.

These areas could include renewable energy, information technology, or creative industries.

More countries with young populations should consider prioritizing green skills. The top 20 on readiness for the green economy already include Colombia, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Nigeria, Türkiye, Brazil, and the UAE.

Few countries are doing enough to prepare youth for the AI age. All the other countries in the GYI lag behind the US, the UK, Australia, and Canada on readiness for AI, which is expected to affect half of all jobs in the next five years.

More efforts are needed to support young women to thrive in a digital world. Young men outperform women across all digital skills assessed, pointing to the need to step up inclusive efforts to bridge the gender divide.

Youth development is about well-rounded, comprehensive support. No single aspect of the GYI is enough on its own – all are important, at the aggregate level, to create meaningful opportunities for youth.

All stakeholders have their role in empowering youth. Policymakers must recognize the long-term economic necessity of youth development, companies must provide supportive work environments and opportunities for leadership, civil society should work on youth engagement, and youth themselves should align around shared goals to make their voices heard.

Recommendations

Accelerator countries have built a solid entrepreneurial infrastructure, but financing gaps still limit young entrepreneurs. Enhanced financial support is needed to unlock their full potential.

Explorer countries can tap into the green economy, which has the potential to create 20 million jobs in middle-income economies by 2030. Strategic investments in renewable energy and sustainable agriculture can provide meaningful youth employment.

Navigator countries must leverage their strong education systems to prepare youth for the future. As populations age, it's crucial to equip young people with the knowledge needed for economic revitalization.

Pioneer countries should adopt more holistic youth development strategies. Focusing on health, community participation, and global citizenship education is essential, as they currently fall below the index average in these areas.



Chapter 1

Introduction

Young people represent hope for a brighter future, but all around the world they face challenges in reaching their full potential. Disruption caused by rapid technological, social, environmental, economic and cultural change is creating uncertainty that makes it harder for youth to navigate their paths.

Preparing young people for the future is a shared responsibility, extending beyond parents and families to include governments and other stakeholders. This collective effort must go beyond traditional education, also embracing health, job readiness, and meaningful community involvement. With this holistic support, young people can drive innovation and sustainable economic development, bringing fresh ideas and energy to reshape industries and revitalize communities.

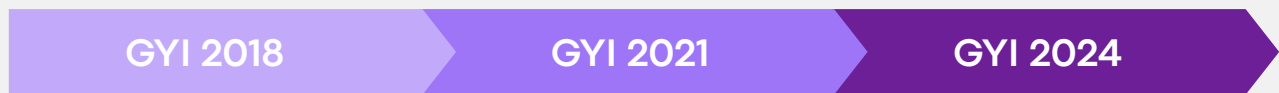
Now is the time to invest in young people. Supporting the next generation can secure the long-term development and prosperity of our societies. As the United Nations Youth Strategy emphasizes, “Young people’s empowerment, development, and engagement is an end in itself, as well as a means to build a better world.”¹ However, to position this issue as a priority, youth policies and outcomes need to be measured and compared in a way that enables more informed discussions and decisions.

1.1 What Is GYI?

Snapshot of GYI progress over time

Previous versions of the GYI

Now



GYI purpose: Support youth development decision-making and motivate change by providing an evidence base.

25 countries

5 domains

25 secondary indicators

21 survey indicators

7 policy indicators

25K
Survey respondents

30 countries

2 sub-indices
with 8 domains

64 secondary indicators

34 survey indicators

27 policy indicators

31.5K
Survey respondents

40 countries

6 domains

85 secondary indicators

37 survey indicators

29 policy indicators

41K
Survey respondents



The Global Youth Index (GYI) was initiated by Misk in 2018 and measures the factors that determine youth development around the world. Youth development is understood as the process that prepares a young person to meet the challenges of a potentially complex future and achieve their full potential. This includes (i) being knowledgeable, (ii) being healthy, (iii) being enabled to participate in the life of community and in processes

of the society, and (iv) having enhanced opportunities through work, access to productive resources and a conducive environment for youth to thrive.

The objective of the GYI is to provide a tool for stakeholders including policymakers, researchers, educators, and young people themselves to advance youth development by:



Facilitating meaningful comparisons across nations, enabling the identification of best practices, highlighting opportunities for improvement and tracking progress over time



Raising awareness of the importance and societal benefits of supporting youth



Promoting collaboration and informed decision-making by providing a common framework for youth development, encouraging different stakeholders to align their efforts, track progress and drive targeted impactful actions



Now in its third edition, GYI 2024 assesses youth preparedness across 40 countries by combining output measures of secondary data in key areas with assessments of national policies and young people’s perceptions.

1.2 Index Methodology

The GYI was developed using the Horizon Group index-building methodology, which follows the OECD Handbook for Composite Indicators.² Building on GYI 2022, the GYI 2024 research process involved eight steps:

- 1 **Literature review and background research** to understand the latest developments and identify emerging areas that influence youth development.
- 2 **Audit of GYI 2022** to assess if it remains comprehensive and if indicators are current and effective for the concepts being measured.
- 3 **Focus group discussion** with international youth experts to provide suggestions and guidance on the next edition.
- 4 **Revised index definition and framework** based on insights obtained from the previous steps, including updates to address new topics.
- 5 **Data collection and cleaning** by retrieving and vetting quantitative information from secondary sources, conducting surveys, and performing policy research.
- 6 **Indicator score calculation** by normalizing data, estimating missing values, and determining overall scores.
- 7 **Aggregation of indicator scores** to compute the overall GYI.
- 8 **Internal and external validation of the overall index results.** Quality assurance and robustness checks were conducted to ensure the appropriateness of the framework and weighting structure used in the index. The research process as well as the index accuracy and reliability, was also validated by external experts (see Validation in Appendix A).

The GYI framework is structured into six equally weighted domains that each capture a distinct aspect of youth development, and together offer a comprehensive perspective on the challenges and opportunities that young people face today. The Education & Skills domain captures the level of access to quality education and the education policies in effect to advance traditional and future-ready skills. The Entrepreneurship & Employment domain measures the dynamics of the entrepreneurial ecosystem and employment opportunities for youth in the economies. The Global Citizenship & Leadership domain captures the level of exposure to key global experiences and the supporting national youth strategies and policies that are to prepare youth for international participation. The Health & Wellbeing domain measures the physical and mental health of youth, as well as the health and

wellbeing policies in place in the countries. The National Ecosystem domain showcases the countries overall – not youth-specific – level of innovation capacity, economic dynamism, quality of infrastructure & connectivity, as well as security & governance. The last new domain, Readiness For Emerging Trends, captures youth readiness for the green economy, for the AI-age, and the level of creativity, cultural and community engagement and participation.

1 Education & Skills →

- i Access to quality education
- ii Education policies

2 Entrepreneurship & Employment →

- i Entrepreneurial ecosystem
- ii Employment

3 Global Citizenship & Leadership →

- i Exposure to key experiences
- ii Youth strategies and participation

4 Health & Wellbeing →

- i Health of country's youth
- ii Health & wellbeing policies

5 National Ecosystem →

- i Innovation capacity
- ii Economic dynamism
- iii Infrastructure & connectivity
- iv Security & governance

6 Readiness For Emerging Trends →

- i Readiness for the green economy
- ii Readiness for AI-age
- iii Creativity & culture
- iv Community participation



The GYI includes 151 indicators, of which 85 are from recognized international organizations such as the World Bank, IMF, UNESCO, and ITU; 37 are from the Global Youth Survey;³ and 29 are from Horizon Group policy assessments. The detailed list of indicators can be found in the Appendix.

Figure 1: Country coverage of GYI 2024

Figure 1 shows the 40 countries covered in GYI 2024: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Türkiye, United Kingdom, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates (UAE), United States, Uzbekistan and Vietnam.⁴

These 40 countries account for

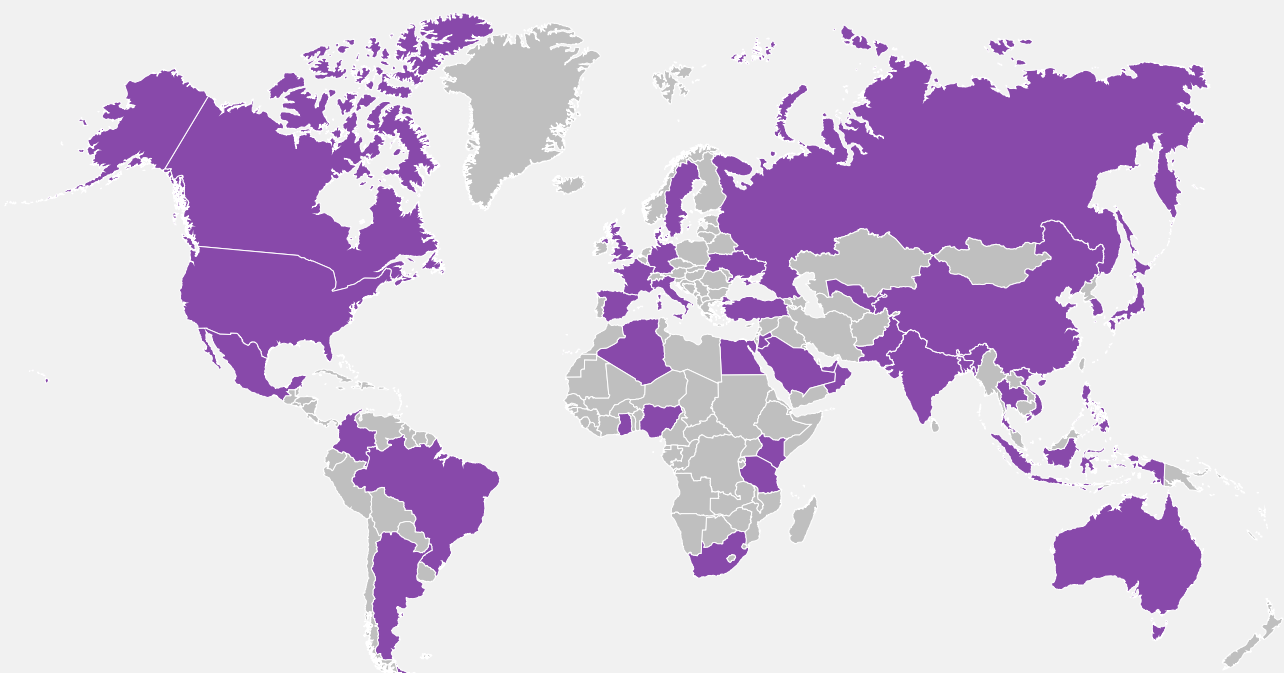


of global youth (18-30 years old)⁵

and



of the world's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)⁶ (based on 2023 data).



Source: GYI 2024

1.3 Country Categorization

The extended set of countries provided a new lens to analyze the GYI findings, reflecting countries' share of young people in total population and income levels. Both factors play an important role in the types of policies that can be implemented and the opportunities offered to youth. We hope that this lens of analysis will help stakeholders and decision-makers to interpret and apply GYI results by comparing countries with similar contexts.

Countries are clustered into four groups based on two criteria:

- 1 Over or under 19% of the population aged 18 to 30, according to UNPD World Population Prospects;⁷ and
- 2 High-income or middle-income, as defined by the World Bank.⁸

As shown in Table 1, this results in four country categories that are noted as follows: Pioneers, Accelerators, Navigators, and Explorers. This country categorization is used only for the purposes of the result analysis and does not influence the country scores.

Table 1: Categorization of GYI 2024 countries for analysis based on youth population share and income level

Pioneers	Accelerators	Navigators	Explorers
High income, youth share less than 19%	High income, youth share greater than 19%	Middle income, youth share less than 19%	Middle income, youth share greater than 19%
Australia	Oman	Algeria	Argentina
Canada	Saudi Arabia	China	Bangladesh
Denmark	UAE	Thailand	Brazil
France		Ukraine	Colombia
Germany		Vietnam	Egypt
Italy			Ghana
Japan			India
South Korea			Indonesia
Russian Federation			Jordan
Spain			Kenya
Sweden			Mexico
United Kingdom			Morocco
United States			Nigeria
			Pakistan
			Philippines
			South Africa
			Tanzania
			Türkiye
			Uzbekistan

1.4 GYI 2024 Results

The index results (see Table 2 below) highlight low scores across the board on an ascending scale from 0 to 100, with the United Kingdom leading with a score of 63.9. The index reveals a global struggle in adequately ensuring youth development.

Table 2: Global Youth Index 2024 overall results by country categorization and region level

Rank	Categorization	Region	Country	Global Youth Index 2024 Scores
1	Pioneers	Europe	 United Kingdom	63.9
2	Pioneers	Europe	 Germany	63.8
3	Pioneers	Europe	 Denmark	63.6
4	Pioneers	Europe	 Sweden	62.8
5	Pioneers	Asia	 Australia	62.6
6	Pioneers	Americas	 Canada	61.7
7	Pioneers	Europe	 France	60.9
8	Accelerators	Middle East	 UAE	59.6
9	Pioneers	Asia	 South Korea	59.1
10	Pioneers	Americas	 United States	59.0
11	Navigators	Asia	 China	58.9
12	Pioneers	Europe	 Spain	58.6
13	Pioneers	Europe	 Italy	57.5
14	Accelerators	Middle East	 Saudi Arabia	56.3
15	Pioneers	Asia	 Japan	55.8
16	Accelerators	Middle East	 Oman	53.6
17	Explorers	Asia	 India	53.0
18	Navigators	Asia	 Türkiye	52.8
19	Explorers	Middle East	 Thailand	51.9
20	Explorers	Americas	 Brazil	51.5
=21	Explorers	Asia	 Indonesia	50.9
=21	Navigators	Asia	 Philippines	50.9
23	Explorers	Asia	 Vietnam	50.6
24	Explorers	Americas	 Colombia	49.3
25	Explorers	Africa	 Kenya	49.1
26	Explorers	Africa	 South Africa	48.7
27	Pioneers	Europe	 Mexico	48.3
28	Explorers	Americas	 Argentina	47.9
29	Explorers	Americas	 Russian Federation	47.7
30	Navigators	Europe	 Ukraine	47.4
31	Explorers	Middle East	 Jordan	46.6
32	Explorers	Africa	 Egypt, Arab Rep.	46.2
33	Explorers	Asia	 Uzbekistan	45.4
34	Explorers	Africa	 Ghana	44.6
35	Explorers	Africa	 Morocco	44.5
36	Explorers	Africa	 Nigeria	43.3
37	Explorers	Africa	 Bangladesh	42.6
38	Explorers	Asia	 Tanzania	42.4
39	Navigators	Africa	 Algeria	41.0
40	Explorers	Asia	 Pakistan	39.6

Chapter 2

GYI: A Global Outlook

Technological, social, environmental, economic and cultural transformations are advancing around the world. Preparing youth for emerging trends is key to unlocking their potential for success.

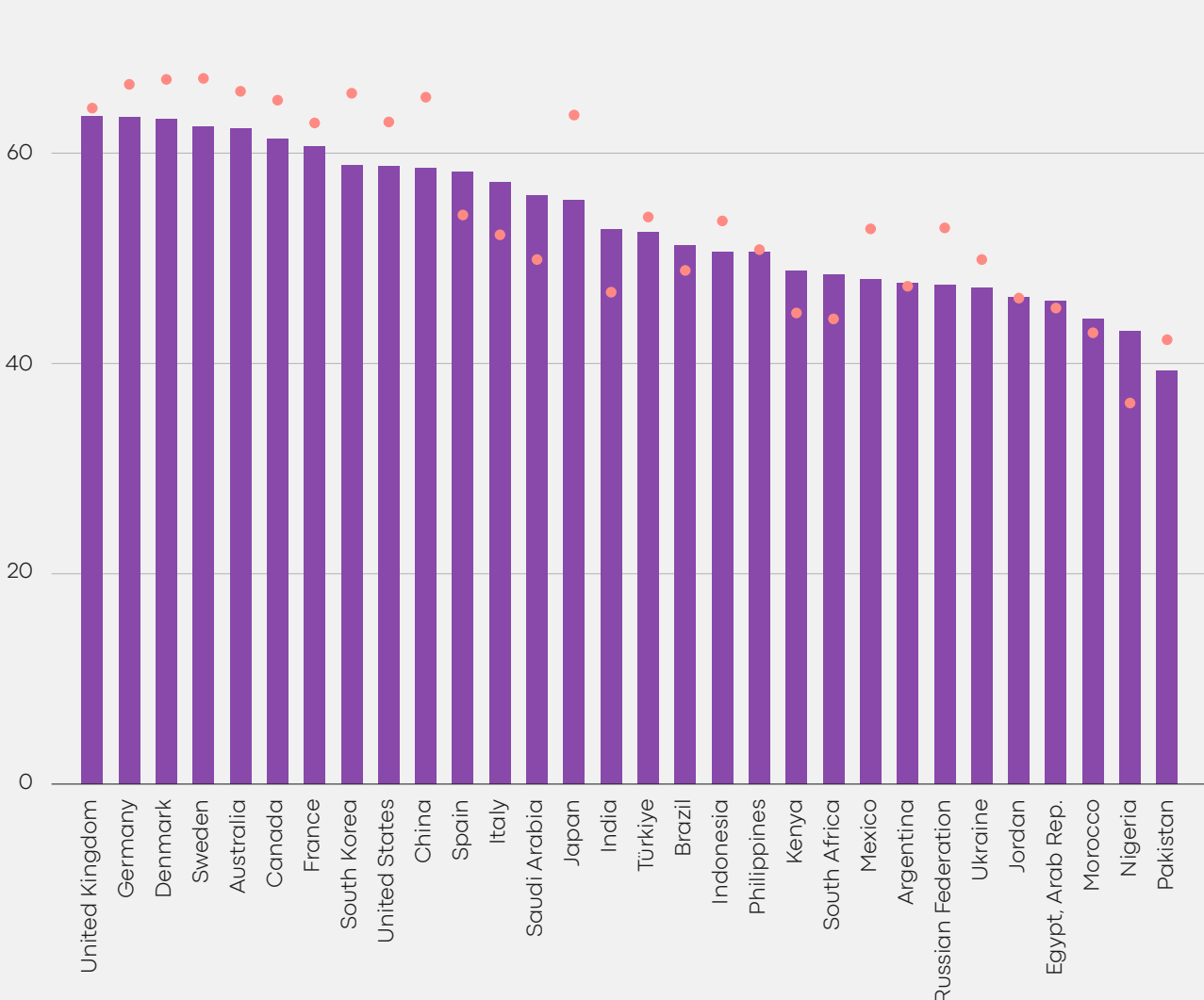
Low average GYI scores and lack of strong performance across youth development areas should not be a surprise.

The World Bank Development Report argued as far back as 2007, “policies directed at young people often fail” due to the absence of cross-sectoral strategies for influencing youth transitions. Moreover, the cohesive approach with transparent accountability lines to monitor youth outcomes are also absent, and great visions placed

into youth strategies fail to materialize.⁹ Yet, the trend is worrisome. Comparing countries (only the 30 covered countries) from 2022 to now, the top performing countries have seen their performance retract (see Figure 2). Youth seem to have fallen out of the global priority agenda in the past years, but youth development cannot afford setbacks when technological, social, environmental, and cultural shifts are rapidly reshaping our societies.

Figure 2: Change in GYI scores in 2024 vs 2022

■ GYI 2024 ● GYI 2022



Source: GYI 2024

Young people across the world deserve to be better prepared for the future.

To ensure youth can thrive in our fast-changing environment, countries must focus on future readiness

by preparing youth for technological change and the sustainability transition – through advances in fields like AI and green infrastructure – with strong social capital fostered by community participation and cultural engagement (Box 1). These fast-evolving global trends

must be embraced by all for present and future prosperity. Therefore, the need for effective youth development that prepares young people for seizing and driving these trends is more urgent than ever. The GYI captures these developments with its new domain, Readiness For Emerging Trends.

Box 1: The Rationale For Future Readiness

Young people are at the forefront of global trends and transformations that are redefining work, relationships, and personal identity, bringing new opportunities and challenges and changing what it means to find purpose and belonging. Four trends overwhelmingly stand out in the literature about youth development. In the world of work, the **rise of AI** and the **green economy** are impacting the types of available employment and requiring youth to acquire new skills to remain competitive in a rapidly changing environment. AI-specific roles are expected to account for 22.5% of the workforce by 2035, and the

green economy is projected to create 28.8 million jobs by 2030.¹⁰ Beyond the changes in the labor market, fostering **creativity and cultural expression**, as well as active **community participation**, have become essential for young people to build connections, find belonging, and empower them to shape their communities positively in an increasingly fragmented and fast-paced world. By engaging in these areas, young people also cultivate essential human skills such as initiative, emotional intelligence, and proactivity, which are increasingly recognized as vital in today’s tech-driven world.

The results from the GYI show that youth in most countries are insufficiently prepared to thrive in a world shaped by emerging trends, with an average score of less than 50 across the 40 countries and no country excelling across all four sub-domains of the Readiness For Emerging Trends domain. Every country has significant room for improvement in at least one area. For instance,

while the US scores well in Readiness for the AI age (78.4), it underperforms in Creativity & Culture (29.6). As shown in Figure 3, which highlights how even the top performers show uneven results, no country is fully equipping its youth to navigate all aspects of the future landscape, re-affirming the global gap in youth preparedness.

Figure 3: Performance of top 10 countries in sub-domains of the Readiness For Emerging Trends domain

Country	Readiness for the green Economy	Readiness for AI-age	Creativity & culture	Community participation
Canada	68.4	74.5	61.0	51.0
Australia	65.2	75.6	53.8	58.4
UK	69.1	77.3	52.1	49.0
Denmark	63.8	66.0	57.4	57.5
Spain	64.6	67.8	64.0	45.6
Germany	64.5	65.8	51.7	48.5
Sweden	67.6	64.5	49.0	48.1
France	65.2	62.4	54.7	41.6
South Korea	60.2	66.2	51.4	43.4
United States	61.6	78.4	29.6	50.9

Source: GYI 2024

Countries appear to be focusing on preparing young people for selected emerging trends rather than all of them. Northern Europe (including Sweden) emphasizes the green economy, Southern Europe (such as Spain and Italy) focuses on creativity and culture, the US prioritizes AI readiness, and the MENA region promotes community participation. This approach aligns with national strengths: Northern Europe emphasizes sustainability as highlighted by OECD Climate Action Monitor which

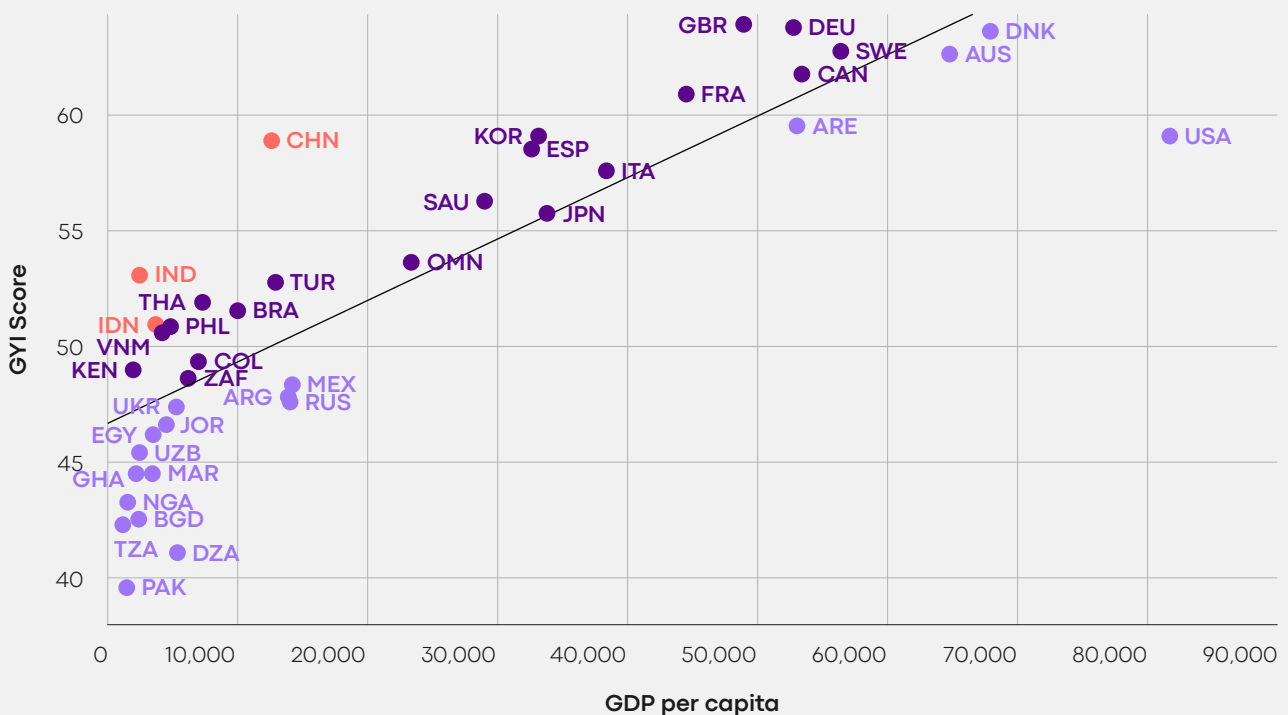
highlights Nordic countries such as Sweden as best performers,¹¹ Southern Europe has long incentivized creativity and culture from its long terms commitment to design and heritage sites,¹² US is at the forefront of AI as identified by the Tortoise Global AI Index 2024,¹³ finally, the MENA region has long standing transitions of community participation. The low scores in GYI 2024 emphasize the gap between the growing need to prepare youth for the future in a world where reality is changing rapidly.

Although youth development remains strongly tied to income levels, all countries have the potential to improve youth development through targeted youth policy interventions.

Income levels are a more important driver of performance than size of youth population, given that among the top 10, all countries are classified as a high-income economy by the World Bank. Overall, GYI scores are strongly correlated with GDP per capita (0.86). Higher GDP per capita may mean greater resources available for education, health care, and social services, which are essential for fostering a supportive environment for young people. However, economic growth alone does not determine a nation’s success in youth development: how these resources are utilized also has a significant impact, along with the strength of community ties and cultural attitudes.

Countries that are overperforming relative to GDP may hold lessons for their peers. Countries positioned well above the trend line in Figure 4 – including China, India, and Indonesia – are doing better at equipping youth for the future than their economic development levels would predict, which could lead to higher income levels in the long run. Economies below the trend line may need to invest more wisely in youth to maintain their income levels. Countries with lower GDP per capita show more variation around the trend line, suggesting that how resources are allocated matters even more when these resources are limited.

Figure 4: Correlation between GYI 2024 performance vs GDP per capita



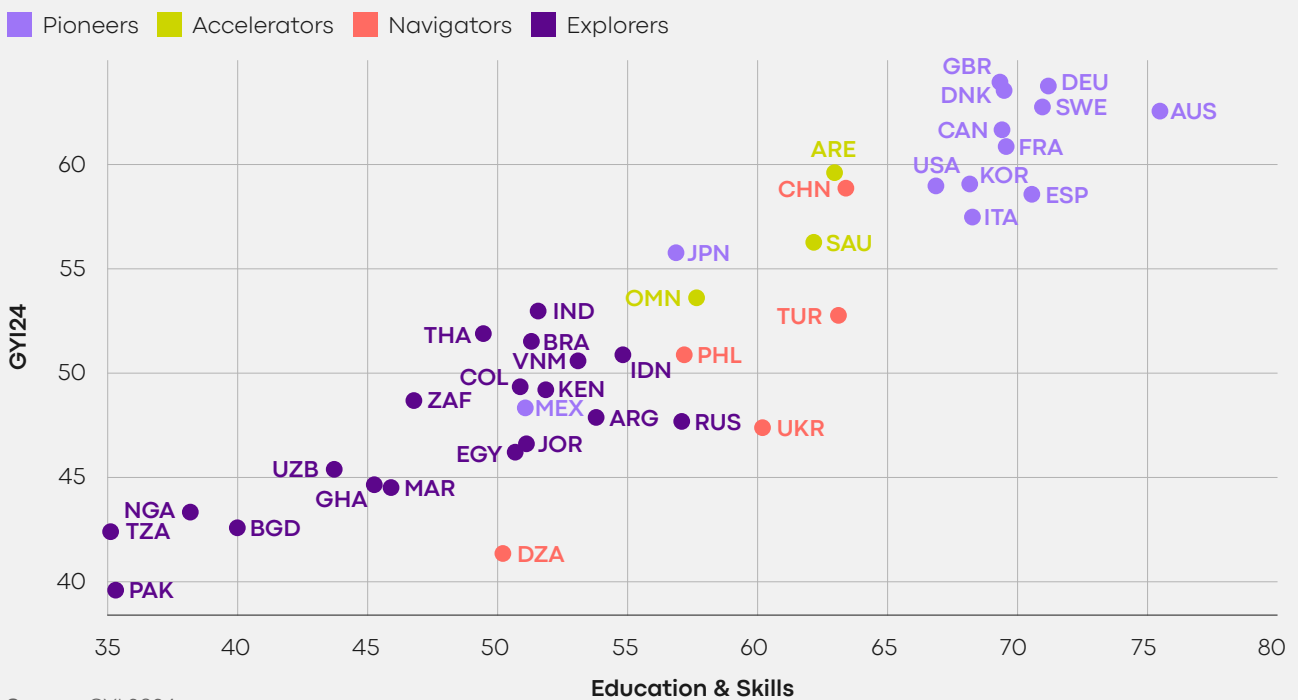
Source: Authors’ calculations **Note:** Data used: GDP per Capita from the World Bank; GYI 2024 from Horizon calculations.
 Algeria (DZA), Argentina (ARG), Australia (AUS), Bangladesh (BGD), Brazil (BRA), Canada (CAN), China (CHN), Colombia (COL), Denmark (DNK), Egypt, Arab Rep. (EGY), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), Ghana (GHA), India (IND), Indonesia (IDN), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Jordan (JOR), Kenya (KEN), Korea, Rep. (KOR), Mexico (MEX), Morocco (MAR), Nigeria (NGA), Oman (OMN), Pakistan (PAK), Philippines (PHL), Russian Federation (RUS), Saudi Arabia (SAU), South Africa (ZAF), Spain (ESP), Sweden (SWE), Tanzania (TZA), Thailand (THA), Türkiye (TUR), Ukraine (UKR), United Arab Emirates (ARE), United Kingdom (GBR), United States (USA), Uzbekistan (UZB), Vietnam (VNM).



Countries looking to “punch above their weight” should start by investing in long-term quality education – one of the most impactful actions available to support youth development, according to GYI results. Indeed, the Education & Skills domain is closely correlated with the overall GYI score, with a coefficient of 0.92¹⁴ (Figure 5). Studies show that early and sustained investments in education and training increase people’s income levels across lifetimes.¹⁵ Given that GYI results reveal comparable rates of K-12 enrolment across countries, it is essential for these nations to now prioritize the quality and duration of education to maximize its impact.

78% of young people in the Global Youth Survey say that Education & Skills is key for preparing the youth of their country for the future. Close to half of young people surveyed stated that their education has prepared them with the skills necessary to lead in their community or work environment and solve problems they encounter in a creative manner or collaborative with together with others.

Figure 5: Correlation between GYI 2024 and Education & Skills domain



Source: GYI 2024

Algeria (DZA), Argentina (ARG), Australia (AUS), Bangladesh (BGD), Brazil (BRA), Canada (CAN), China (CHN), Colombia (COL), Denmark (DNK), Egypt (EGY), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), Ghana (GHA), India (IND), Indonesia (IDN), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Jordan (JOR), Kenya (KEN), Korea, Rep. (KOR), Mexico (MEX), Morocco (MAR), Nigeria (NGA), Oman (OMN), Pakistan (PAK), Philippines (PHL), Russian Federation (RUS), Saudi Arabia (SAU), South Africa (ZAF), Spain (ESP), Sweden (SWE), Tanzania (TZA), Thailand (THA), Türkiye (TUR), Ukraine (UKR), United Arab Emirates (ARE), United Kingdom (GBR), United States (USA), Uzbekistan (UZB), Vietnam (VNM).

Core foundational learning matters most.

As foundational skills, such as numeracy, communication, writing, problem solving or teamwork, are cross-cutting, equipping young people with them will ensure they are capable of adjusting to emerging trends and shifts in the world of work. The most-used education access metrics seem to be the most predictive of youth development: learning-adjusted mean years of schooling developed

by the World Bank¹⁶ and access to tertiary education are among the indicators most closely correlated with the GYI score, with coefficients of 0.82 and 0.75 respectively. The importance of foundational learning for all was reinforced by young people themselves with *The Youth Declaration*, a groundbreaking charter presented at the 2022 Transforming Education Summit (Box 2).¹⁷

Box 2: Youth at the helm: A bold vision for transforming education

The **Youth Declaration on Transforming Education** is a result of consulting half a million youth across diverse backgrounds. It outlines young people’s collective vision for transforming education globally, emphasizing the urgent need for inclusive, accessible, and quality education to empower youth.

Key priorities include addressing systemic inequalities, integrating climate action and digital skills into

curricula, and ensuring education promotes peace, gender equality, and sustainable development.

The declaration calls for governments, institutions, and stakeholders to commit to meaningful youth participation in decision-making and allocate resources equitably to achieve these goals. It is a bold call to action, putting young people at the forefront of educational reform.

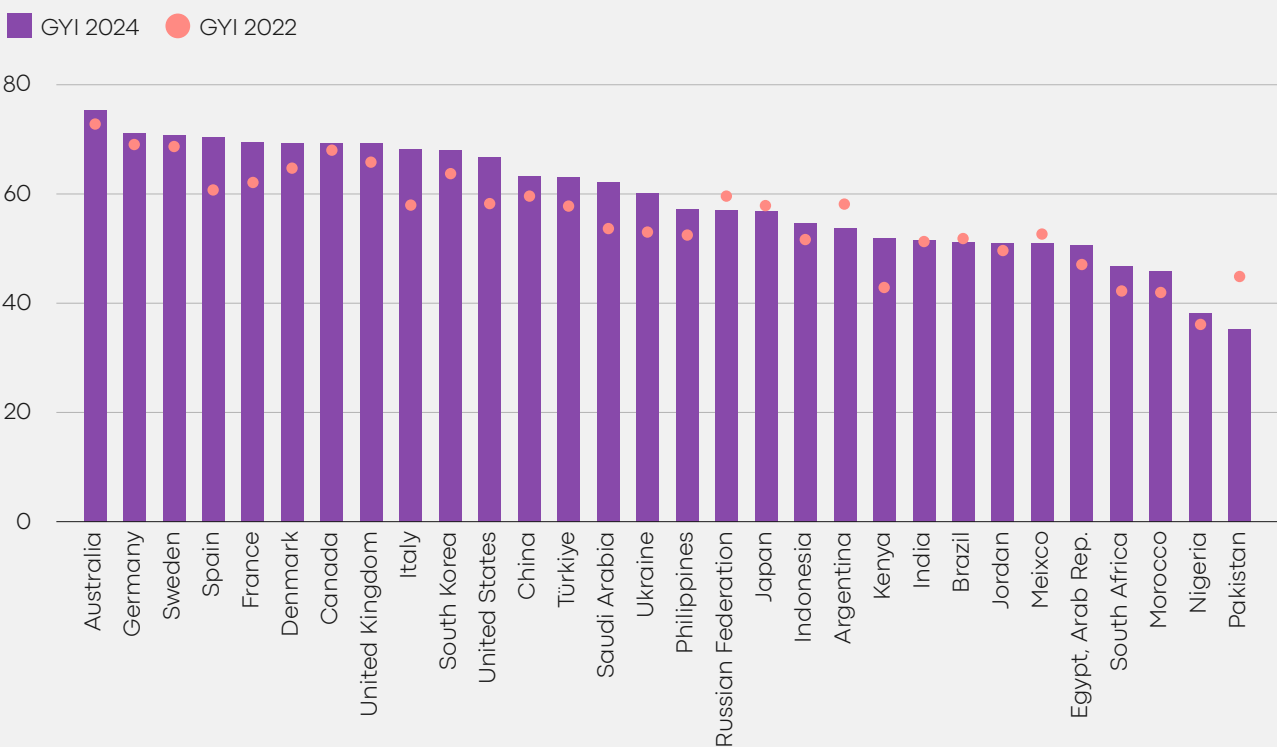
Progress is happening

Nearly all countries improved on the Education & Skills domain since the previous edition of the GYI in 2022

(Figure 6), though countries with a higher share of young people tended to improve at a slower pace despite higher

government expenditure. This is likely because higher youth populations often face systemic barriers that make scaling programs more complex and less impactful.

Figure 6: Performance of original GYI 30 countries in Education & Skills domain 2022 vs 2024













Source: GYI 2024

The progress experienced by countries with larger youth shares has not been limited to the education domains.

This year’s GYI results find that Explorers and Accelerators have more dynamic ecosystems and are progressing faster than most Pioneer countries. As shown in Table 3, seven of the 10 countries that have improved the most

in their GYI score in this edition are Explorers and one is an Accelerator. This data suggests that young people living in middle-income economies are experiencing better conditions and that the catch-up to Pioneers is within reach.

Table 3: Countries with the greatest increase in GYI scores from 2022 to 2024¹⁸

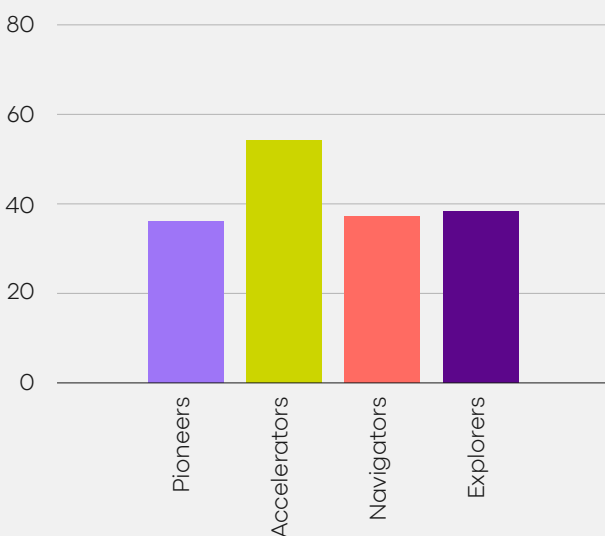
Rank	Country	Country categorization
1	 Nigeria	Explorers
2	 Saudi Arabia	Accelerators
3	 India	Explorers
4	 Italy	Pioneers
5	 Spain	Pioneers
6	 Kenya	Explorers
7	 South Africa	Explorers
8	 Brazil	Explorers
9	 Morocco	Explorers
10	 Egypt, Arab Rep.	Explorers

Targeted youth policies and strategies have helped Accelerators close the gap with Pioneers. Accelerator countries are making remarkable strides in providing opportunities for youth. This progress is largely due to central government policies over the past decade. These nations have strategically allocated financial and policy resources to support an environment conducive to youth entrepreneurship, driving entrepreneurial activity and innovation, and empowering their substantial youth

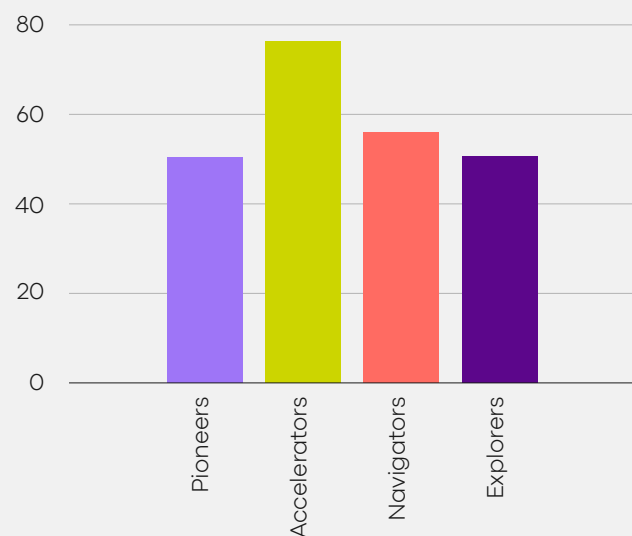
populations not just to seek jobs but to create them. Studies conclude that these government support policies have both direct and indirect impact on productive entrepreneurship.¹⁹ As a result, Accelerator countries have the advantage in cultivating leadership experiences and creating a supportive environment for youth entrepreneurship, as highlighted by their performance in the “legal and social framework for new businesses” (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Performance in leadership experience for youth and legal and social framework for new businesses by country categorization

Leadership experiences



Legal and social framework for new businesses



Source: GYI 2024

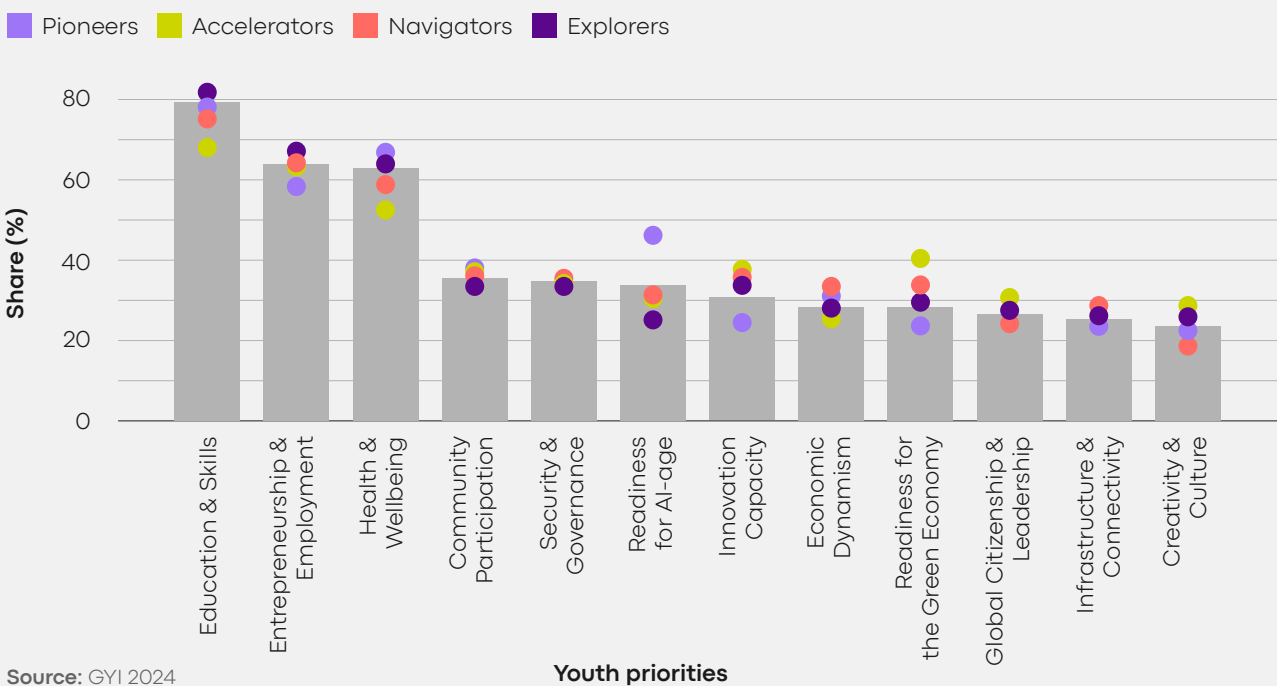


Insights from GYI provide a way forward. By investing now in quality education and implementing targeted strategies to enhance youth preparedness, countries can ensure that their young people are ready to thrive and become the innovators and leaders of tomorrow.

Youth universally prioritize Education & Skills, Entrepreneurship & Employment, and Health & Wellbeing, which indicates the recognition for foundational needs for personal and societal development, reflecting their desire for quality education and access to healthcare,

and for securing economic independence and career growth in an evolving world (Figure 8). This reflects their awareness of job market dynamics, technological change, and the need for innovative skills to thrive in their respective economies.

Figure 8: Share of youth-selected priorities for future development



Source: GYI 2024

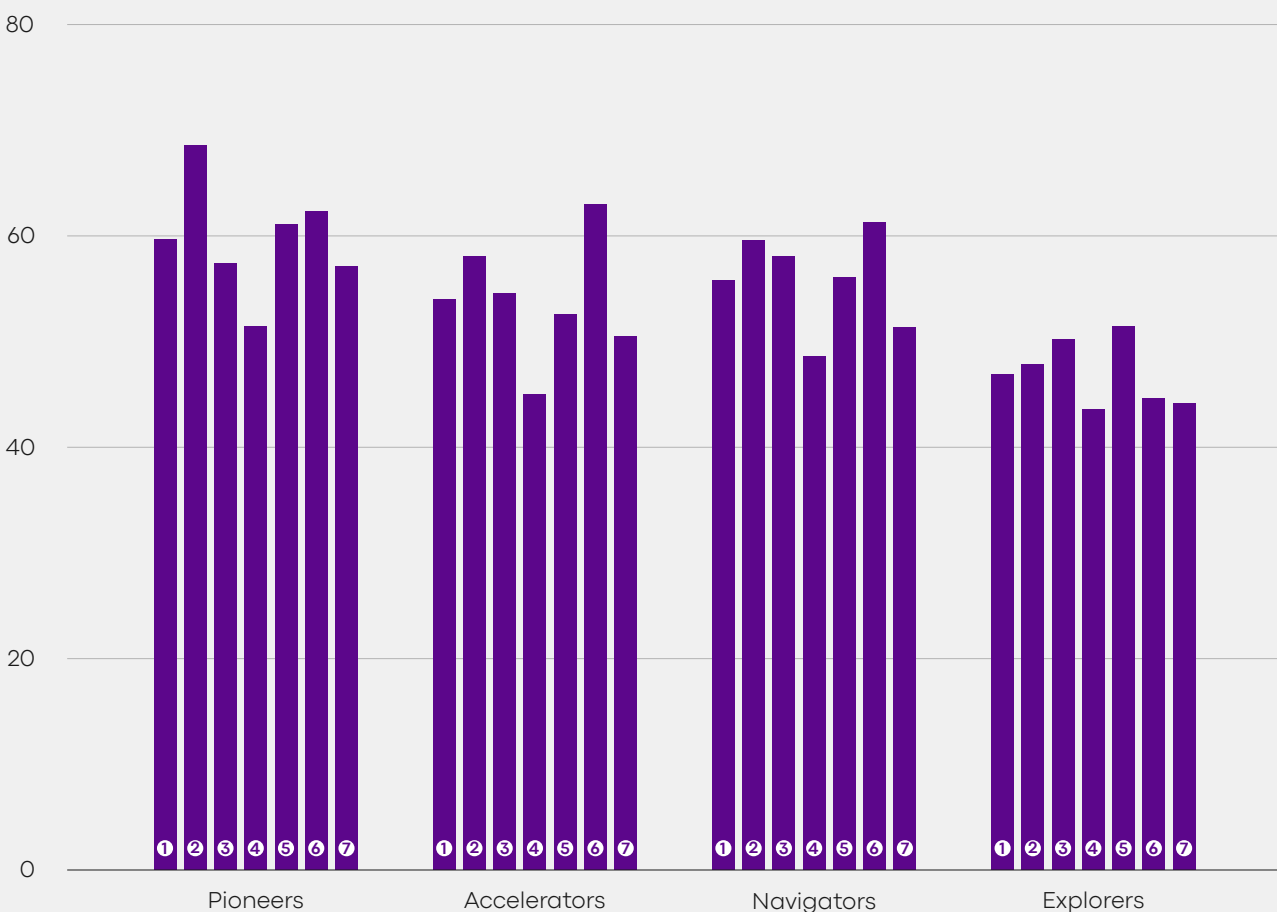
Creating the conditions necessary for empowering young people to fulfill their own potential requires resource investments, as evidenced by the strong correlation between GDP per capita and GYI. This is why countries need to take a strategic and targeted approach to youth preparedness. To address the unique national contexts,

the following recommendations are targeted to each country categorization, offering a strategic approach to better prepare youth for the future challenges.

This year’s GYI holds a clear set of learnings for each country group (Figure 9):

Figure 9: GYI 2024 performance at index and domain level by country categorization

- 1 GYI 2024
- 2 Education & Skills
- 3 Entrepreneurship & Employment
- 4 Global Citizenship & Leadership
- 5 Health & Wellbeing
- 6 National Ecosystem
- 7 Readiness for Emerging Trends



Source: GYI 2024

Countries with larger youth shares should focus on creating opportunities for young people to harness the energy and potential of their demographic dividend for national development. To achieve this, these countries should identify and focus resources on specific growth areas where their youth can excel such as renewable energy, information technology, or creative industries. By tailoring education and training programs to meet the demands of these strategic areas, countries can equip their young people with the relevant skills and knowledge needed to thrive. This targeted approach will enable their young people to have a competitive edge in strategic areas.

Accelerator countries have established the foundational infrastructure for entrepreneurial excellence, yet financing gaps persistently constrain young entrepreneurs from realizing business opportunities. As detailed in the Entrepreneurship & Employment domain analysis, these nations have methodically implemented the critical prerequisites – comprehensive legal frameworks, optimized tax environments, and systematic training programs – creating a robust entrepreneurial architecture. The strategic implementation of enhanced financial support mechanisms now represents the final catalyst needed to mobilize youth entrepreneurial potential toward substantive, innovative economic

outcomes. Moreover, the three indicators on financial conditions for entrepreneurs – access to venture capital investment, depth of capital markets, and taxes and bureaucracy – are highly correlated with the readiness for emerging trends domain.

Explorer countries have an opportunity to capitalize on the green economy, which the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates could create 20 million jobs in middle-income economies by 2030.²⁰ Relative to their own performance across the different areas of GYI, Explorers demonstrated strong performance in the employment sub-domain and awareness of climate change indicator. By intensifying efforts and making strategic investments in sectors like renewable energy and sustainable agriculture, these countries can support their young people. They are ready to tap into this growing job market, which has the potential to spur sustainable long-term economic development as well as providing meaningful employment for youth.

Navigator countries must capitalize on their strong education systems to prepare their youth for the future. The two Navigator countries, China (increased from 59.7

to 63.4) and Indonesia (increased from 51.7 to 54.8) also covered in GYI 2022 are among the fastest improving on Education & Skills, as a historical emphasis on learning continues to yield dividends. As their societies age rapidly, however, these countries need to make their knowledgeable young people aware of the conditions necessary to revitalize the economy. These countries can learn from Accelerator countries on how governments can successfully foster entrepreneurial ecosystems.

Pioneer countries, while leading overall, have room for improvement by adopting more holistic strategies for youth development. As emerging trends continue to intersect – impacting technology, environment, culture, and community – it will be increasingly important to equip young people with a broad range of skills and perspectives. To empower young people, Pioneer countries should focus on health outcomes, especially mental health, community participation, and global citizenship education, since they perform below the index average in all these indicators. Improvement in these areas requires more comprehensive and implementable youth strategies.



Chapter 3

Listen to Youth Voices

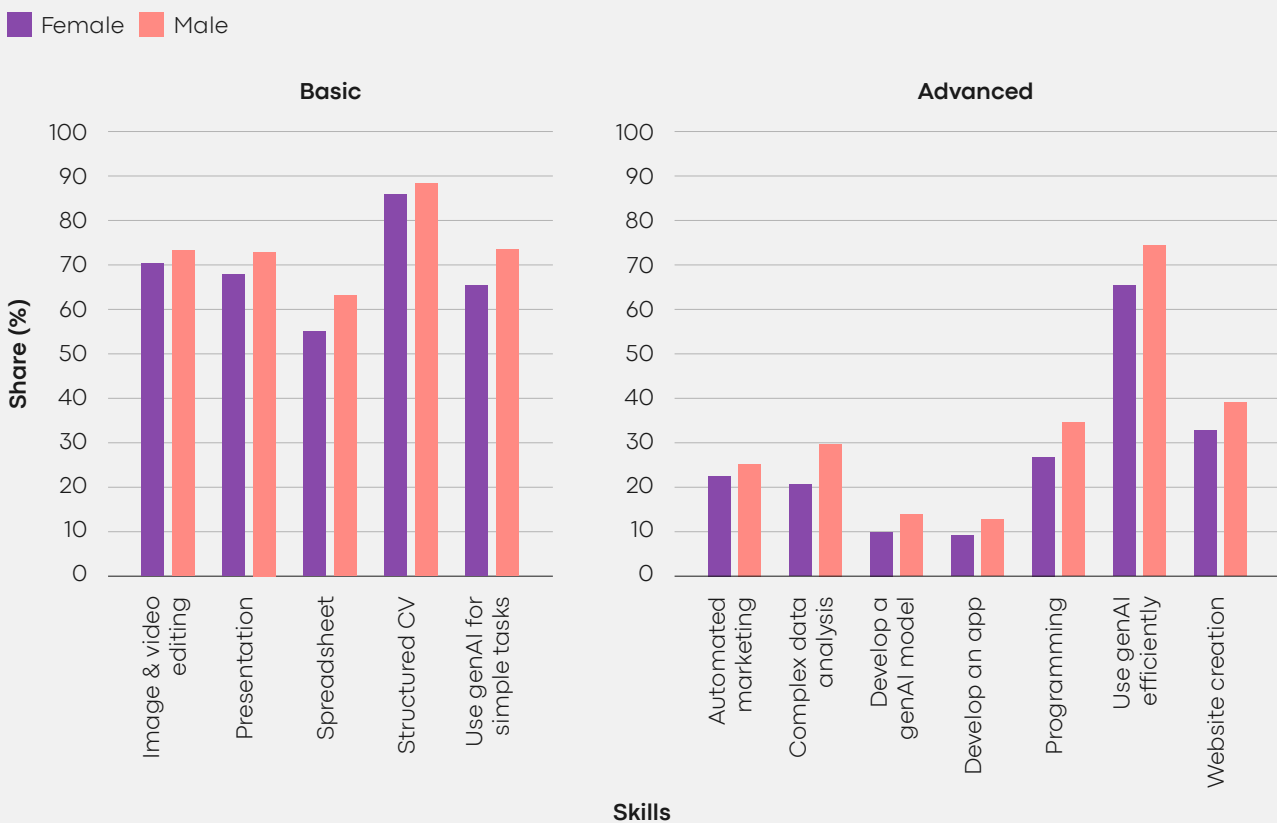
The GYI 2024 Global Youth Survey (see appendix for detailed list of survey questions) was conducted among 41,272 youth aged 18-30 years across the 40 countries covered in the index.

It provides a unique glimpse into the realities, aspirations, and challenges of young people in diverse contexts. The survey does more than collect numbers – it builds a living narrative of youth potential, resilience, and areas needing targeted support.

Highlights of youth perspectives from the GYI 2024 Survey

1 Can Bridging the Digital Divide Empower Youth Success?²¹

Figure 10: Digital competence by gender for advanced and basic ICT skills



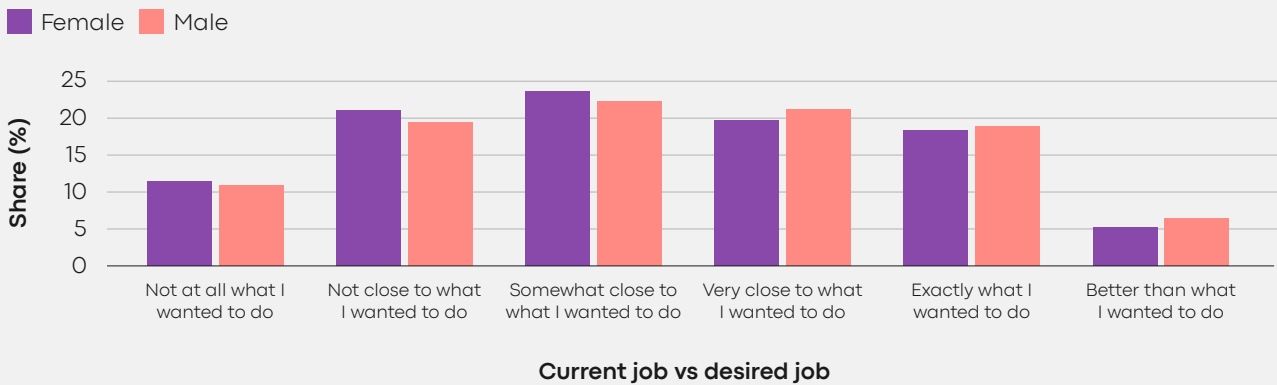
Source: GYI 2024 Global Youth Survey

Young people across the 40 countries covered by the GYI demonstrate **strong capabilities in basic digital tasks**, with nearly 90% able to create a structured CV. **Familiarity with generative AI tools is also on the rise**, as about 70% of youth can use these tools for simple tasks, showing how young people globally have quickly adopted these new

technologies. **Gender disparities in technological skills remain significant**, with males outperforming females across all 12 digital skills assessed, inclusive efforts to bridge the gender divide are essential to empower all youth to thrive in the evolving digital landscape.

2 Why Do Gender Differences in “Job Search Time” Persist?²²

Figure 11: Alignment between current and desired jobs by gender



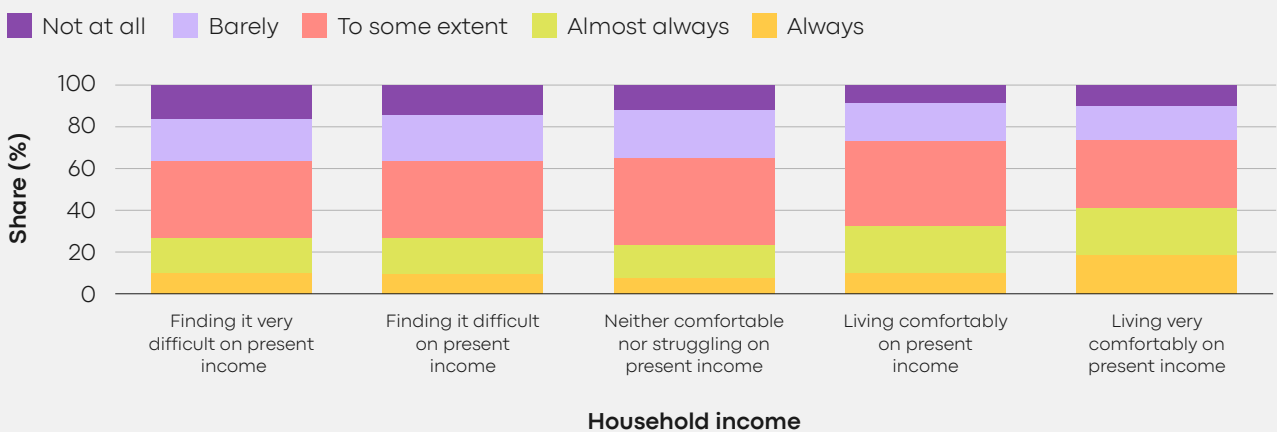
Source: GYI 2024 Global Youth Survey

Young women self-assess their skills as lower than their male counterparts, but tend to secure employment more quickly than men with comparable skill and education levels. One possible explanation is that young women might be better than men at planning and navigating the school-to-work transition. Another is the so-called gender confidence gap: research²³ shows that women tend to

be less self-assured than men, which could potentially lead them to underestimate their competencies. This could also make them more willing to settle for the first job they are offered rather than hold out for a more fulfilling role. The survey results back up this interpretation, finding that young women report being less satisfied with their employment.

3 Does Socioeconomic Status Impact Youth Mental Health Talks?²⁴

Figure 12: Openness to discuss mental health issues and socioeconomic factors



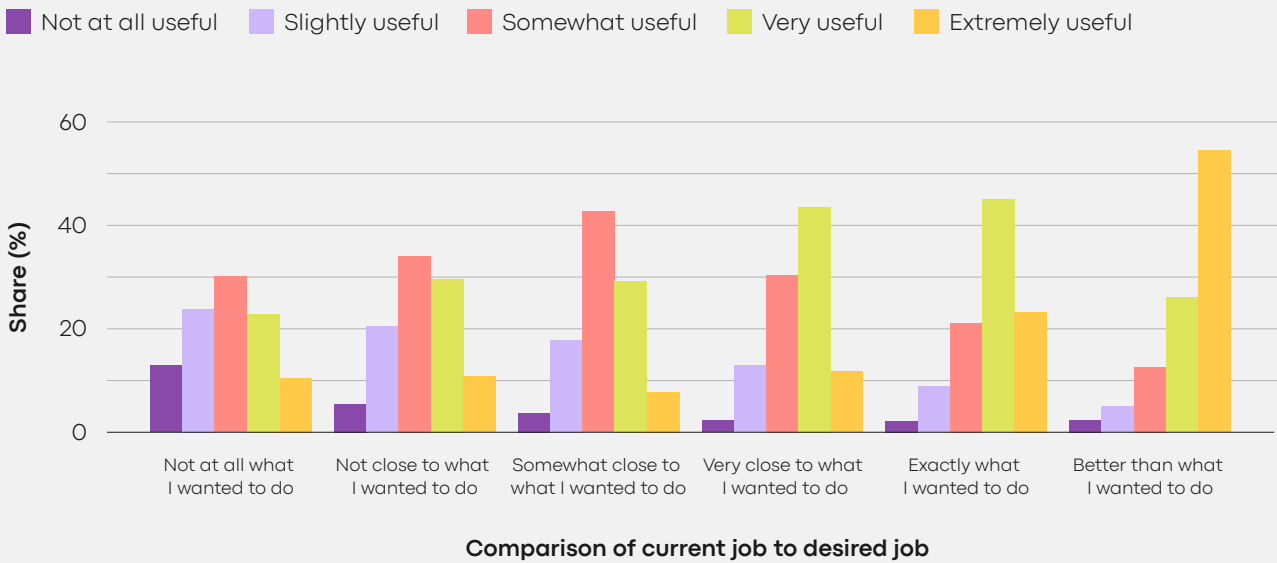
Source: GYI 2024 Global Youth Survey

Socioeconomic factors play a role in young people’s willingness to discuss their mental health challenges, with those living more comfortably tending to be more open. However, the majority of youth across all income levels answer only “to some extent” when asked about

their ease in talking about mental health with those around them. This widespread and consistent discomfort points to the need for targeted intervention and supportive dialogue to overcome societal stigma.

4 How Useful is Career Counseling for Youth?²⁵

Figure 13: Perceived usefulness of career counseling in achieving desired job outcomes



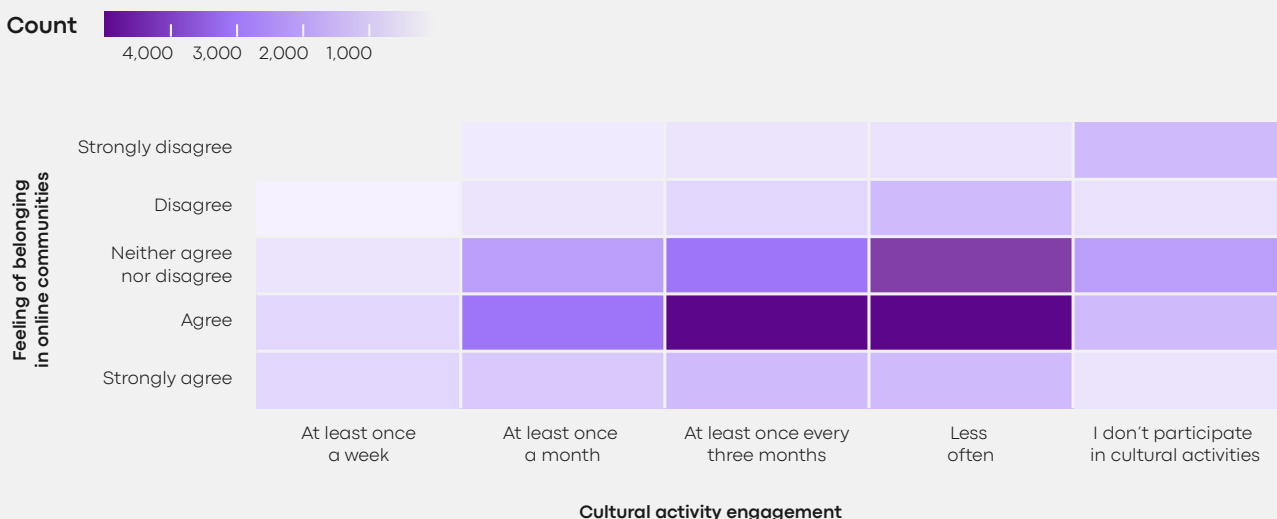
Source: GYI 2024 Global Youth Survey

A large majority of youth who received career counseling and now enjoy their jobs say that the counseling was “very” or “extremely” useful, while those who are in jobs they did not want are more likely to say it was only slightly useful or not useful at all. These results suggest that

effective career counseling can help youth to find job satisfaction. Strengthening the quality and accessibility of career counseling is crucial to ensure that all youth have the support needed to achieve their career goals.

5 Are Digital Spaces the New Social Hubs for Youth?²⁶

Figure 14: Relationship between cultural activity engagement and online community connection



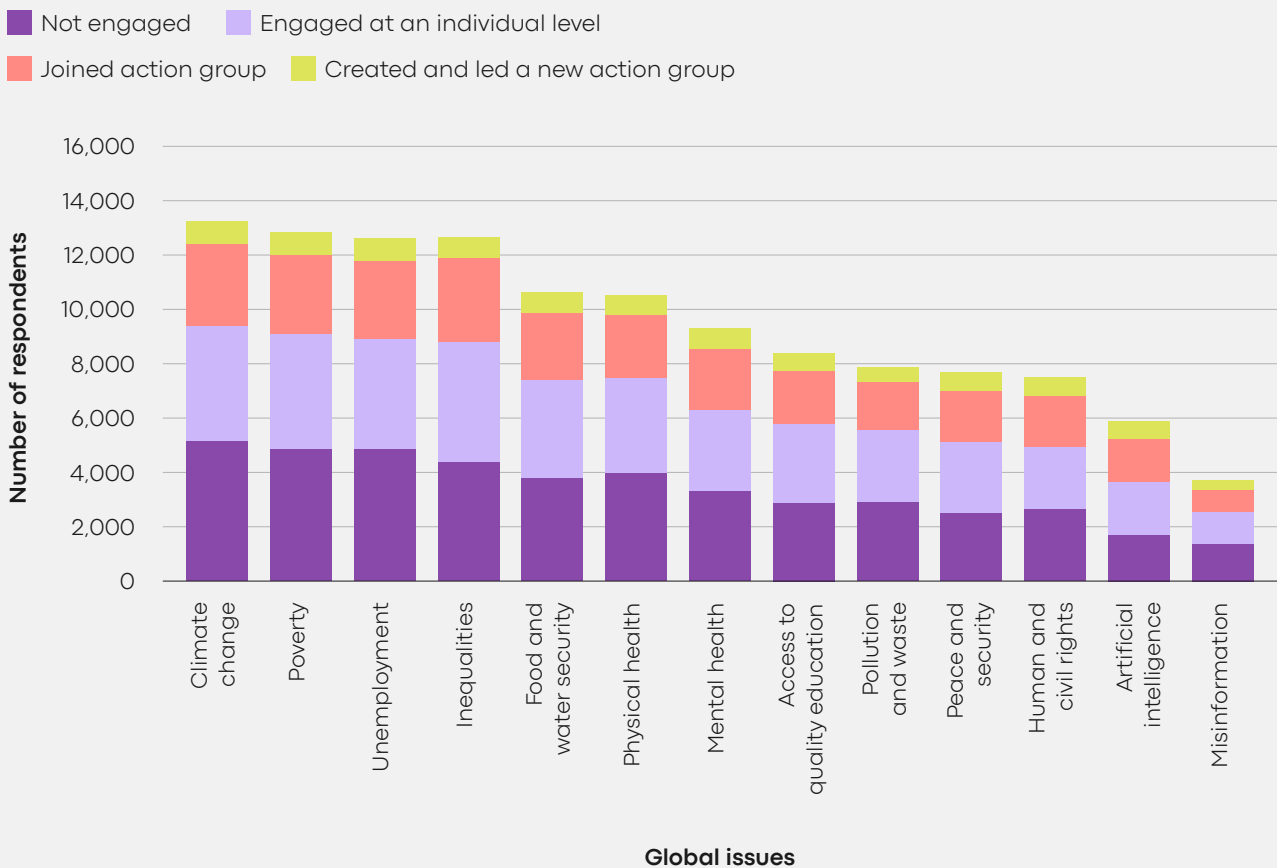
Source: GYI 2024 Global Youth Survey

Youth who engage less often in offline cultural activities tend to feel a stronger sense of connection in online communities, as evidenced by the fact that those engaging in cultural activities less than once every three months agree that they feel part of the online communities in which they participate. This indicates that fostering more inclusive and supportive digital

communities can provide an important outlet for youth socialization and wellbeing. The importance of online communities for young people aiming to create a positive social impact is further underscored in the report [“Enabling Youth-Led Positive Social Impact”](#) published by the Misk Foundation.

6 What Prevents Youth from Turning Awareness into Action?²⁷

Figure 15: Youth priorities and engagement on global issues



Source: GYI 2024 Global Youth Survey

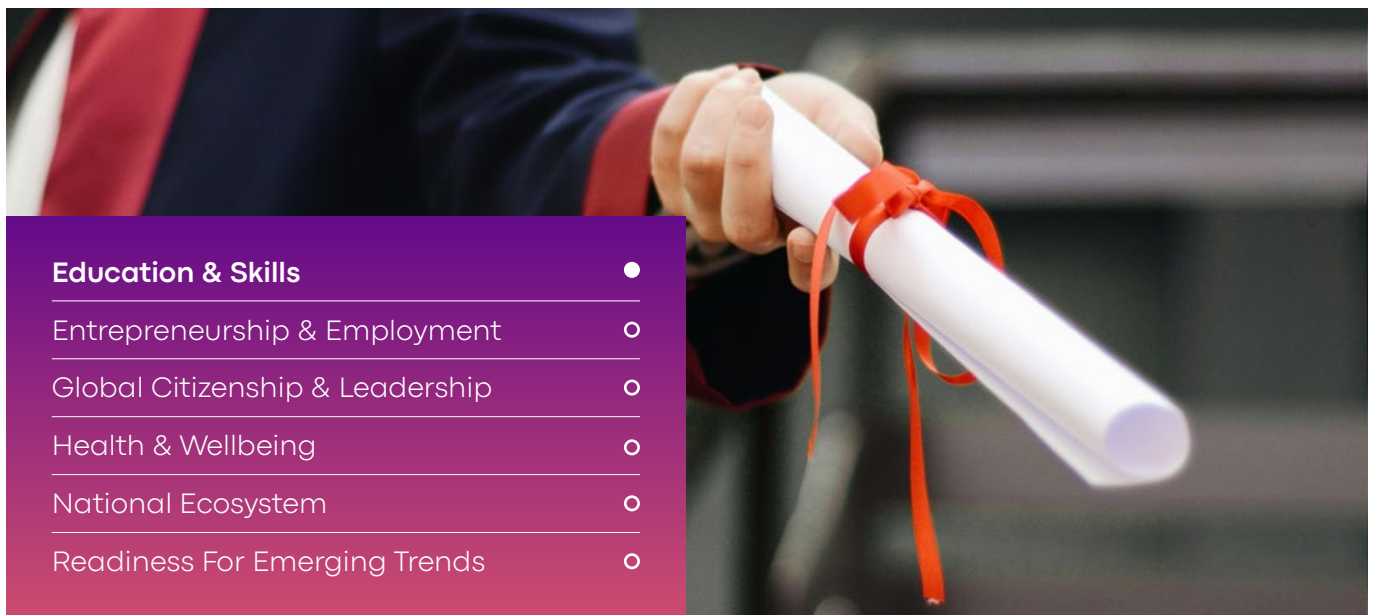
The most important global issues for young people are (1) climate change, (2) poverty, and (3) unemployment. Around 70% of young people are involved to some extent in addressing these global issues, through different means and with varying degrees of intensity. Yet, the levels of awareness of global issues are higher than levels of

action, which suggest the existence of barriers to action – such as limited access to resources, systemic hurdles, or lack of encouragement. This highlights the importance of creating tailored strategies and platforms that enhance youth capabilities, foster more inclusive participation, and provide sustained pathways for meaningful engagement.

Chapter 4

Education & Skills

Young people across GYI countries are achieving similar performance in foundational skills, as highlighted by similar K-12 enrollments and basic ICT skills. To further bridge the skills gap and increase employability, countries should do more to encourage work-based learning and vocational programs.



Education & Skills

Entrepreneurship & Employment

Global Citizenship & Leadership

Health & Wellbeing

National Ecosystem

Readiness For Emerging Trends

About this domain

The Education & Skills domain encompasses two main areas: access to quality education and education policies. Access to quality education includes K-12 enrollment, learning-adjusted schooling years, tertiary education, education quality, and ICT skills, all crucial for building a well-prepared workforce. Education policies focus on strategies for digital literacy, gender inclusion, work-based learning, and vocational training, supporting practical and equitable skill development.

Why does it matter? Education equips young people with essential skills and competencies for their future. However, data indicates nearly three-quarters of youth aged 15-24 years do not possess the requisite skills for employment.²⁸ Estimates suggest that the situation is unlikely to improve in the near future, with 300 million students projected to lack basic proficiency in reading and math by 2030.²⁹ Bridging this gap is crucial to fostering a generation that can meet the demands of an ever-changing job market. A well-educated youth population is more adaptable, innovative, and better prepared to contribute to economic growth and social development.³⁰

Global overview

Most countries are increasing their focus on core education, the most impactful yet most challenging way to improve youth readiness.

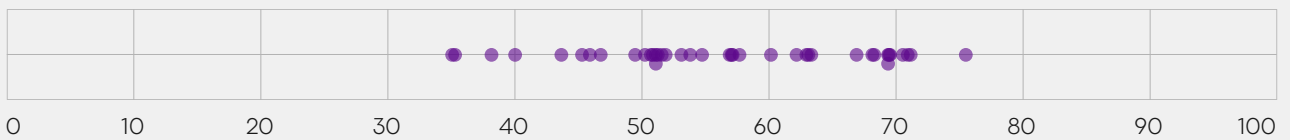
The Education & Skills domain is led by Australia, followed by Germany and Sweden (Figure 16). These countries excel by demonstrating a strong governmental commitment to quality education for all. They score high in K-12 enrolment and learning-adjusted years of schooling and

have a high rate of students pursuing tertiary education. Their education systems emphasize future-ready skills, including digital literacy, vocational training, and work-based learning, ensuring their youth are well-prepared for modern challenges.

Figure 16: Education & Skills performance full ranking and regional analysis per sub-domain (access to quality education and education policies)

Domain ranking			Domain ranking		
1	Australia	75.5	21	Indonesia	54.8
2	Germany	71.2	22	Argentina	53.8
3	Sweden	71.0	23	Vietnam	53.1
4	Spain	70.6	24	Kenya	51.9
5	France	69.6	25	India	51.6
6	Denmark	69.5	26	Brazil	51.3
=7	Canada	69.4	=27	Jordan	51.1
=7	United Kingdom	69.4	=27	Mexico	51.1
9	Italy	68.3	29	Colombia	50.9
10	South Korea	68.2	30	Egypt, Arab Rep.	50.7
11	United States	66.9	31	Algeria	50.3
12	China	63.4	32	Thailand	49.5
13	Türkiye	63.1	33	South Africa	46.8
14	UAE	63.0	34	Morocco	45.9
15	Saudi Arabia	62.2	35	Ghana	45.3
16	Ukraine	60.2	36	Uzbekistan	43.7
17	Oman	57.7	37	Bangladesh	40.0
18	Philippines	57.2	38	Nigeria	38.2
19	Russian Federation	57.1	39	Pakistan	35.3
20	Japan	56.9	40	Tanzania	35.1

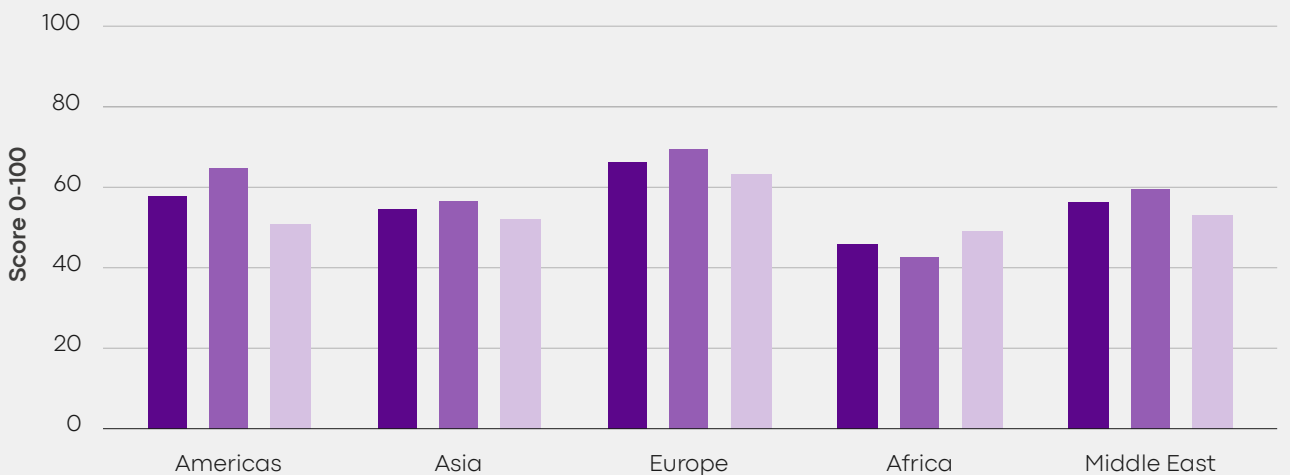
Distribution of domain scores



Regional analysis per sub-domain

Score 0-100

■ Education & Skills ■ Access to Quality Education ■ Education Policies



Source: GYI 2024



“ Sweden emerges as a leader in ensuring equitable access to quality education, fostering an environment where learners thrive and achieve their full potential. ”

Europe is the leading region, followed by the Middle East.

The Americas and Asia are not far behind in access to education, but lag in the policies necessary for quality education. Of the 30 countries covered in GYI 2022, all but six have improved in this domain, with improvements in both access to quality education and education policies. As shown in Table 4, non-Pioneer countries are experiencing faster relative progress in

this area. In particular, Morocco and Saudi Arabia have made significant strides in enhancing access to quality education, each increasing their scores by over 10 points. This progress can be attributed to remarkable improvements in youth self-assessed ICT skills. The digital strategies implemented by these countries appear to be effectively fostering rapid advancements in the skills of their young populations.

Table 4: Top five countries with the biggest percentage increase in access to quality education since GYI 2022³¹

Most improved countries	2022	2024	Change	Percentage change
🇲🇦 Morocco	38.2	50.2	12.0	31%
🇸🇦 Saudi Arabia	51.0	62.8	11.8	23%
🇧🇷 Brazil	48.9	51.9	7.0	14%
🇦🇷 Argentina	56.7	64.2	7.5	13%
🇰🇪 Kenya	44.7	50.5	5.8	13%

Source: GYI 2024

Performance is converging in skills related to Information and Communication Technology (ICT).

Countries are achieving high levels of ICT skills, with low variability across regions, signaling global convergence in digital readiness. Notably, proficiency in business software and adult digital skills are solid worldwide, highlighting a broad-based foundation in essential digital competencies. Across all countries, business software is high, with 87% of young people reporting being capable of creating a structured and formatted CV/resume, report or other text-based document (e.g., using Microsoft Word or Google Docs), 70% capable of creating a presentation slideshow with tables, flow charts and text using the same software, and 59% capable of creating a spreadsheet with multiple variables and perform calculations.

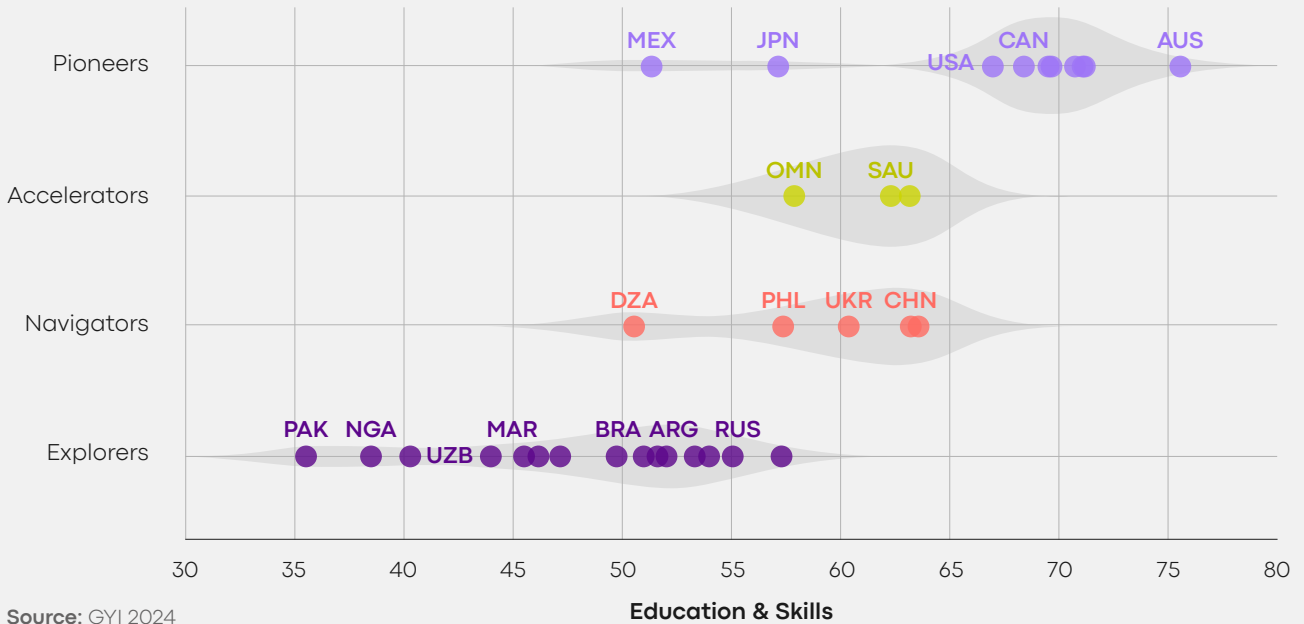
National strategies for digital literacy, especially in education, also show consistency across countries, as 27 out of 40 countries have youth digital literacy policies in place, whereas 34 out of 40 countries offer digital skills training to teachers.

Jordan is setting an example among Explorer countries by prioritizing digital skills through its Youth, Technology, and Jobs initiative.³² The ICT and digital economy in Jordan accounts for 3% of its GDP, and projections reveal it will grow from USD 1.27 billion in 2024 to USD 3.9 billion by 2033.³³ Countries should now shift their focus on monitoring processes of these national strategies, as scores on regular progress assessments are consistently low across regions and income groups. Effective monitoring of processes and outcomes of national strategies can be achieved by setting clear benchmarks, leveraging data, and conducting regular evaluations. This is a crucial step that ensures accountability, identifies challenges early, and offers data-driven insights to optimize and adjust strategies for better outcomes.

Analysis of performance in detail

Investments in core education are yielding results, but all countries can do more to encourage work-based learning and vocational programs.

Figure 17: Performance in Education & Skills domain by country categorization



Source: GYI 2024

Algeria (DZA), Argentina (ARG), Australia (AUS), Bangladesh (BGD), Brazil (BRA), Canada (CAN), China (CHN), Colombia (COL), Denmark (DNK), Egypt (EGY), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), Ghana (GHA), India (IND), Indonesia (IDN), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Jordan (JOR), Kenya (KEN), Korea, Rep. (KOR), Mexico (MEX), Morocco (MAR), Nigeria (NGA), Oman (OMN), Pakistan (PAK), Philippines (PHL), Russian Federation (RUS), Saudi Arabia (SAU), South Africa (ZAF), Spain (ESP), Sweden (SWE), Tanzania (TZA), Thailand (THA), Türkiye (TUR), Ukraine (UKR), United Arab Emirates (ARE), United Kingdom (GBR), United States (USA), Uzbekistan (UZB), Vietnam (VNM).

Accelerator and Navigator countries are close behind the Pioneers. Navigators continue to benefit from their historical emphasis on rigorous learning. Accelerators’ investments in education over the past two decades are achieving results – particularly in quality of education, with the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Oman ranking among the top five. Education is one of the key focus sectors in the Saudi Vision 2030. Similarly, Oman has made significant commitment to advancing education in its Vision 2040, whereas the Dubai Plan 2021 and Abu Dhabi

Economic Vision 2030 aim to enhance education quality through better curricula and infrastructure.³⁴ These countries also invest heavily in education. For instance, in its 2022 budget, Saudi Arabia allocated 19.37% of total expenditures to the education sector, making it the largest share of its sectoral budget.³⁵ Their success highlights that long-term strategic investments in pedagogy, curricula and infrastructure can translate into better-quality education.³⁶

Table 5: Top five countries with the highest quality of education

Quality of education	Score (0-100)
Denmark	72.2
UAE	71.1
Saudi Arabia	68.7
Australia	67.3
Oman	67.2

Source: GYI 2024

All countries have scope to improve work-based learning programs and access to internships, where the overall average (47.7) is lowest in the enabling policy category. There is also room for improvement in vocational training and access, as only a few countries have strong funding and outcome tracking for vocational training programs. Initiatives like Australia’s Microcredentials Pilot in Higher Education demonstrate how targeted funding and course alignment with industry needs can bridge skill gaps and enhance employability in key sectors (Case Study 1).

More countries should leverage digital literacy to develop the skills and experience youth need to advance into promising new jobs and create a first-class human capital ecosystem. Only two countries, Germany and Sweden, score well on both digital skills and workplace and vocational skills outcomes.

Case Study 1: Building future-ready skills through micro-credential education in Australia³⁷



Issue: Many young people lack accessible options to develop job-ready skills, limiting their employment opportunities in key industries.



Solution: The Australian Government’s Microcredentials Pilot in Higher Education has committed \$18.5 million to fund short, accredited courses aligned with industry needs in fields like IT, healthcare, and



engineering. By aligning microcredentials with industry demands, the program enhances employability and equips youth with essential skills.

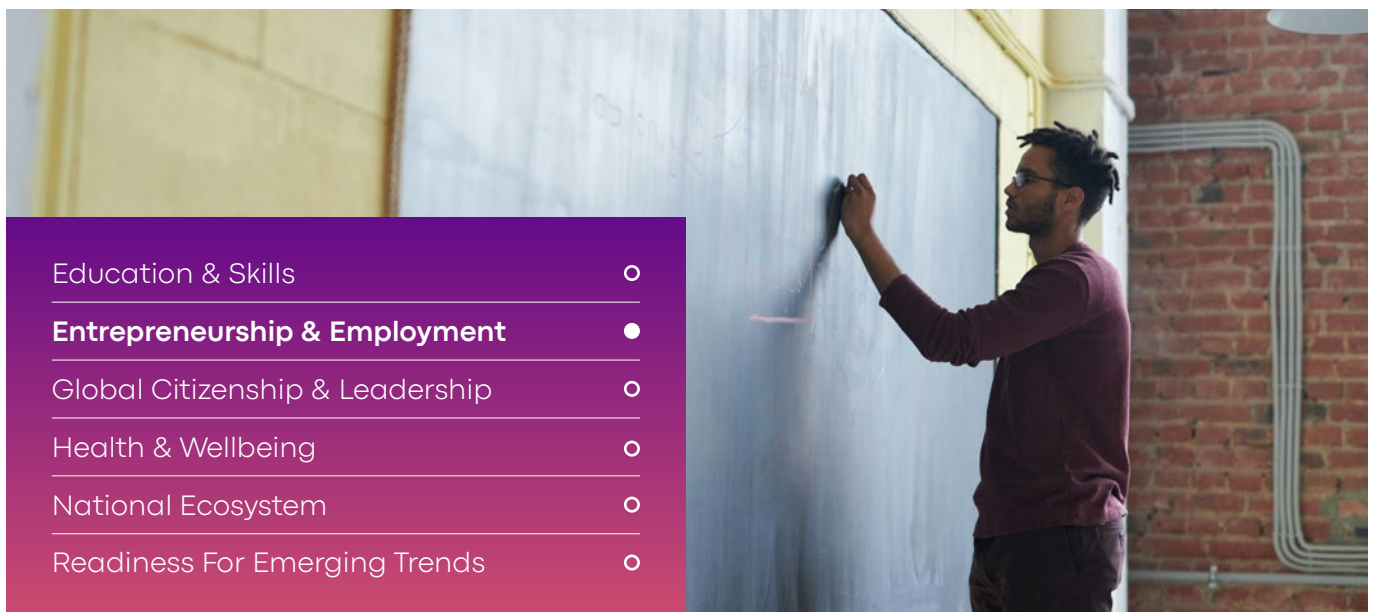
Impact: With 76 courses funded as of August 2024, the pilot aims to support over 4,000 students to gain critical workforce skills across various institutions in the country.



Chapter 5

Entrepreneurship & Employment

While advanced economies have the edge in terms of employment, UAE and Saudi Arabia stand out for their supportive entrepreneurial environments. Governments should support youth entrepreneurship as an important way to create employment and growth.



About this domain

The Entrepreneurship & Employment domain is divided into two components: entrepreneurial ecosystems and employment. The entrepreneurial ecosystem component includes metrics on entrepreneurship training, financial conditions for entrepreneurs, legal frameworks for new businesses, and youth entrepreneurship strategies, all essential for fostering new business creation. The employment component focuses on working conditions and labor market attractiveness, and includes survey-based indicators on career counseling, internships, time to secure a first full-time job, skills alignment with labor market needs, and workplace training. The GYI 2024 also includes new metrics on labor supply data and entrepreneurial activity.

Why does it matter? Well-functioning labor markets effectively match young workers with jobs or support them in their entrepreneurial pursuits in ways that align with their skills. This enables them to develop their talents and reach their full potential, while also furthering innovation, social and economic development.³⁸

Global overview

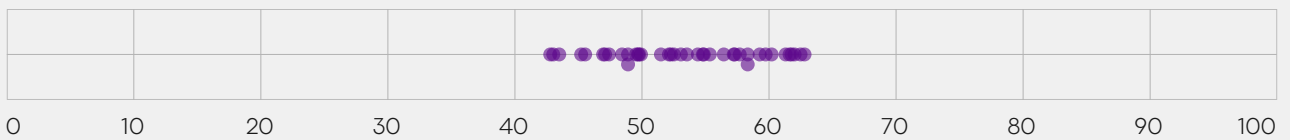
UAE leads in Entrepreneurship & Employment rankings, but variance in this domain is limited (Figure 18).

Advanced economies in Europe and the Americas mostly do well in the employment sub-domain, while no single region dominates in entrepreneurship: the UAE and Saudi Arabia join the United Kingdom, United States, and Indonesia as the top five. The supportive entrepreneurial environment in UAE and Saudi Arabia is highlighted by many as a success story of how strategic national efforts combining capital investments and supportive policies can lead to concrete results. This environment comprises of various elements such as entrepreneurial training and activity, financial conditions, legal and business framework and youth entrepreneurship strategies.

Figure 18: Entrepreneurship & Employment performance full ranking and regional analysis per sub-domain (entrepreneurial ecosystem and employment)

Domain ranking			Domain ranking		
1	UAE	62.8	21	Japan	53.1
2	United States	62.5	22	Italy	52.5
3	Sweden	62.0	23	Kenya	52.3
4	Australia	61.8	24	Vietnam	52.1
5	Canada	61.6	25	Colombia	51.5
6	United Kingdom	61.3	26	Egypt, Arab Rep.	49.9
7	China	60.2	27	Uzbekistan	49.8
8	Saudi Arabia	59.7	28	South Africa	49.7
9	Denmark	59.3	29	Türkiye	49.5
=10	France	58.3	=30	Mexico	48.9
=10	Indonesia	58.3	=30	Bangladesh	48.9
12	Oman	57.7	32	Tanzania	48.4
13	India	57.3	33	Ghana	47.4
14	South Korea	57.2	34	Pakistan	47.1
15	Germany	56.4	35	Russian Federation	46.9
16	Spain	55.3	36	Jordan	45.5
17	Brazil	54.9	37	Argentina	45.2
18	Philippines	54.8	38	Morocco	43.5
19	Thailand	54.4	39	Ukraine	43.0
20	Nigeria	53.5	40	Algeria	42.8

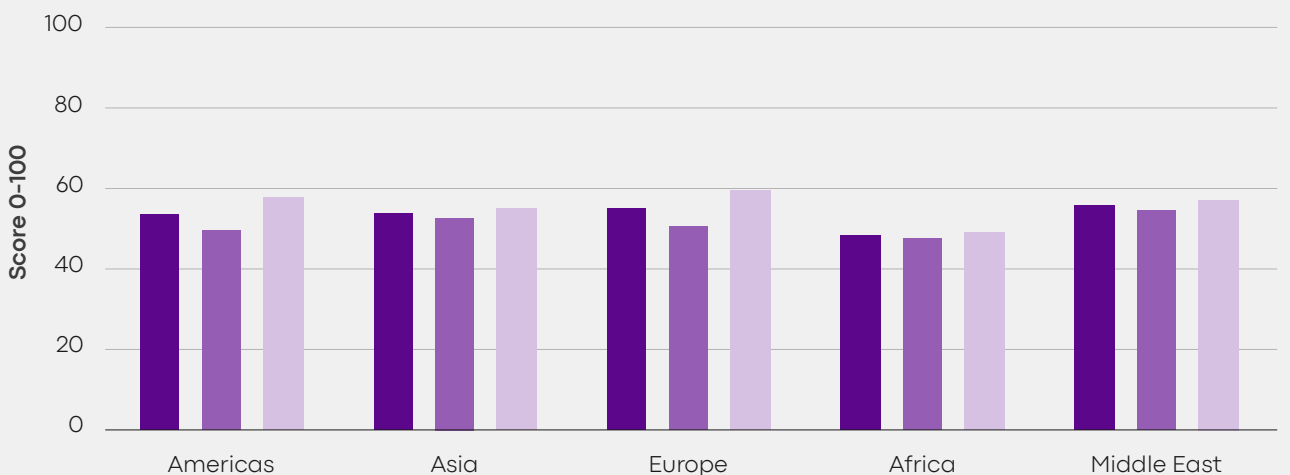
Distribution of domain scores




Regional analysis per sub-domain

Score 0-100

■ Entrepreneurship & Employment ■ Entrepreneurial Ecosystem ■ Employment



Source: GYI 2024



“ Omani youth rate internships as the most impactful for their growth and career readiness. ”

Our survey of over 40,000 people reports increase in internship participation and training in the workplace from 2022 to 2024 (see Table 6). These approaches can lead to a workforce that is more adaptable, with skills that are better aligned to industry needs.

France (75.9), China (71.9), Thailand (69.5), and Indonesia (69.4) had the highest rates of internship completion,

while survey respondents in Oman (79.4), South Africa (78.8), India (78.3) and the Philippines (77.3) were most likely to say their internship was useful. Combining these results suggests that youth in Middle Eastern countries are benefiting the most from internships. However, when looking at how quickly youth get a job after an internship, Japan, Uzbekistan, Denmark, China, and Sweden lead the way.

Table 6: Survey scores for career counseling GYI 2022 vs GYI 2024³⁹

Survey-based scores	GYI 2022	GYI 2024	Change
Whether youth received career counseling	51.1	52.1	+1.0
Whether youth participated in internships	50.0	61.0	+11.0
Whether youth acquired their first paid job soon after completing education	50.0	49.9	-0.1
Whether their education prepared youth for their job	50.0	52.5	+2.5
Whether youth received training in the workplace	50.8	60.9	+10.0

Analysis of performance in detail

Youth-led businesses have the potential to drive sustainable economic growth and reduce unemployment. Governments must also support entrepreneurship initiatives.

Case Study 2: Empowering Youth through Entrepreneurship in the UAE⁴⁰ 

 **Issue:** Youth face the challenge of securing sustainable employment in a rapidly evolving economy, making entrepreneurial skills essential for future job creation and economic growth.

 **Solution:** UAE’s National Youth Agenda supports young entrepreneurs through tailored educational curricula, mentorship, and initiatives such as the Youth Hub.






These programs equip youth with the skills and resources needed to foster innovation, develop business ventures, and create jobs in emerging sectors.

 **Impact:** A thriving entrepreneurship ecosystem, supportive policies and initiatives enable youth to drive innovation and economic diversification.

Governments in younger countries are increasingly prioritizing entrepreneurship, recognizing the opportunities it offers youth for personal development and livelihoods when formal labor markets are less developed. Explorer countries excel in training young people to start their own businesses or social projects

(Table 7). In Nigeria, 48% of youth in our survey report having received such training – almost 20 percentage points above the global average of 30% – followed by Kenya and Indonesia, showing that strong performance on youth entrepreneurship strategies is within the reach of countries with resource limitations.

Table 7: Survey scores of top five countries on youth who received training on how to start a business

Received training on how to start a business (survey averages)		
1	 Nigeria	48%
2	 Indonesia	43%
3	 Kenya	42%
4	 Tanzania	41%
5	 Thailand	40%

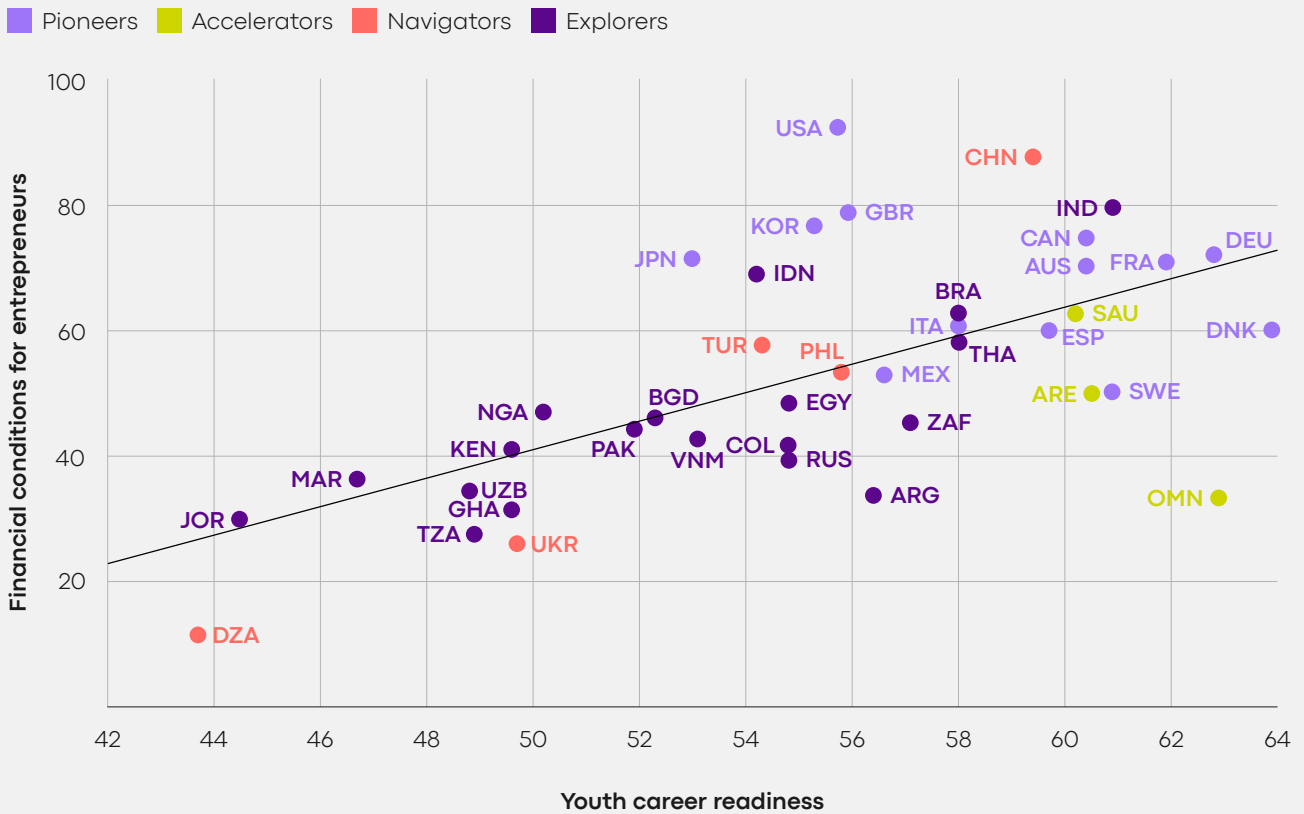
Source: GYI 2024

Countries with supportive ecosystems for youth entrepreneurship need to strengthen their macroeconomic fundamentals to ensure long-term growth. Financing opportunities are especially important: the indicators on financial conditions for entrepreneurs, venture capital investment, and depth of capital markets

are most strongly correlated with the Readiness For Emerging Trends domain. While the US and the UK rely mostly on private finance to back entrepreneurs, other countries – such as China, India, and Canada (Case Study 3) – illustrate that public financing can also effectively support robust entrepreneurial ecosystems.



Figure 19: Correlation between select indicators on financial conditions for entrepreneurs and career counseling and participation in internships⁴¹



Source: GYI 2024

Algeria (DZA), Argentina (ARG), Australia (AUS), Bangladesh (BGD), Brazil (BRA), Canada (CAN), China (CHN), Colombia (COL), Denmark (DNK), Egypt (EGY), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), Ghana (GHA), India (IND), Indonesia (IDN), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Jordan (JOR), Kenya (KEN), Mexico (MEX), Morocco (MAR), Nigeria (NGA), Oman (OMN), Pakistan (PAK), Philippines (PHL), Russia (RUS), Saudi Arabia (SAU), South Africa (ZAF), South Korea (KOR), Spain (ESP), Sweden (SWE), Tanzania (TZA), Thailand (THA), Turkey (TUR), Ukraine (UKR), United Arab Emirates (ARE), United Kingdom (GBR), United States (USA), Uzbekistan (UZB), Vietnam (VNM)

Case Study 3: Government funding to support young entrepreneurs in Canada⁴²



Issue: When young entrepreneurs lack a supportive entrepreneurial ecosystem, it stifles youth innovation and limits job creation.

Solution: Canada's Futurpreneur program provides young entrepreneurs with end-to-end support, including financing, resources for launch, mentoring, and network-building opportunities for up to 24 months.

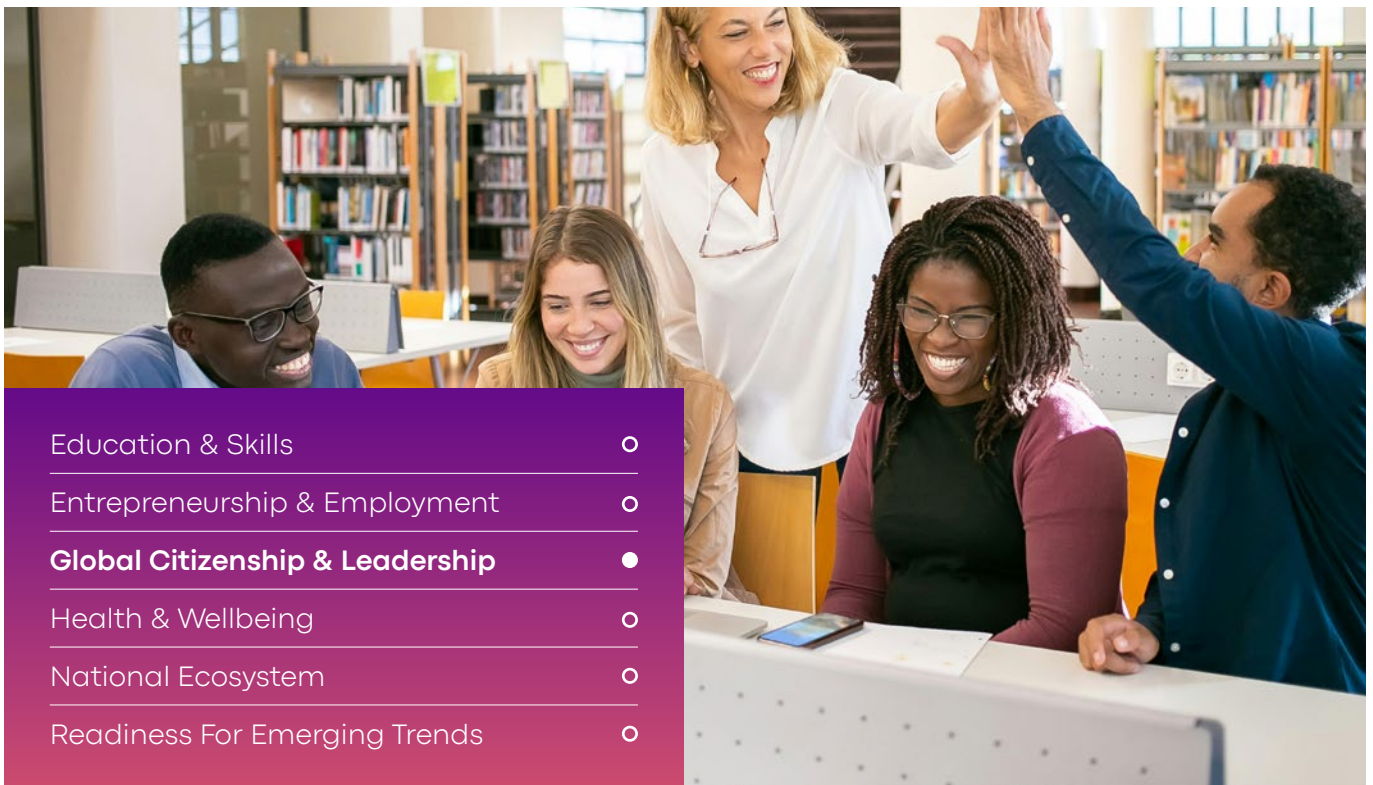
The program offers start-ups funding of up to \$75,000, with an allocation of \$60 million in the 2024 budget, and ensures inclusivity for diverse youth groups.

Impact: Since 1996, the program has supported over 14,700 businesses and 18,700 diverse young business owners with loans totaling \$219 million.

Chapter 6

Global Citizenship & Leadership

Global citizenship and leadership is not a focus for most countries, with scores of this domain being lowest overall. However, cultivating these skills is essential for young people to contribute meaningfully and assume leadership roles to face our shared global challenges.



- Education & Skills ○
- Entrepreneurship & Employment ○
- Global Citizenship & Leadership ●**
- Health & Wellbeing ○
- National Ecosystem ○
- Readiness For Emerging Trends ○

About this domain

This domain encompasses two components: exposure to critical experiences and youth strategies for participation. The first component examines how young people's global awareness is cultivated through education, leadership experiences, policies that encourage studying abroad, assets for global engagement, and countries' trade activity. The second component addresses national youth policies, development of skills for 2030, the environment for global leaders, and ecosystems for political participation. Overall, this domain encompasses both the enabling factors and real-life opportunities for young people to become global citizens and leaders.

Why does it matter? Global Citizenship & Leadership is about encouraging a sense of responsibility that extends beyond national borders. Thinking and acting with a global mindset is crucial for guiding collective efforts toward sustainable solutions to challenges such as climate change and social inequality. By cultivating these competencies, young people are empowered to participate actively in civic life, contributing meaningfully to the advancement of their communities and societies.

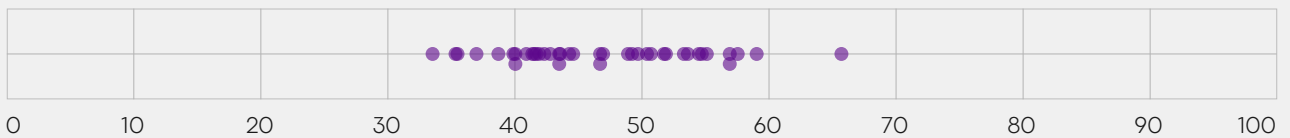
Global overview

Germany leads in the Global Citizenship & Leadership domain by a significant margin. Nigeria, UAE, and India are emerging as key players (Figure 20). The Middle East has caught up with Europe in exposure to key experiences, but lags in youth strategies and participation.

Figure 20: Global Citizenship & Leadership performance full ranking and regional analysis per sub-domain

Domain ranking			Domain ranking		
1	Germany	65.7	21	Japan	44.6
2	Sweden	59.0	22	Kenya	44.3
3	United Kingdom	57.5	23	Oman	43.6
=4	Canada	56.9	=24	Philippines	43.5
=4	Denmark	56.9	=24	South Korea	43.5
6	UAE	55.1	26	Argentina	42.8
7	France	54.7	27	Jordan	42.3
8	India	54.5	28	Ghana	41.9
9	South Africa	53.6	29	Türkiye	41.7
10	Nigeria	53.3	30	Vietnam	41.5
11	China	51.9	31	Morocco	41.4
12	Australia	51.7	32	Tanzania	40.9
13	Ukraine	50.7	=33	Indonesia	40.0
14	Saudi Arabia	50.4	=33	Uzbekistan	40.0
15	Thailand	49.7	35	Colombia	39.9
16	Brazil	49.2	36	Egypt, Arab Rep.	38.7
17	Italy	48.9	37	Russian Federation	37.0
18	United States	46.9	38	Bangladesh	35.5
=19	Mexico	46.7	39	Pakistan	35.3
=19	Spain	46.7	40	Algeria	33.5

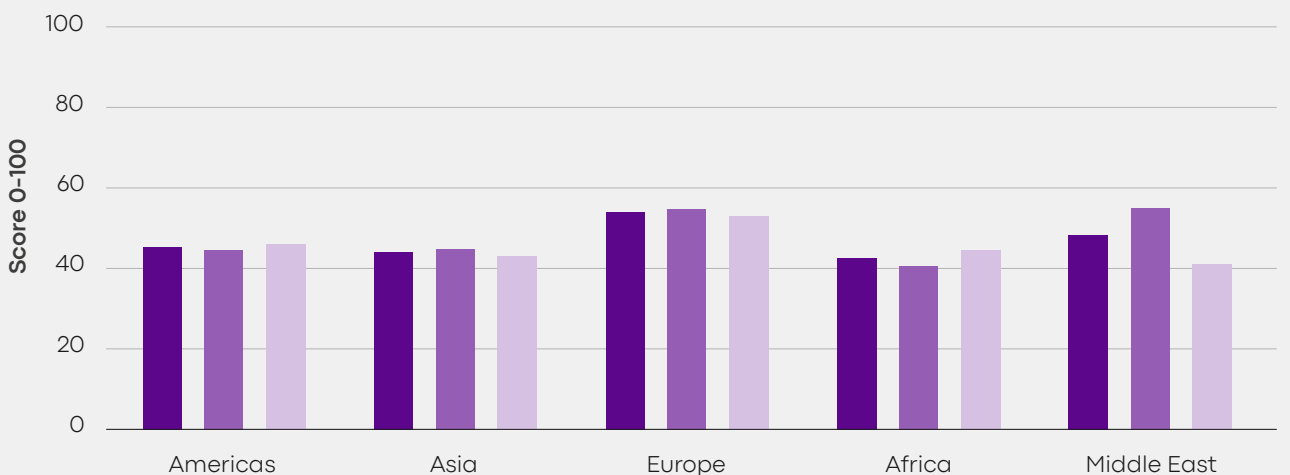
Distribution of domain scores



Regional analysis per sub-domain

Score 0-100

Global Citizenship & Leadership Exposure to Key Experiences Youth Strategies and Participation

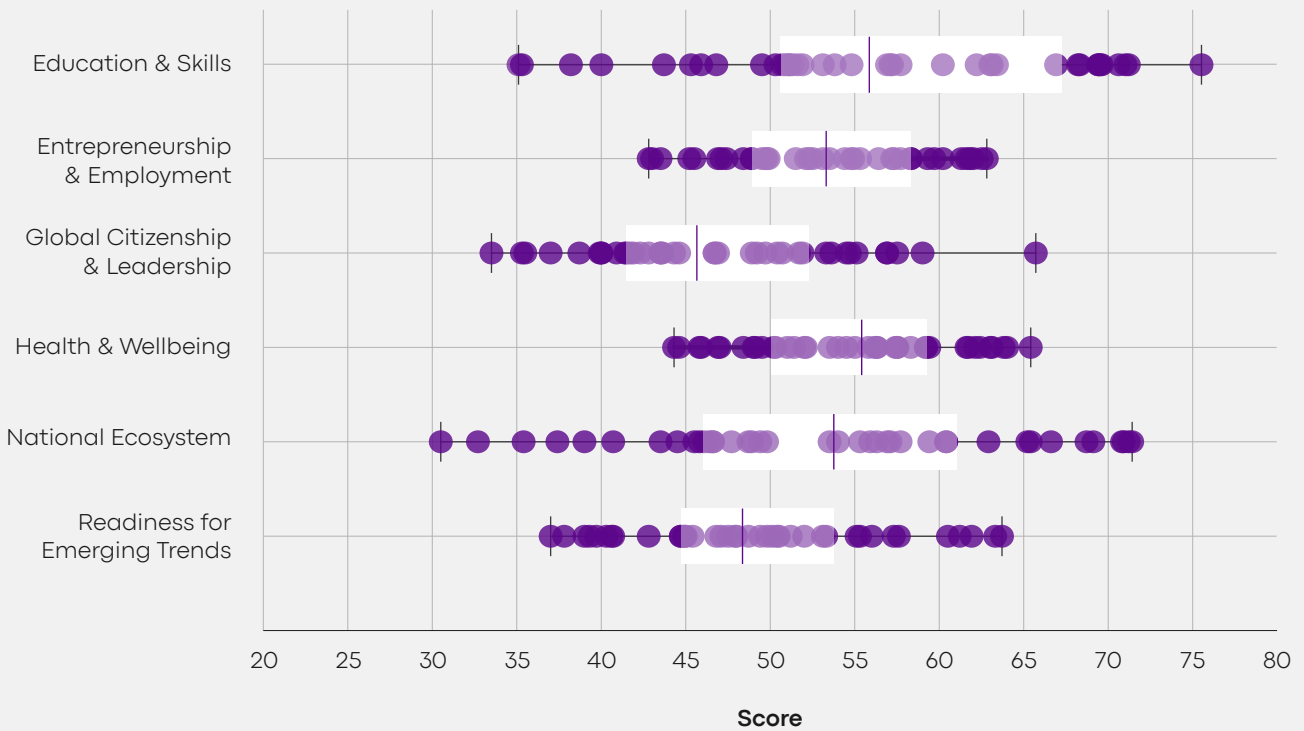


Source: GYI 2024



“ The UAE excels in fostering global-ready youth with top policies encouraging studying abroad. ”

Figure 21: GYI 2024 average scores by domain



Source: GYI 2024

Overall, Global Citizenship & Leadership is not a focus for most countries. The scores in this domain are the lowest for any GYI domain by a significant margin (Figure 21). Scores have also declined the most since GYI 2022. One reason for this can be attributed to an inward approach taken by policymakers due to scaling geopolitical tensions, rising wars, and heightened worry about national security and supply chains, countering globalization initiatives.⁴³

On a positive note, the Global Youth Survey results show that young people are increasingly equipped with the skills required of global citizens capable of advancing sustainable development, such as leadership, creative and critical thinking, and collaborative problem-solving. These skills are captured in the GYI indicator “Skills for 2030”.

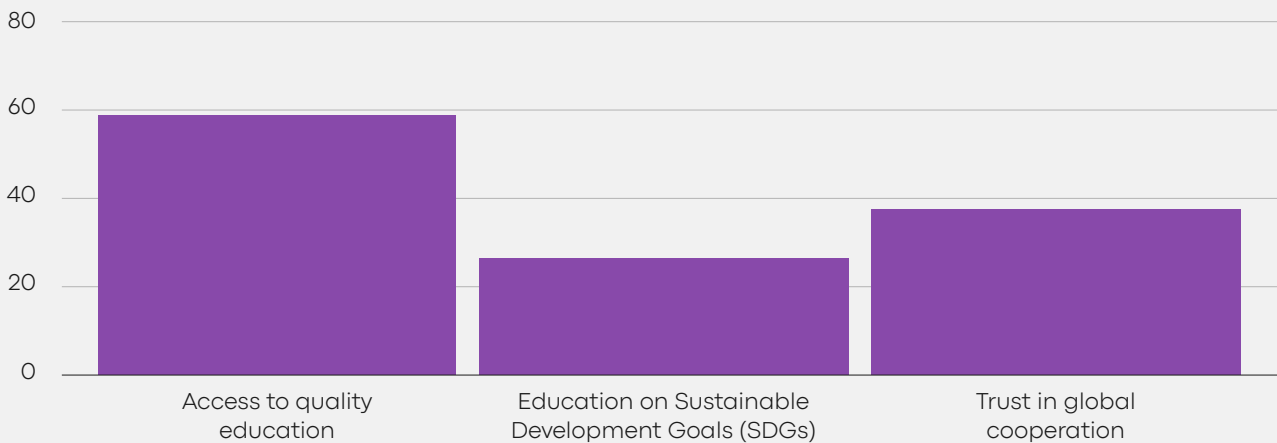
Analysis of performance in detail

The challenges of the 21st Century require united action – now more than ever, countries must champion Global Citizenship & Leadership to shape the leaders our world urgently needs.

Global Citizenship & Leadership skills are essential across the world to equip the next generation to face our shared global challenges. Indicators related to education in this domain, such as education on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), score markedly

lower than overall access to quality education (see Figure 22). Trust in global cooperation is also lagging. Bridging these gaps is crucial to equip young people with the skills and perspectives necessary to address global challenges effectively.

Figure 22: Average scores in access to quality education and global citizenship education indicators



Source: GYI 2024

Countries must prioritize long-term approaches over short-term initiatives. The high rankings of Pioneer and Navigator countries in this domain primarily reflect the continuity of their approaches. Many have enshrined intercultural exchanges and international mobility programs for youth in their public policy or even legislation. For example, Germany has a decades-long record of supporting programs like the Franco-German Youth Office and Erasmus+ that reflects how sustained policy support can promote international perspectives among youth (Case Study 4). While most Pioneers have

national youth strategies in place, eight of the 15 countries lacking such a strategy are Explorers.

Once national youth strategies are developed, rigorous implementation is vital. Regular progress monitoring is the lowest-scoring indicator in this domain, particularly among Explorer countries. Only seven countries within the study – Canada, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, India, and Tanzania – monitor progress consistently by reporting results publicly.

Case Study 4: Fostering Cross-Cultural Connections Among German Youth since 1963⁴⁴



Issue: Limited exposure to diverse cultures and international experiences can restrict young people’s perspectives, leading to misunderstandings and stereotypes.



Solution: Germany’s Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women, and Youth promotes European and international youth exchange programs such as the Franco-German Youth Office (FGYO), and Erasmus+ Youth in Action. These programs offer young

people and youth welfare practitioners opportunities for cross-border engagement, knowledge-sharing, and mutual respect-building.



Impact: Decades of these exchanges have empowered German youth with global perspectives: the FGYO alone has facilitated 9.5 million participants across Germany and France in 382,000 programs since 1963.

Integrating global citizenship into national education curricula could help to broaden the capabilities of future leaders. With a global average score of just 32 out of 100, global citizenship education needs to be improved to ensure that students learn about global issues, such as sustainability and human rights, from an early age. Given the possibility of countries adopting an inward-focused approach and prioritizing domestic interests over globalization,⁴⁵ even traditional leaders

show signs of decline: Pioneers are outperformed by many Navigator and Explorer countries, such as China, the Philippines, and India. Explorers that are integrating global citizenship education into the national curriculum include Bangladesh, which focuses on encouraging youth participation in social issues, and Kenya, where the priority is to prepare students to become more active and responsible.⁴⁶

To be effective, global citizenship initiatives need to be cohesive and integrated at all educational levels. For example, Nigeria’s National Youth Policy integrates citizenship and leadership education across all the curricula, aiming to equip young people with the leadership skills necessary for governance, entrepreneurship, and civic engagement.⁴⁷ The Global Citizenship Foundation advises schools and universities to move beyond looking at global citizenship as just another subject, and adopt an integrated, institution-wide, contextual approach that involves all stakeholders, including the wider community.⁴⁸

Creating leadership experiences for young people is another area that needs attention within the exposure to critical experiences, with an average score of just 38.4 across all countries. Accelerators are leading the way in both civil and professional leadership, with Saudi Arabia, Oman, and the UAE occupying the top three positions (see Case Studies 5 and 6). These approaches require public sector capacity and resources, for which many Explorer countries, such as India with its National Young Leaders Programme,⁴⁹ are increasingly well placed.

Case Study 5: The UAE government’s bottom-up promotion of youth leadership⁵⁰



Issue: Youth often face limited opportunities to contribute meaningfully to governance and decision-making processes, leaving a gap in leadership development and representation. This challenge restricts innovation and inclusivity in shaping policies that impact future generations.



Solution: In 2020, the UAE prioritized youth leadership by appointing 31 young Emiratis to federal board positions from over 3,300

applicants. It also introduced a policy ensuring youth representation in all UAE official delegations, fostering their involvement in key decision-making platforms.



Impact: These efforts have empowered thousands of young Emiratis to contribute to governance, establishing the UAE as a leader in integrating youth into national and global leadership roles.

Case Study 6: Saudi Arabia’s top-down strategic approach to youth leadership⁵¹



Issue: Many nations face challenges in equipping youth with the leadership skills required for future national and global demands, hindering sustainable development and innovation.



Solution: Saudi Arabia launched the Hadaf Academy as part of its Vision 2030 to cultivate leadership skills among private sector employees of both genders.

The academy focuses on creative planning, innovation, and qualitative localization, preparing participants to become future national leaders.



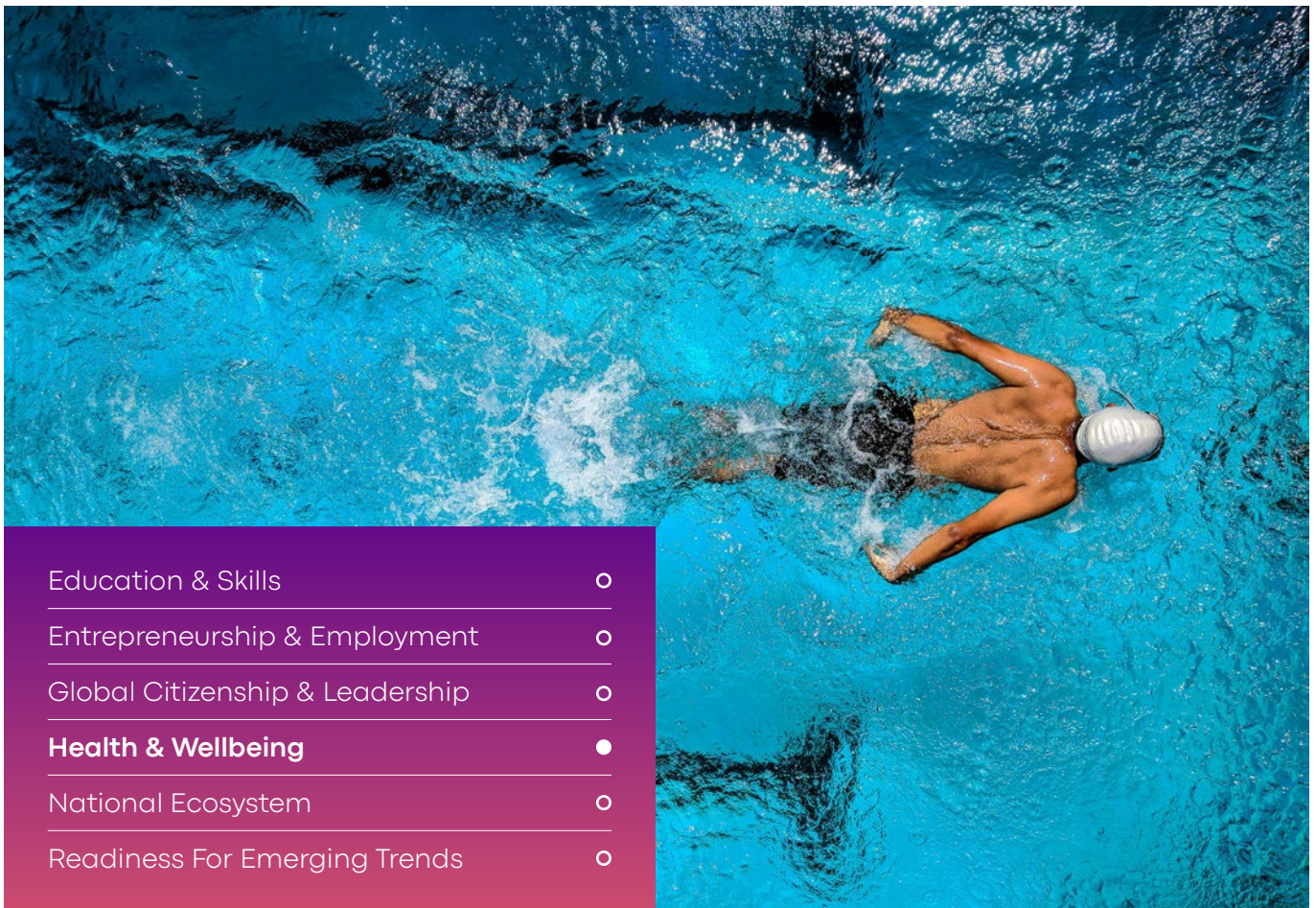
Impact: The academy aims to empower numerous young professionals with strategic leadership skills, positioning Saudi Arabia to meet its long-term development goals through an innovative and inclusive leadership pipeline.



Chapter 7

Health & Wellbeing

Scores in this domain show low variation, with the exception of Africa lagging behind. While it is essential to build strong healthcare systems, many countries can achieve quick wins by making better use of education to empower youth with the skills needed to lead a healthy lifestyle.



About this domain

This domain includes two key components: the health outcomes for youth and countries health and wellbeing policies. The first component assesses various aspects of youth health, including life expectancy at birth, physical fitness, mental health conditions, the social perception of mental health, substance abuse, and other high-risk behaviors. The second component examines policies that support health and wellbeing, covering areas such as health and wellbeing education, initiatives to promote physical fitness, and efforts to enhance mental wellbeing. Together, these elements reflect both the current state of youth health and the policy framework supporting their overall wellbeing.

Why does it matter? A healthier, more resilient youth – both physically and mentally – propels societal advancement by maximizing human potential. When young people can fully engage with life’s opportunities, they can maximize their contribution to society.

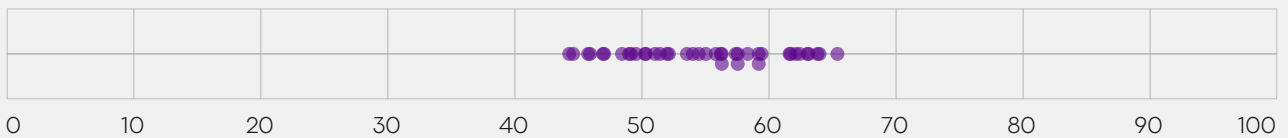
Global overview

Italy leads, thanks to its resilient policies and strong health outcomes, though overall variance in this domain is low (Figure 23). Europe’s health policies stand out, but outcomes are roughly the same across regions – with the exception of Africa, which faces persistent challenges.

Figure 23: Health & Wellbeing performance full ranking and regional analysis per sub-domain (health of country's youth and health and wellbeing policies)

Domain ranking			Domain ranking		
1	Italy	65.4	21	Jordan	55.0
2	France	64.0	22	Oman	54.5
3	Denmark	63.8	23	Egypt, Arab Rep.	54.0
4	Australia	63.1	24	Mexico	53.5
5	Germany	63.0	25	South Africa	52.1
6	Spain	62.4	26	Russian Federation	52.0
7	Sweden	62.1	27	Thailand	51.4
8	Canada	61.7	28	Indonesia	51.0
9	United Kingdom	61.6	29	Colombia	50.3
10	China	59.4	30	Kenya	50.2
=11	Japan	59.2	31	Uzbekistan	49.5
=11	South Korea	59.2	32	Ghana	49.1
13	Philippines	58.3	33	Algeria	49.0
=14	Türkiye	57.5	34	Ukraine	48.4
=14	UAE	57.5	35	Vietnam	47.0
16	Saudi Arabia	57.4	36	Bangladesh	46.9
=17	Argentina	56.3	37	Tanzania	45.9
=17	United States	56.3	38	Morocco	45.8
19	Brazil	56.2	39	Nigeria	44.6
20	India	55.8	40	Pakistan	44.3

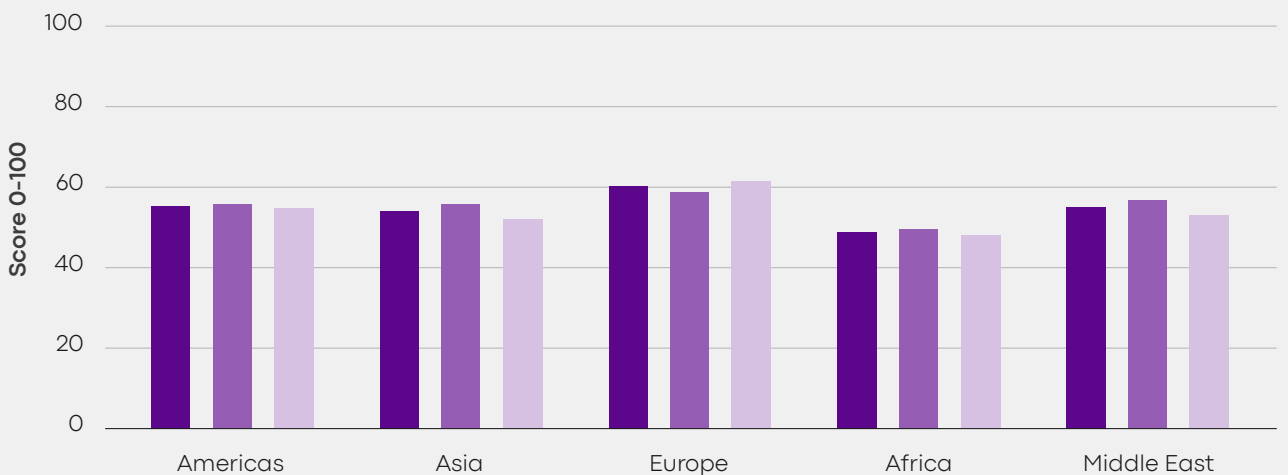
Distribution of domain scores



Regional analysis per sub-domain

Score 0-100

Health & Wellbeing Health of Country's Youth Health & Wellbeing Policies



Source: GYI 2024



India leads with highest levels of youth physical activity, promoting a culture of vitality.

Top-ranked countries have the greatest success with health and wellbeing outcomes for their population as a whole and particularly for their youth. They share a commitment to promoting healthy lifestyles and physical fitness and have the lowest prevalence of obesity among the 40-country GYI 2024. Youth-focused health services are available to meet the needs of their youth and extend to sexual and reproductive health, substance abuse, and mental health. Additionally, they are committed to ensuring that there are safe and healthy environments for youth. Germany, Sweden, and Canada have

environmental regulations designed to reduce air and water pollution – all of which work to increase better health outcomes.

Health and wellbeing policies focus on health education and access to healthcare regardless of socioeconomic status (and age). The UK, Sweden, and Denmark all offer free or low-cost services⁵² that include preventive care, as well as physical and mental healthcare. In addition, health outcomes have seen stronger gains than any other area since GYI 2022.

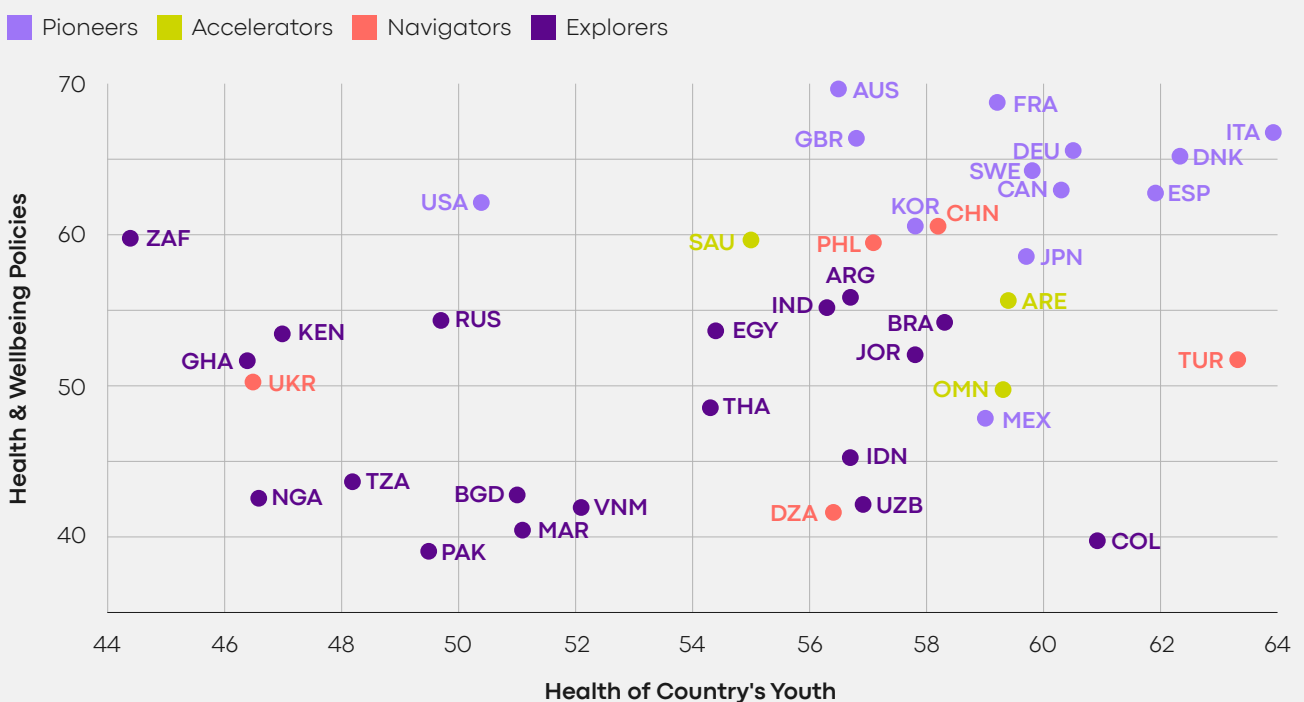
Analysis of performance in detail

For better health outcomes, a more comprehensive approach is needed that incorporates cultural dynamics, the prevention of obesity, mental health and physical wellbeing.

Health and wellness outcomes do not always align with youth healthcare policy development (Figure 24). GYI 2024 results show that few countries excel in both health outcomes and health and wellbeing policies, with only seven countries – all European except Canada – ranking

in the top third across both sub-domains. The disparity between outcomes and policy formation typically indicates that there are areas such as community-based initiatives, private networks and other support systems that compensate for weaker healthcare policy frameworks.

Figure 24: Correlation between health & wellbeing policies and health of country's youth



Source: GYI 2024

Algeria (DZA), Argentina (ARG), Australia (AUS), Bangladesh (BGD), Brazil (BRA), Canada (CAN), China (CHN), Colombia (COL), Denmark (DNK), Egypt (EGY), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), Ghana (GHA), India (IND), Indonesia (IDN), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Jordan (JOR), Kenya (KEN), Korea, Rep. (KOR), Mexico (MEX), Morocco (MAR), Nigeria (NGA), Oman (OMN), Pakistan (PAK), Philippines (PHL), Russian Federation (RUS), Saudi Arabia (SAU), South Africa (ZAF), Spain (ESP), Sweden (SWE), Tanzania (TZA), Thailand (THA), Türkiye (TUR), Ukraine (UKR), United Arab Emirates (ARE), United Kingdom (GBR), United States (USA), Uzbekistan (UZB), Vietnam (VNM).











Cultural factors may also play a role in youth health outcomes, as Latin and Mediterranean countries generally outperform high-income Anglophone nations.

This difference could stem from cultural aspects like city-centered lifestyles that promote walking and light transportation, as well as diets rich in natural, whole foods. While culture is challenging to change, healthy lifestyles can be taught.

Explorer and Accelerator countries are making significant strides in health and wellbeing education, often centralizing their approach through national curricula led by Ministries of Education.

By leveraging the education system to promote preventive health care, countries can make meaningful progress in equipping youth with the tools they need for lifelong health.

Table 8: Top 10 countries in health education

Top 10 countries for health education	
1	 Philippines
2	 Mexico
3	 Thailand
4	 Saudi Arabia
5	 UAE
6	 South Africa
7	 China
8	 Australia
9	 Denmark
10	 South Korea

Source: GYI 2024

While building robust healthcare systems remains a complex and long-term goal, it is crucial to recognize how such systems shape the health outcomes of younger generations.

Youth are particularly vulnerable to gaps in healthcare access and policy effectiveness, making them a key demographic for health interventions. Among the top 10 ranked countries for health policy, all are Pioneers, and all but one rely on large, decentralized, legacy healthcare systems that have existed for at least 60 years. These effective systems require strong, sustained funding, which does not develop overnight; indeed, health policy scores correlate with government expenditure as a percentage of GDP, showing a coefficient of 0.68. Addressing youth health needs through targeted policies and preventive measures can bridge the gap while these systems continue to evolve, ensuring that young people are not left behind.

The focus must turn urgently to the growing prevalence of mental health issues and obesity-related conditions among youth.

By 2030, mental health problems could cost the global economy \$16 trillion.⁵³

Already, in the UK, employees’ mental health issues cost employers £51 billion a year (approximately \$53.6 billion).⁵⁴ A recent WHO report highlights the need to address a global shortfall in investment in mental health.⁵⁵ Explorer and Accelerator countries can look to Pioneer and Navigator nations for preventive strategies in physical and mental health, as these countries with relatively older population, despite poorer mental health outcomes, are leading in support and resources.

Many older countries are developing government-led initiatives to promote mental health; a successful example is presented in Case Study 7.

Younger countries, though leading in mental health outcomes, should invest in preventive policies to address future challenges. With strong support networks, these countries may also find it relatively easy to advance mental health strategies. Indeed, the GYI 2024 survey indicates that youth in Oman, India, Egypt, and the UAE are most open to discussing mental health with those close to them, positioning these countries well to build effective, community-based initiatives similar to those of Pioneer nations.

Case Study 7: Accelerating early intervention to enhance mental healthcare for youth in Denmark⁵⁶



Issue: Despite many young people struggling with mental health issues, most of them do not seek help.



Solution: Youth centric interventions, such as the Danish 10-year action plan for improving psychiatric healthcare with 43 initiatives and targeted mental health counseling, are critical elements of improved youth healthcare.



Impact: A successful pilot program offering free psychological counseling for youth aged 18-24 years with anxiety and depression has shown lasting benefits. For sustained impact, DKK 42.7 million (around \$5.97 million) will be allocated annually, making this a permanent initiative to improve youth mental health outcomes.

Similarly, to address obesity and physical wellbeing, countries could follow the example of Pioneer nations in leveraging their education system to spur healthy lifestyles. This need is particularly pressing in middle-income countries, where risks associated with low physical activity are rising rapidly. Explorers might learn from how Pioneers are proactively addressing this risk by integrating sports education into their national curricula

(Case Study 8). Italy's 2020 ministerial decree on Green Public Procurement (GPP) standards provides a valuable example of how governments can support healthy eating among young people.⁵⁷ While many Explorers already have robust health education, using the education system specifically to promote sports participation may require more centralized legislation and efforts to foster cultural openness.

Case Study 8: Building a healthier future: the role of youth sports⁵⁸



Issue: Sedentary lifestyle choices adversely affect both physical and mental health. Without access to sports and regular physical activity, youth remain susceptible to weak health and stunted personal development.



Solution: Initiatives such as the German Sports Youth Project (Deutsche Sportjugend, dsj) go a long way in ensuring both psychosocial skills i.e. team skills, confidence etc. and promoting healthy youth lifestyles simultaneously.

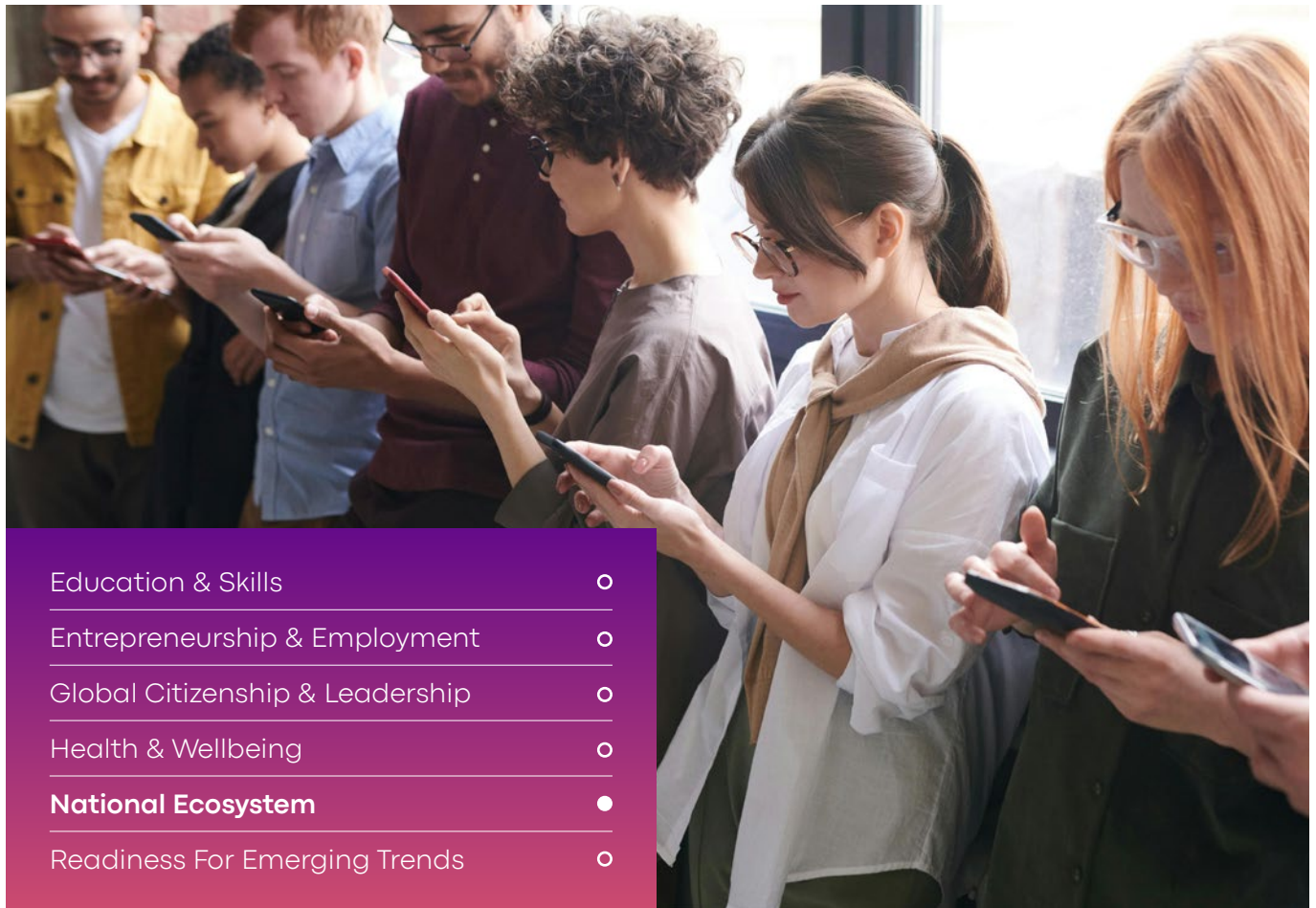


Impact: Supporting youth sports promotes physical health, improves academic focus, and builds essential life skills such as leadership and teamwork, allowing youth to become healthy, confident, and capable adults.

Chapter 8

National Ecosystem

Strengthening the national ecosystem for youth is a complex task that goes beyond initiatives focused on youth. Innovation needs to be a priority everywhere. Improving digital connectivity and infrastructure is also particularly important.



- Education & Skills
- Entrepreneurship & Employment
- Global Citizenship & Leadership
- Health & Wellbeing
- National Ecosystem**
- Readiness For Emerging Trends

About this domain

This domain evaluates four drivers of youth development that are not directly affected by youth policies:

innovation capacity measures creative economic potential and output; economic dynamism tracks growth trajectories and employment landscapes; infrastructure & connectivity assesses digital inclusion and accessibility; and security & governance examines institutional strength and stability.

Why does this domain matter? A robust national ecosystem is the bedrock for youth advancement. For example, an innovative and rapidly growing economy provides youth with more quality job opportunities, and well-developed infrastructure enables all youth to

connect to those opportunities. While all citizens benefit from these conditions, they are particularly decisive in shaping whether young people can transform possibilities into achievement.

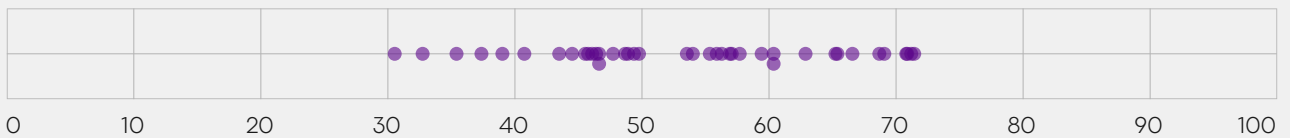
Global overview

The UK is the leading country in this domain, and Europe the leading region (Figure 25). Other regions are making steady progress, while African countries face unique challenges that require tailored solutions. Asian countries in particular show a strong performance in the economic dynamism component, reflecting their growing strength in this area.

Figure 25: National Ecosystem performance full ranking and regional analysis per sub-domain

Domain ranking			Domain ranking		
1	United Kingdom	71.4	21	Türkiye	53.5
2	South Korea	71.2	22	Uzbekistan	49.8
3	Japan	70.9	23	South Africa	49.4
4	Denmark	70.8	24	Brazil	48.9
5	UAE	69.1	25	India	48.7
6	Germany	68.7	26	Kenya	47.7
7	United States	66.6	=27	Philippines	46.6
8	China	65.4	=27	Ghana	46.6
9	Sweden	65.2	29	Argentina	46.4
10	France	62.9	30	Morocco	46.1
=11	Australia	60.4	31	Russian Federation	45.8
=11	Vietnam	60.4	32	Bangladesh	45.5
13	Thailand	59.4	33	Mexico	44.5
14	Oman	57.7	34	Tanzania	43.5
15	Canada	57.1	35	Jordan	40.7
16	Italy	56.9	36	Egypt, Arab Rep.	39.0
17	Spain	56.3	37	Ukraine	37.4
18	Saudi Arabia	55.9	38	Pakistan	35.4
19	Colombia	55.3	39	Algeria	32.7
20	Indonesia	54.0	40	Nigeria	30.5

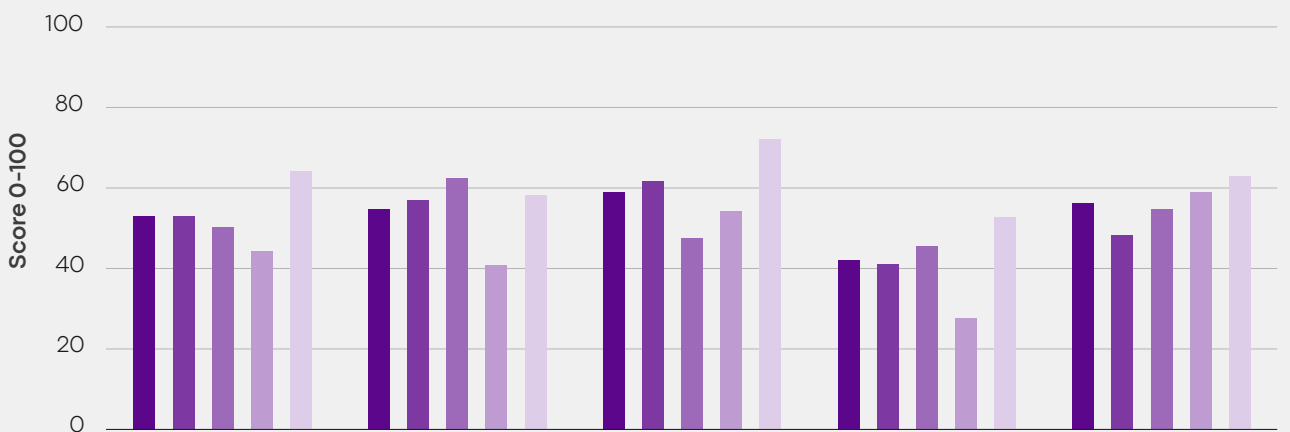
Distribution of domain scores



Regional analysis per sub-domain

Score 0-100

■ National Ecosystem
 ■ Innovation Capacity
 ■ Economic Dynamism
 ■ Infrastructure & Connectivity
 ■ Security & Governance



Source: GYI 2024



“ South Korea leads in innovation capacity, setting the standard for creative and technological advancement. ”

Asia leads in *Innovation Capacity*, with South Korea, Japan, and China demonstrating strong commitments to R&D and industrial development. Vietnam, China, and the UAE top the rankings in *Economic Dynamism*, with strong five-year growth in key economic metrics. The leaders in *Infrastructure & Connectivity* are a diverse group, with

the UAE, UK, and South Korea among countries that are equipping youth for technological readiness through inclusive, high-quality physical and IT infrastructure. Scores in the *Security & Governance* component are highest among well-functioning democracies, which offer stability and support for youth development.

Analysis of performance in detail

Enhancing ecosystem factors is a complex, cross-cutting, and lengthy process. Advocating for national government investments in digital connectivity and innovation should be prioritized to provide youth with future opportunities.

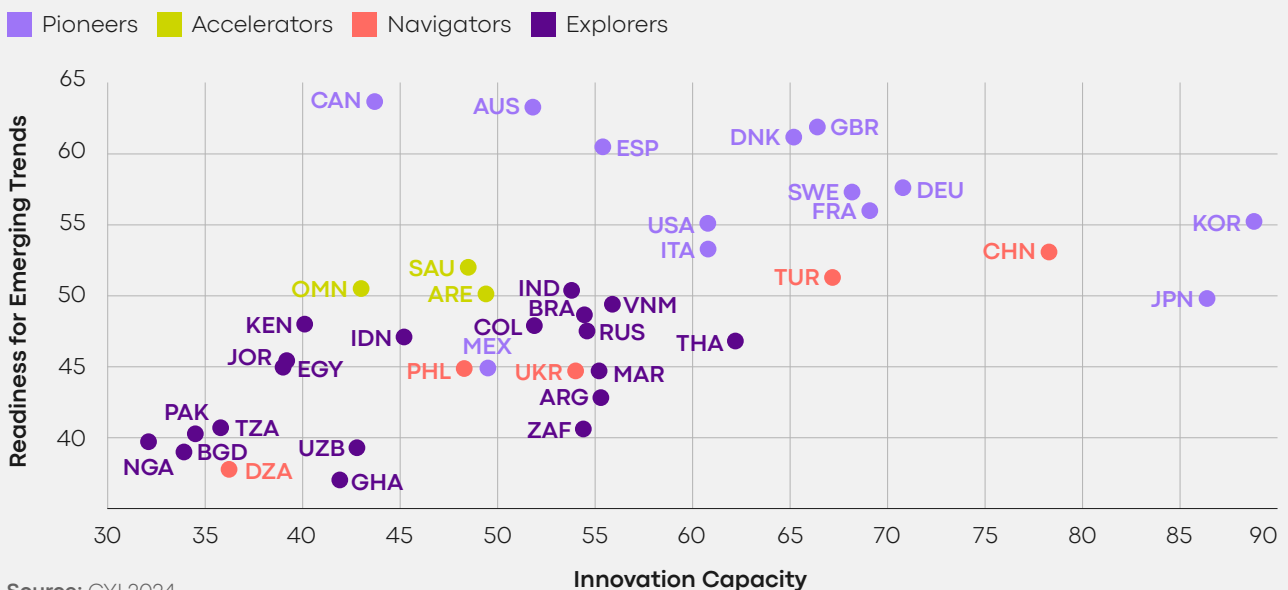
Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Tanzania, and Kenya all rank among the top 10 in economic dynamism, which measures progress over the last five years in metrics such as GDP per capita, labor force productivity and participation, youth unemployment, and social mobility. However, youth development in these countries is still held back by comparatively weak overall macroeconomic conditions.

High-quality broadband is increasingly vital for young people: with the rise of remote work, it can create job opportunities in various markets, including emerging roles such as professional gamers.

The challenge of creating a supportive environment for youth extends well beyond the scope of youth development initiatives. Digital connectivity and infrastructure are areas to prioritize.

The importance of the Innovation Capacity sub-domain is demonstrated by it being the most highly correlated with the Readiness For Emerging Trends domain (Figure 26). Asian countries – both Pioneers and Navigators – score above average in both this sub-domain and Readiness for Emerging Trends, reflecting a sustained focus on innovation that is often driven by the public sector.

Figure 26: Correlation between Readiness For Emerging Trends and innovation capacity



Source: GYI 2024

Algeria (DZA), Argentina (ARG), Australia (AUS), Bangladesh (BGD), Brazil (BRA), Canada (CAN), China (CHN), Colombia (COL), Denmark (DNK), Egypt (EGY), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), Ghana (GHA), India (IND), Indonesia (IDN), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Jordan (JOR), Kenya (KEN), Korea, Rep. (KOR), Mexico (MEX), Morocco (MAR), Nigeria (NGA), Oman (OMN), Pakistan (PAK), Philippines (PHL), Russian Federation (RUS), Saudi Arabia (SAU), South Africa (ZAF), Spain (ESP), Sweden (SWE), Tanzania (TZA), Thailand (THA), Türkiye (TUR), Ukraine (UKR), United Arab Emirates (ARE), United Kingdom (GBR), United States (USA), Uzbekistan (UZB), Vietnam (VNM).

All countries must prioritize innovation – but especially Pioneers. Of the 11 countries that scored lower in innovation capacity compared to GYI 2022, 10 are Pioneers. They account for just three of the top 10 countries for R&D expenditure as a share of GDP, a recognized driver of innovation.

Navigator, Explorer, and Accelerator countries are making progress in closing the innovation gap with Pioneers. Increasing R&D expenditure can help, if funds are allocated properly and complemented with other

forms of innovation. Türkiye, for example, ranks 4th in innovation capacity despite ranking only 29th in R&D spending, thanks largely to its strong university-to-workplace pipeline: Türkiye leads among middle-income countries in tertiary education, and ranks first in both industrial design and trademark applications. Other leaders in innovation capacity also benefit from a strong university-to-workplace pipeline, such as Japan (see Case Study 9), which suggests it should be a priority for Explorer countries.

Case Study 9: Nurturing youth innovation in Japan through LEADER⁵⁹



Issue: Many young researchers struggle to access the resources and support needed to excel in competitive fields, which can hinder innovation and technological advancement on a global scale.



Solution: Japan’s “Leading Initiative for Excellent Young Researchers” (LEADER) aims to bridge this gap by providing early-career researchers with funding, mentorship, and



opportunities to collaborate across sectors. This initiative fosters a national environment that encourages innovation and strengthens the capacity of young talent.

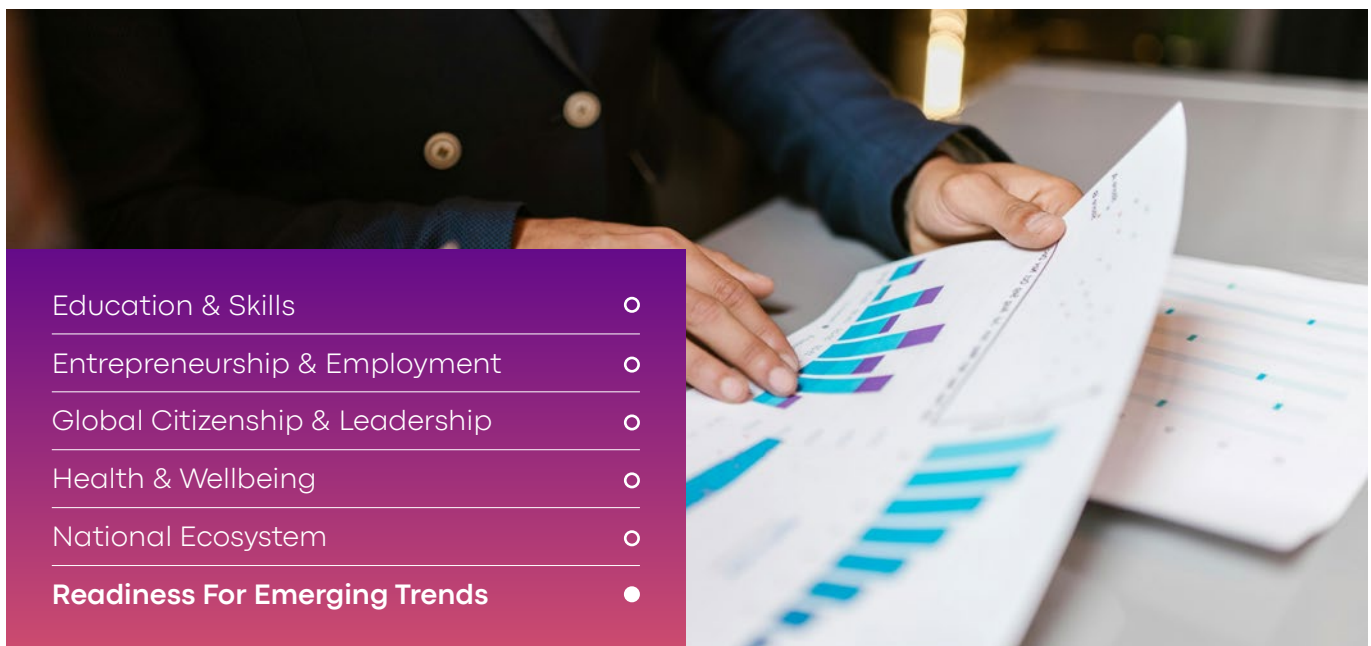
Impact: Equipping emerging researchers with the tools to succeed can help drive breakthroughs in science and technology, ensuring youth contribute to global progress and competitiveness.



Chapter 9

Readiness For Emerging Trends

Young countries have an opportunity to translate widespread awareness of climate change into opportunities in the green economy, and to capitalize on the potential use of generative AI tools. Europe leads in culture but lags in community participation.



Education & Skills	○
Entrepreneurship & Employment	○
Global Citizenship & Leadership	○
Health & Wellbeing	○
National Ecosystem	○
Readiness For Emerging Trends	●

About this domain

As previously mentioned, the **GYI 2024** introduces a new domain designed to assess **youth readiness for emerging global trends**. Shaped by extensive feedback from expert consultations, this addition reflects a forward-looking approach to understanding the opportunities and challenges facing young people. Envisioned as a dynamic component of the GYI, this domain allows the index to remain adaptable, with its components subject to periodic revision based on youth priorities and global developments.

The domain captures four key global trends that are expected to have a profound impact on youth worldwide in the coming years:

1 The AI age: AI and automation are set to transform how we work – by some estimates, 50% of jobs could be affected by 2030,⁶⁰ creating widespread uncertainty about how to enable youth to leverage opportunities associated with AI. A study argues

that generative AI is more likely to augment than automate jobs.⁶¹ Today's youth are the first digital-native generation and the earliest adopters of new technologies and need to be prepared for working with AI in their professional careers and social lives.

2 Green economy: According to LinkedIn, workers with at least one green skill are 29% more likely to be hired.⁶² Demand for green skills will continue to grow, with investments in areas such as renewable energy and sustainable agriculture projected to create 28.8 million jobs by 2030.⁶³ Young people are at the forefront of addressing environmental challenges and driving innovation in environmental solutions, and will need to be ready for the green economy in order to benefit from this major global transformation.

3 Creativity and culture: Creativity is often considered the most important future skill, amongst digital literacy, emotional intelligence, leadership, and critical thinking.⁶⁴

Fostering creativity and understanding cultural heritage will empower youth to contribute meaningfully to an increasingly complex world. Culture shapes young people's identity, beliefs, values, sense of belonging, and means of self-expression. As AI masters more routine tasks, creativity will be increasingly critical for young people to drive innovation and adaptability. Additionally, the cultural and creative sectors offer significant employment opportunities, accounting for up to 1 in 10 in major OECD cities.⁶⁵

4 Community participation: Through civic engagement and community building, youth can play a crucial role in fostering positive change in their immediate surroundings and beyond.⁶⁶ In the process, they can achieve a sense of meaning and purpose.

Global overview

Canada leads the world in the Readiness for Emerging Trends domain, although overall scores are generally low and exhibit relatively low variance (Figure 27). Europe emerges as the top-performing region, driven by strong results in the Creativity and Culture component, though its performance is tempered by lower scores in Community Participation. This pattern – where different trends are prioritized to varying degrees – appears consistent across countries and regions, contributing to the overall low scores and limited variance within this domain.

On average, countries are better prepared for the Green economy (average score: 54.5), followed by the AI age (53.6), Community Participation (51.1), and lastly, Creativity and Culture (37.3). Interestingly, findings from the Global Youth Survey indicate a disconnect, as respondents identified Creativity and Culture as the most critical area within the Readiness for Emerging Trends domain to prepare youth for the future.

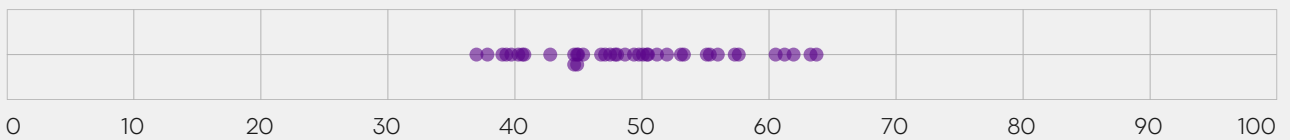


Figure 27: Readiness for Emerging Trends performance full ranking and regional analysis per sub-domain

Domain ranking		
1	Canada	63.7
2	Australia	63.3
3	United Kingdom	61.9
4	Denmark	61.2
5	Spain	60.5
6	Germany	57.6
7	Sweden	57.3
8	France	56.0
9	South Korea	55.3
10	United States	55.1
11	Italy	53.3
12	China	53.1
13	Saudi Arabia	52.0
14	Türkiye	51.2
15	Oman	50.5
16	India	50.4
17	UAE	50.1
18	Japan	49.8
19	Vietnam	49.4
20	Brazil	48.7

Domain ranking		
21	Kenya	48.0
22	Colombia	47.9
23	Russian Federation	47.5
24	Indonesia	47.1
25	Thailand	46.8
26	Jordan	45.4
27	Egypt, Arab Rep.	45.0
=28	Mexico	44.9
=28	Philippines	44.9
=30	Morocco	44.7
=30	Ukraine	44.7
32	Argentina	42.8
33	Tanzania	40.7
34	South Africa	40.6
35	Pakistan	40.3
36	Nigeria	39.7
37	Uzbekistan	39.3
38	Bangladesh	39.0
39	Algeria	37.8
40	Ghana	37.0

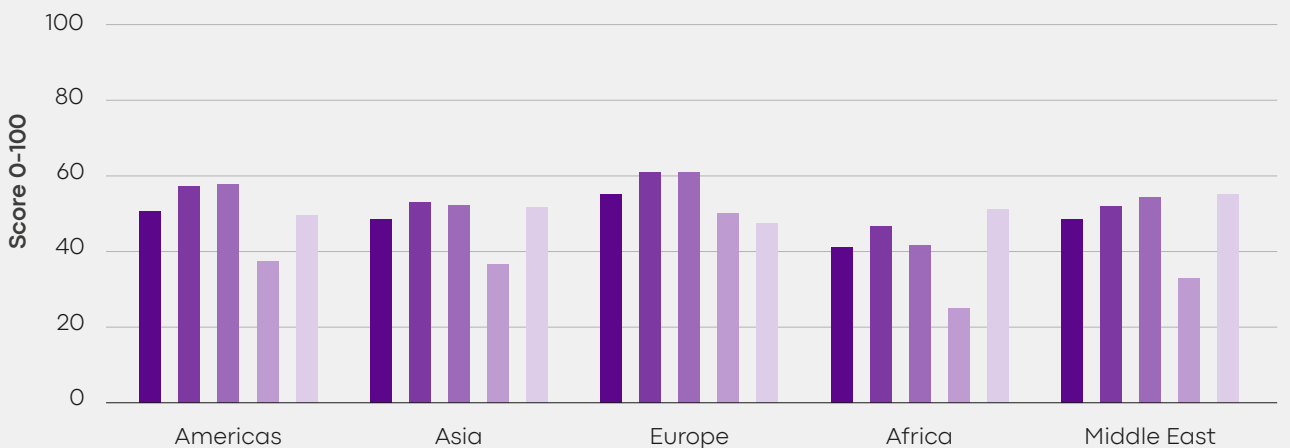
Distribution of domain scores



Regional analysis per sub-domain

Score 0-100

■ Readiness For Emerging Trends
 ■ Readiness for the Green Economy
 ■ Readiness for AI-age
 ■ Creativity & Culture
 ■ Community Participation



Source: GYI 2024



“ The United States ranks highest in readiness for the AI age, showcasing its strong foundation for adapting to the future of work and technology. ”

Analysis of performance in detail

Accelerator, Explorer, and Navigator countries can harness their youth’s growing awareness about the green economy and prioritize unprecedented actions.

The UK ranks first in the sub-domain of readiness for the green economy, followed by Canada and Sweden. These countries have demonstrated a commitment to carbon neutrality, their youth are well educated on climate change, and business leaders are actively exploring human capital needs to support the energy transition.

Yet it is not only Pioneer countries that are making progress: Colombia, Thailand, Vietnam, Philippines, Nigeria, Türkiye, Brazil, and UAE all rank in the top 20.

Strong awareness of climate change provides a springboard for Explorers and Navigators to catch up: Kenya, the Philippines, India, South Africa, Vietnam, China, Tanzania, Indonesia, and Ghana all rank in the top 10 for climate change knowledge. These countries have used creative approaches, such as gamified learning in Brazil (Case Study 10), to make youth more aware of climate change. They should now focus on translating awareness into preparedness for opportunities created by the transition to a green economy. Success depends on developing talent needed by businesses, which is currently only achieved by young countries, the Accelerators and Jordan.

Case Study 10: Engaging Brazilian youth with game-based climate action⁶⁷



Issue: While climate education may be included in education curricula or awareness programs, it often fails to engage students deeply with crucial environmental and sustainability challenges.



Solution: The Escape Climate Change Brazil project revolutionizes climate education by using a game-based learning model. It offers an immersive experience to youth aged

14-18 years to help them learn about Brazil’s environmental reality, along with social justice and racial inequality elements.



Impact: Such initiatives help youth understand the intricacies of climate change, climate justice, and human rights at an early age, nurturing future leaders who are prepared for climate action.

Explorers can translate their young people’s tech-savviness into AI readiness by investing in entrepreneurship.

Readiness for the AI-age measures the extent to which a country’s youth has the capacity to use AI tools, as well as the enabling environment that facilitates the safe adoption of AI technologies, as captured by measures of cybersecurity and national AI strategies. The US is ranked highest, followed by the UK, Australia, and Canada. The leadership demonstrated by these four countries is notable, with a significant gap of nearly seven points separating Canada from the fifth-ranked country, Spain.

Their leadership stems from their capacity to use AI for both simple and advanced tasks, and to translate technological advances into commercial applications.

AI is already widely used by youth in many Explorer countries. Young countries account for 11 of the top-20 countries where youth express comfort using tools such as ChatGPT: UAE, Argentina, Oman, Brazil, Indonesia, Egypt, Colombia, Morocco, Kenya, Saudi Arabia, and India.

Case Study 11: Advancing AI for societal impact through United States AI. Government initiatives⁶⁸



Issue: While AI holds transformative potential, there is a need to ensure responsible use, equitable access, and opportunities for youth to engage in AI-driven innovation.



Solution: The U.S. AI.gov platform drives initiatives that advance AI research, foster public-private partnerships, and promote

AI education, with a focus on preparing educators to train and support next generation leaders in AI-powered industries.



Impact: These efforts equip young people with the skills to thrive in AI-driven economies, fostering innovation, job readiness, and ethical AI adoption for societal good.

This existing talent needs to be unleashed commercially.

Of these countries, only Colombia and UAE rank among the top 20 for GitHub subscriptions, suggesting there is more scope to translate youth comfort with AI into economic development. Only two other young countries, Türkiye and Vietnam, feature in this top 20. Reports suggest that by 2032, Generative AI alone will be worth \$1.3 trillion,⁶⁹ highlighting its immense potential to drive economic advancement.

Entrepreneurship is indispensable to catch up in AI readiness. The top 10 countries for AI readiness are mostly Pioneers, reflecting the presence of large capital markets to support AI innovation. The only non-Pioneer countries in the top 10 are China and Saudi Arabia, in 9th and 10th place. They also rank in the top 10 for entrepreneurship ecosystems, which can incubate tomorrow’s AI leaders.

To thrive in tomorrow’s tech-driven world, countries should place greater emphasis on Creativity & Culture.

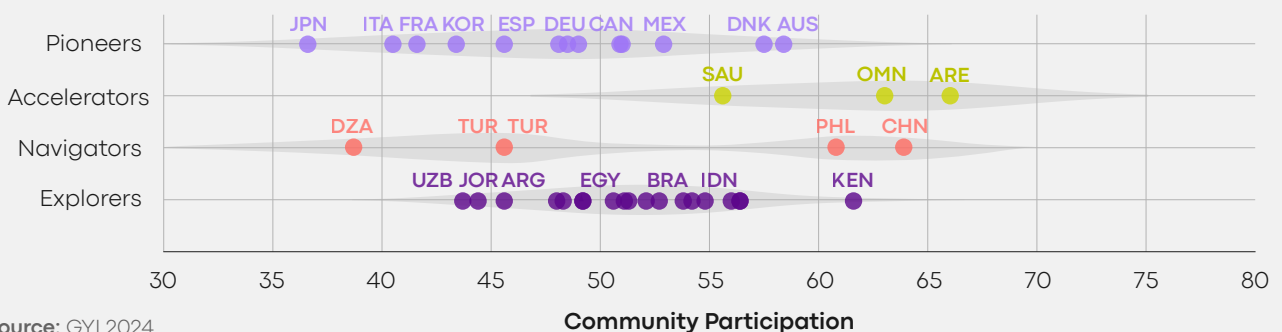
GYI countries score on average just 37.3 points in the Creativity & Culture sub-domain, the lowest of any sub-domain across the entire GYI index. At a time when AI is increasingly mastering routine tasks, these

low scores reveal a missed opportunity to nurture the unique human traits essential for innovation and adaptability. According to the WEF Future of Jobs Report 2023, creative thinking is the second most essential skill for workers to adapt to disrupted workplaces, just behind analytical thinking.⁷⁰ Pioneers – including Spain, Canada, and Italy – perform best in this sub-domain. They have national strategies that use art and culture as tools for youth development, driving high levels of participation.

Non-Pioneer countries have higher community participation, representing an untapped asset for youth empowerment that should be capitalized on.

Non-Pioneer countries – such as UAE, China, Oman, Kenya, and the Philippines – show high community engagement among youth (Figure 28), building a sense of belonging that is crucial for youth development. The GYI survey highlights that youth in these countries value volunteer work, participate actively in local and online communities, and contribute to social cohesion. This strong community participation represents an untapped asset for youth empowerment and social progress.

Figure 28: Performance in community participation by country categorization



Source: GYI 2024

Algeria (DZA), Argentina (ARG), Australia (AUS), Bangladesh (BGD), Brazil (BRA), Canada (CAN), China (CHN), Colombia (COL), Denmark (DNK), Egypt (EGY), France (FRA), Germany (DEU), Ghana (GHA), India (IND), Indonesia (IDN), Italy (ITA), Japan (JPN), Jordan (JOR), Kenya (KEN), Korea, Rep. (KOR), Mexico (MEX), Morocco (MAR), Nigeria (NGA), Oman (OMN), Pakistan (PAK), Philippines (PHL), Russian Federation (RUS), Saudi Arabia (SAU), South Africa (ZAF), Spain (ESP), Sweden (SWE), Tanzania (TZA), Thailand (THA), Türkiye (TUR), Ukraine (UKR), United Arab Emirates (ARE), United Kingdom (GBR), United States (USA), Uzbekistan (UZB), Vietnam (VNM).

Chapter 10

Recommendations For Stakeholders

The GYI 2024 reveals a pressing truth: youth are at a pivotal crossroads, navigating rapid advancements in global trends while lacking the necessary preparation to thrive. While there have been significant improvements in specific countries and areas as highlighted in the preceding sections' analysis domain results, all countries have opportunities to improve.

All aspects covered by the GYI matter, not in isolation but together at the aggregate level. Youth development, at a national and individual level is about having well-rounded, comprehensive support. For example, having a productive future workforce force requires young people to have a good skillset as well as labor market opportunities and being healthy. Therefore, countries should aim to increase their performance across the board.

Countries need to invest in creating meaningful opportunities for youth, fuelling national economic growth while mitigating risks of youth disengagement, instability and exclusion.⁷¹ Averting the risk of a lost generation is not just a moral obligation, but an investment in a brighter, more resilient future for all.

The following section presents a **set of tailored recommendations for each stakeholder group** – youth leaders, policymakers, the private sector and non-profits – organized by country categorization. These recommendations can serve as a springboard to the development of new targeted and strategic initiatives aimed at enhancing youth preparedness.



10.1 Youth Leaders

Foster greater connections

Youth leaders and organizations representing youth need to coordinate across siloed private and public sector actors, national diversities, and all dimensions of youth preparedness. This is only possible if youth themselves align around shared goals and priorities. To facilitate this alignment, youth leaders in all countries should help increase youth community involvement and ensure that all youth voices are heard.

Pioneers: Promote youth participation in decision-making

With young people's forming a shrinking portion of the population in Pioneer countries, their voices risk being crowded out by those whose interest is in the present, and their prospects consequently becoming less of a priority. Youth organizations should aim to mobilize youth participation, which is often challenging in these countries, and they can demand for greater emphasis on youth voices. The British Youth Council's "Make your Mark" consultation⁷² campaign is a good example of giving youth a direct voice into the parliament. Additionally, the Joint Council on Youth is a vital decision-making and policymaking body governed by European Steering Committee for Youth and the Advisory Council on Youth to work on youth sector priorities, objectives, and funding.⁷³

Accelerators: Carve out a role holding youth plans accountable

While Accelerator countries often have youth strategies in place, youth organizations seldom work in tandem with government to help monitor them. Alongside developing this role, they can act as sounding boards for government youth development initiatives like the Emirates Youth Council's Youth Circles.⁷⁴

Navigators: Shift stakeholder perspectives on youth

Youth organizations in Navigator countries should strive to ensure that stakeholders recognize and support youth as active agents of change, rather than simply as beneficiaries of projects. This shift is crucial for promoting meaningful engagement and empowerment. Learning from more mature youth organizations in Accelerator countries could be a good place to start.

Explorers: Advocate for individual youth policies

In countries where young people form a large portion of a growing economy, youth organizations are especially well positioned to push for interventions that reflect their priority issues. For instance, Youth for Change⁷⁵ Bangladesh has actively worked in partnership with other organizations and governments to implement interventions that address youth priority issues, including gender equality, climate change, health, and youth development.

10.2 Policymakers

Adopt policy interventions for a youth-ready future

All countries must prioritize youth preparedness in public policies. Empowering youth is not just a short-term opportunity but an economic necessity for the longer term.

Pioneers: Find new ways to promote robust health outcomes

Pioneer countries risk losing their comparative advantage due to shortfalls in health outcomes. Innovative approaches to preventative health, often implemented through education ministries, are key to ensuring youth are prepared for future challenges.

Accelerators: Top-down innovation capacity interventions

Accelerator countries should implement top-down policy interventions that strengthen innovation and empower youth by diversifying the economy. For example, under Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, the Research, Development and Innovation Authority has a strategic goal of increasing R&D expenditure to 2% of GDP by 2040.

Navigators: Encourage entrepreneurship ecosystems

Policymakers in Navigator countries have the opportunity to leverage their intrinsic dynamism through a more decentralized and flexible approach to entrepreneurship. In Thailand, for instance, regional innovation clusters support youth entrepreneurship in the agriculture, biotechnology, and food sectors by enhancing access to finance and facilitating linkages between multinational enterprises and SMEs.⁷⁶



Explorers: Initiate policy dialogue education reform

As well as encouraging entrepreneurship and closing the innovation gap, leaders in Explorer countries should focus on targeted education reforms informed by Pioneer and Accelerator peers with a track record of youth empowerment. For instance, Rwanda has partnered with Singapore to enhance its educational system by adopting Singaporean practices in teacher training and curriculum development, particularly focusing on math, science, and the integration of technology in classrooms.⁷⁷

10.3 Private Sector

Place youth at the heart of the economy

Youth are knowledgeable and passionate about the green economy and AI, two areas that will drive corporate growth over the next few years.^{78,79} CEOs must provide supportive work environments and opportunities for youth to take leadership roles in these domains.

Pioneers: Fostering supportive work environments

Businesses must recognize that young people today expect very different work environments compared to just 10 years ago. In particular, a Gallup poll found that young people in the US want business leaders to support workplace mental health.⁸⁰ By providing autonomy, harnessing community, and prioritizing wellness, businesses can create leaders for tomorrow.⁸¹

Accelerators: Improve the entrepreneurial funding environment

Businesses can profit from the supportive regulatory and tax framework for youth entrepreneurship in Accelerator countries by providing investment opportunities for youth-led start-ups. In Saudi Arabia, telecoms carrier STC is increasing its investment in the STV Investment Fund to incubate ICT start-ups, many of them youth-led, some of which are blossoming into leaders in the Gulf region.⁸²

Navigators: Provide leadership experiences for young people

Despite relatively low youth shares, business leaders in Navigator countries should continue to invest in nurturing the potential of young people. With their strong digital awareness and adaptability, young people are well-equipped to help businesses transition to a “digital-first” approach, enhancing efficiency and innovation. For example, businesses can expand internship opportunities for both local and international youth by partnering with youth organizations such as Association Internationale des Étudiants en Sciences Économiques et Commerciale (AIESEC).⁸³

Explorers: Leverage existing skills

Business leaders in Explorer countries must capitalize on the abilities of young people to transition to more high-productivity, tech-intensive areas of work. The GYI survey finds that young people in Explorer countries are catching up with their high-income peers in digital skills, whereas their elders lag far behind. Business leaders stand to benefit from creating digital opportunities. For example, the e-commerce platform Jumia in Nigeria has achieved business success by creating direct and indirect digital opportunities for young people.⁸⁴ Many African start-ups are following suit.⁸⁵

10.4 Non-Profits

Promote youth participation and wellbeing

International and local non-profits everywhere can play a key role in involving youth in civic life, as they can promote activities that support youth where governments and business cannot. This includes online and offline engagement within and across countries.

Pioneers: Emphasize health concerns

With youth mental health increasingly reaching crisis proportions in many high-income countries, young people need institutions that can step in to fill gaps in private and public provision. Public-private initiatives can be particularly effective in this regard as they combine the strengths, resources, and expertise of both sectors. Youth Mental Health Corps⁸⁶ in the United States is an example of such collaborations by combining financial and training support from the Schultz Family Foundation and Pinterest with operational support from AmeriCorps.

Accelerators: Explore the potential of international online engagement activities

Accelerator countries have both the technological capacities and the enthusiastic youth populations to strengthen links with the rest of the world through online engagement. For instance, The Experiment Digital Youth Leadership & Community Service Program connects young people across the MENA region, including the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Oman, through virtual exchange focused on leadership development and community service.⁸⁷

Navigators: Recommit to global citizenship education initiatives

As protectionism increases and populations age, non-profits in Navigator countries need to work on keeping cultural exchange and international education experiences relevant. For instance, the newly established Sino-US Bridge Program 2024 provides fully funded 30-day visits for Chinese students to top universities and tech companies, aiming to prepare future leaders and strengthen Sino-US relations.⁸⁸

Explorers: Act as a conduit for green awareness

The GYI 2024 finds that majorities of young people in most Explorer countries are keenly aware of climate change. Non-profits that support youth can serve as facilitators bringing people together and offering institutional representation to amplify the voices of young people advocating their desire for change.

Conclusion

This third edition of the GYI has set out to provide crucial insights into the progress of youth development⁸⁹ around the world by measuring the factors that shape young people's ability to meet the challenges of a complex future and achieve their full potential.

By aggregating diverse data, the GYI offers a clear snapshot of youth outcomes and perceptions across 40 countries in a way that enables comparisons and learning among peers. The detailed data provided in the country profiles can empower policymakers and other stakeholders to make more informed, data-driven decisions.

Overall, the index results point to a worrying trend: youth development is stagnating globally in the face of rapidly shifting societal, economic, and cultural dynamics. This finding underscores the urgent need to create environments that can empower young people to navigate and overcome the challenges of our evolving world.

However, analysis of the data that underlies the index also shows that there are causes for hope. Some countries have achieved remarkable progress through targeted interventions in areas such as entrepreneurship and education. Across the 40 countries covered in the GYI, **young people are achieving similar levels of basic knowledge – which shows that all countries have a foundation on which to build high quality lives for their youth.**

Countries can also look to high performers in the GYI for replicable models of success, which are highlighted throughout the report. The tailored recommendations for country and stakeholder groups offer a starting point for collaborative action to foster meaningful improvements in youth development.

Ultimately, the GYI aims to inspire action and spark change by mobilizing individuals and organizations alike to improve conditions for youth on local, national, and global scales. Whether through grassroots efforts or institutional reforms, everyone has the potential to make a difference. The report equips readers with the information needed to take immediate, impactful action.

Investing in youth is not just an opportunity – it is an imperative for lasting, positive change. The message is clear: act now. The youth of today need your support to thrive in an ever-changing world. Governments, non-profits, educators, businesses, and individuals alike must work together to build a future where every young person has the opportunity to succeed, contribute meaningfully to their societies, and shape the world for the better. By prioritizing youth development, we not only ensure their individual success but also the long terms resilience, progress, and prosperity among nations worldwide.

Country Profiles

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Algeria

Overall score

41.0/100

Country ranking

39

This is the first time Algeria is included in the index. Education & Skills are the biggest strengths for Algeria, as access to quality education has shown progress. However, to enhance its performance and improve youth development in the nation, there is a need to make expansive efforts across all domains, especially in Entrepreneurship & Employment, Health & Wellbeing, Readiness for Emerging Trends, and Global Citizenship & Leadership, which contribute to youth progress.

Peace and security

40%



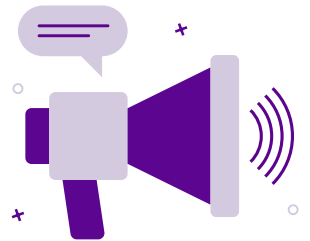
Unemployment

37%



Human and civil rights

31%



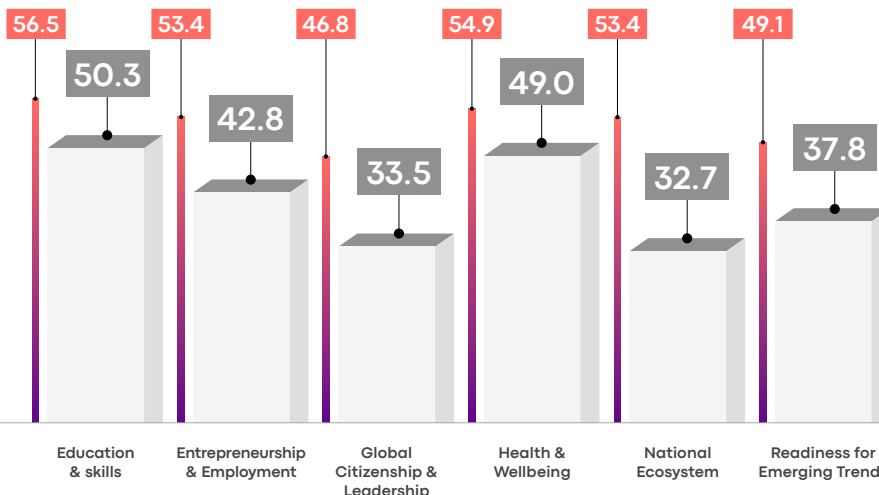
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Algeria by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	31	50.3	
Access to Quality Education	24	57.4	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	20	84.5	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	40	nan	
Primary school enrollment ratio	12	100.0	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	14	100.0	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	32	33.8	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	20	61.7	
Total tertiary enrollment	21	52.4	
Female tertiary enrollment	19	66.7	
STEM graduation rate	8	66.0	
<i>Quality of education</i>	27	47.8	
Quality of secondary education	28	49.4	
Quality of tertiary education	27	57.0	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	28	37.0	
<i>ICT skills</i>	26	58.9	
Business software proficiency	36	65.9	
Programming	22	42.9	
Advanced online communications	7	64.9	
Digital skills of adult population	22	62.1	
Education policies	32	43.3	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	37	41.7	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	26	75.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	38	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	35	25.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	30	50.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	29	33.3	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	36	25.0	
Incentives for internships	34	25.0	
Digital platform for internships	22	50.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	18	58.3	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	16	75.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	19	75.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	32	25.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	35	33.3	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	35	25.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	34	25.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	24	50.0	
	40	42.8	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	36	42.1	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	24	46.6	
Training on how to start a business	32	32.3	
Startup incubators	33	36.9	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	36	nan	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	35	41.8	
Entrepreneurial intentions	36	nan	
New business density	29	34.3	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	36	nan	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	40	26.4	
Venture capital investment	40	0.0	
Depth of capital market	39	8.2	
Taxes and bureaucracy	36	nan	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	3	70.5	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	36	nan	
Governmental support	8	64.8	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	40	25.0	
Strategy includes a gender component	33	25.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	38	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	33	25.0	
Government financial support for networks	39	25.0	
Employment	38	43.6	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	39	30.4	
Employees average monthly earnings	38	4.4	
Fair wages & decent working hours	30	70.0	
Wage equality between women and men	39	16.6	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	30	49.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	39	46.0	
Share of population with career counselling	29	51.1	
Usefulness of career counselling	37	50.4	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	38	36.6	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	38	52.4	
Completed an internship	33	45.8	
Usefulness of internship	36	59.1	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	38	26.1	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	39	44.8	
Preparation for job	36	54.1	
Job wanted	38	35.4	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	31	56.4	
Additional training in most recent job	32	51.3	
Usefulness of training	31	61.6	
	40	33.5	
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	40	33.5	
Exposure to Key Experiences	40	33.5	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	40	19.5	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	38	15.7	
Trust in global cooperation	38	23.3	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	30	33.9	
Leadership in civic activities	20	32.3	
Room for leadership at work	32	35.6	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	36	28.3	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	34	25.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	32	25.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	31	35.0	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	40	41.0	
English proficiency	26	58.3	
Foreign language proficiency	32	35.8	
Henley Passport Index	35	28.7	
<i>Trade activity</i>	24	44.7	
Youth Strategies & Participation	38	33.6	
<i>National youth policies</i>	35	25.0	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	35	25.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	35	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	35	25.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	38	53.0	
Leadership	28	54.5	
Creative and critical thinking	38	52.2	
Collaborative problem solving	39	52.3	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	36	0.0	
WEF Global Leaders	36	0.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	33	0.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	12	56.3	
Average age of parliamentarians	5	74.5	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	17	38.1	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	33	49.0	
Health of Country's Youth	24	56.4	
Life expectancy at birth	18	55.0	
Physical fitness	37	43.5	
Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old	31	39.8	
Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	24	72.6	
Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	36	7.6	
Physical exercise	34	54.2	
State of mental health	7	64.2	
Suicide rates, age-standardised	5	84.5	
Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	22	43.9	
Social status of mental health	40	41.1	
Social acceptance of mental health	38	40.4	
Social importance of mental health	37	43.7	
Access to mental health advice	37	39.1	
Substance abuse	12	72.7	
Prevalence of smoking in youth	16	56.7	
Alcohol consumption	9	95.8	
Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old	22	65.6	
Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse	21	61.8	
Road traffic fatal injury	33	38.5	
Adolescent fertility	15	85.1	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	37	41.6	
Health & wellbeing education	36	50.8	
Mental health education	35	26.9	
Physical health education	20	74.4	
Family planning education	39	18.8	
Healthy eating education	21	83.1	
Promotion of physical wellbeing	36	32.2	
Medical doctors	26	31.1	
Hospital beds	26	29.9	
Promotion of youth sports	31	50.0	
Gender balance in youth sports	34	25.0	
Promotion of healthy diets	39	25.0	
Promotion of mental wellbeing	31	41.7	
Government-funded access to mental health counsel	32	25.0	
Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	34	25.0	
Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	17	75.0	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	39	32.7	
Innovation Capacity	36	36.2	
Economic Complexity Index	36	37.5	
Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP	27	40.2	
Receipts for use of IP	34	30.7	
Patent applications	24	41.4	
Trademark applications	34	30.9	
Industrial designs	30	36.7	
Economic Dynamism	40	25.3	
GDP per capita growth	36	24.8	
Labor force productivity growth	38	25.5	
Labour force participation rate	39	0.4	
Youth unemployment rate	39	nan	
Social Mobility	20	60.2	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	37	22.1	
Paved Road Density	38	2.1	
Gender digital divide	37	0.0	
International bandwidth	23	27.5	
Mobile broadband subscriptions	19	53.2	
Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	40	27.5	
Security & Governance	34	47.1	
Rule of law	35	33.4	
Transparency	28	36.0	
Regulatory Quality	38	28.7	
Institutional resilience	38	34.4	
Internal conflict impact	18	100.0	
External relations	30	50.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	39	37.8	
Readiness for the Green Economy	37	45.8	
Environmental performance	28	41.9	
Commitment to carbon neutrality	33	40.0	
Talent for green and energy transition	27	50.5	
Climate change awareness	34	60.0	
Top universities for climate action	31	48.0	
Climate change knowledge	36	34.6	
Readiness for AI-age	39	32.7	
Cybersecurity	40	34.0	
ICT graduates	28	19.0	
H-Index AI	26	18.6	
AI National Strategies	31	50.0	
Capacity to use AI	28	65.8	
Developers on github per million population between 15-64	32	9.2	
Creativity & Culture	21	33.8	
Number of libraries per million population	38	nan	
Number of museums per million population	31	1.3	
Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	24	15.0	
Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	23	16.3	
Cultural participation	34	35.0	
National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	17	75.0	
Community Participation	39	38.7	
Helped a stranger	31	53.0	
Feeling of representation by decision-makers	24	54.4	
Frequency of community engagement	25	39.4	
Community problem-solving	23	30.6	
Social Relations	35	30.0	
Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	38	0.0	
Online communities	17	63.7	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Argentina

Overall score

47.9/100

Country ranking

28

Argentina demonstrates notable strengths in Health & Wellbeing, supported by comprehensive healthcare policies and initiatives to address youth health needs. While Argentina has fairly well-established access to quality education, it shows much room for improvement in providing supportive education policies for youth. Developing supportive entrepreneurial ecosystems for youth and taking the initiative to ensure readiness for future trends are key areas of growth, vital to empowering youth and driving sustainable progress.

Access to quality education

36%



Poverty

34%



Climate change

32%



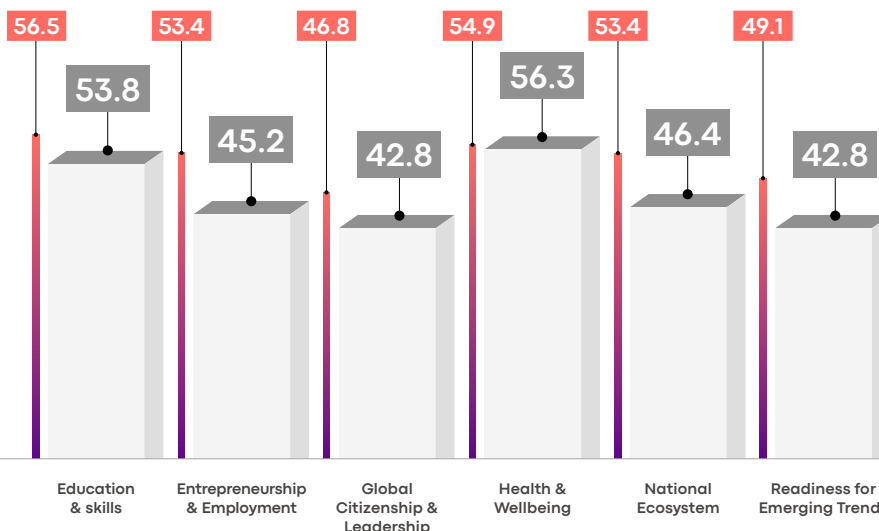
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Argentina by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	22	53.8	▼	
Access to Quality Education	17	64.2	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	15	91.5	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	22	74.6	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	1	100.0	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	1	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	25	46.2	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	9	74.6	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	1	100.0	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	1	100.0	▲	
STEM graduation rate	31	23.7	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	32	45.7	▼	
Quality of secondary education	38	36.8	▼	
Quality of tertiary education	25	57.1	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	19	43.2	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	9	62.9	▲	
Business software proficiency	6	78.1	▲	
Programming	18	43.2	▲	
Advanced online communications	4	69.5	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	28	60.8	▲	
Education Policies	31	43.3	▼	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	4	66.7	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	1	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	1	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	4	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	35	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	11	58.3	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	1	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	9	50.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	11	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	34	25.0	▼	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	28	25.0	▼	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	27	25.0	▼	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	16	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	28	41.7	▼	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	1	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	23	25.0	▼	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	27	25.0	▼	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	37	45.2	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	40	34.0	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	32	41.4	▲	
Training on how to start a business	26	34.8	▲	
Startup incubators	22	36.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	10	52.4	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	33	43.0	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	18	26.6	▼	
New business density	35	25.6	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	10	76.8	▲	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	39	29.0	▼	
Venture capital investment	30	41.2	▲	
Depth of capital market	36	30.9	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	33	14.9	▼	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	40	31.6	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	27	42.0	▼	
Governmental support	37	21.3	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	37	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	21	25.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	34	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	18	25.0	▼	
Government financial support for networks	34	25.0	—	
Employment	18	56.4	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	13	59.7	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	21	17.4	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	4	90.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	6	71.9	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	15	71.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	18	52.9	▲	
Share of population with career counselling	6	59.4	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	19	60.3	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	32	38.9	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	29	57.7	▲	
Completed an internship	27	48.9	▲	
Usefulness of internship	23	66.5	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	30	41.1	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	17	52.7	▲	
Preparation for job	12	60.6	▲	
Job wanted	24	44.7	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	24	59.6	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	24	53.3	▲	
Usefulness of training	20	65.9	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	26	42.8	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	27	43.4	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	25	29.4	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	18	26.7	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	25	32.1	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	40	28.4	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	37	25.6	▼	
Room for leadership at work	39	31.2	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	18	62.6	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	1	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	1	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	27	37.7	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	15	70.0	▲	
English proficiency	8	86.7	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	34	34.2	▼	
Henley Passport Index	14	89.2	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	34	26.6	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	23	42.3	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	17	41.7	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	8	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	7	50.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	16	25.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	25	57.8	▲	
Leadership	20	56.5	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	28	58.2	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	24	58.5	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	17	37.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	27	0.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	13	75.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	26	32.1	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	20	39.9	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	20	24.4	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	21	56.7	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	19	53.3	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	19	60.0	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	36	23.3	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	11	83.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	3	70.4	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	21	63.1	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	21	52.9	▲	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	23	51.4	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	19	54.3	▲	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	16	58.9	▲	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	30	45.2	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	29	51.8	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	4	79.9	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	23	55.0	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	20	50.0	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	31	43.4	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	18	71.4	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	24	60.4	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	14	70.4	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	28	50.3	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	17	55.9	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	21	59.9	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	16	48.9	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	1	86.4	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	18	39.2	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	38	65.3	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	10	66.2	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	7	70.0	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	10	61.2	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	1	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	13	50.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	1	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	25	41.7	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	22	25.0	▼	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	22	25.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	1	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	15	55.3	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	31	46.0	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	14	58.4	▲	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	21	37.9	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	30	33.9	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	1	100.0	▲	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	18	55.4	▲	
Economic Dynamism	37	32.6	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	38	22.4	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	39	17.7	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	24	49.3	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	27	26.8	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	38	47.0	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	30	33.8	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	22	14.8	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	10	58.3	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	32	15.0	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	29	35.9	▼	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	28	45.0	▲	
Security & Governance	17	63.7	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	31	40.4	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	25	37.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	34	36.0	▼	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	21	68.8	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	1	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	1	100.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	34	47.1	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	19	46.8	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	24	45.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	31	46.2	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	7	82.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	35	25.7	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	27	36.9	—	
Readiness for AI-age	33	42.6	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	39	50.1	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	23	37.6	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	31	13.8	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	12	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	3	74.7	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	15	29.0	—	
Creativity & Culture	22	33.6	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	30	5.6	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	10	49.5	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	14	25.0	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	29	8.2	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	31	38.5	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	1	75.0	—	
Community Participation	29	48.0	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	11	66.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	26	53.8	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	34	32.6	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	37	24.4	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	9	72.2	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	19	33.3	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	30	53.8	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Australia

Overall score

62.6/100

Country ranking

5

Australia has demonstrated outstanding performance in Education & Skills, leading the domain through comprehensive tertiary education access, high-quality teaching standards, and strong ICT skills development. The country also shows significant strength in Readiness for Emerging Trends through robust preparation for the green economy and strong technological adaptation capabilities. To strengthen its performance and advance youth progress, Australia could enhance its efforts in Global Citizenship & Leadership while building a robust National Ecosystem for youth through improved infrastructure and innovation support.

Climate change

35%



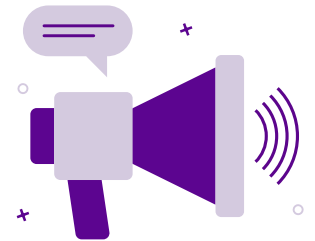
Mental health

34%



Human and civil rights

27%

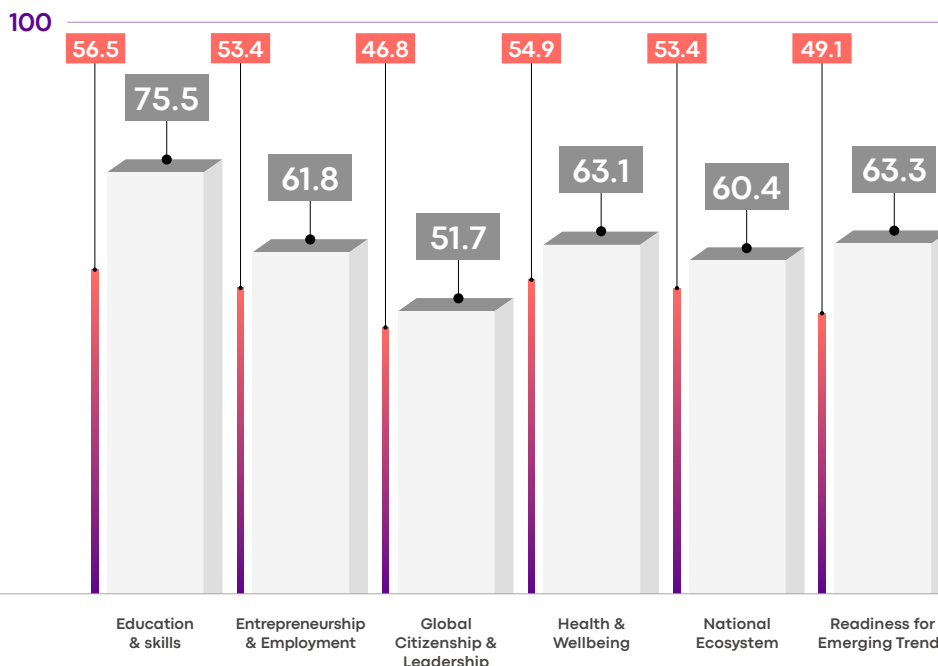


*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Australia by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Access to Quality Education	3	74.4	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	10	94.5	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	1	100.0	—	
Primary school enrollment ratio	24	83.4	▼	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	2	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	7	72.5	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	4	78.4	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	2	100.0	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	2	100.0	▲	
STEM graduation rate	26	35.3	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	4	67.3	▲	
Quality of secondary education	7	66.4	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	7	70.3	▲	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	4	65.2	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	24	59.1	▲	
Business software proficiency	31	67.6	▲	
Programming	34	35.9	▼	
Advanced online communications	23	58.1	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	4	74.8	▲	
Education Policies	1	76.7	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	1	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	2	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	2	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	1	75.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	1	100.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	2	66.7	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	2	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	1	75.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	12	50.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	7	66.7	▼	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	1	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	23	50.0	▼	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	1	75.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	1	75.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	2	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	1	75.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	1	75.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	7	60.0	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	19	49.5	▲	
Training on how to start a business	12	42.6	▼	
Startup incubators	13	59.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	18	46.0	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	11	63.0	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	21	23.3	▼	
New business density	1	100.0	—	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	14	65.8	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	12	63.7	▲	
Venture capital investment	13	61.4	▲	
Depth of capital market	8	85.9	▲	
Taxes and bureaucracy	16	43.8	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	21	54.8	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	16	53.1	▼	
Governmental support	10	56.5	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	3	68.8	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	1	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	21	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	1	75.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	1	75.0	—	
Employment	4	63.7	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	12	60.6	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	12	54.3	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	13	80.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	18	47.6	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	1	96.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	19	52.5	▲	
Share of population with career counselling	12	56.2	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	21	57.8	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	20	43.6	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	24	58.9	▲	
Completed an internship	26	51.6	▲	
Usefulness of internship	25	66.3	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	7	62.8	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	10	54.5	▲	
Preparation for job	19	58.4	▲	
Job wanted	11	50.5	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	20	60.2	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	19	57.2	▼	
Usefulness of training	29	63.2	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
	12	51.7	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	9	52.5	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	20	31.6	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	7	34.6	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	31	28.6	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	13	39.0	▲	
Leadership in civic activities	38	24.9	▼	
Room for leadership at work	6	53.0	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	1	83.3	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	2	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	2	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	1	100.0	—	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	11	72.4	▲	
English proficiency	37	nan	—	
Foreign language proficiency	39	20.2	▼	
Henley Passport Index	10	96.9	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	26	36.5	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	11	50.8	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	9	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	9	50.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	8	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	8	50.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	12	60.5	▼	
Leadership	10	61.4	▼	
Creative and critical thinking	22	59.7	▼	
Collaborative problem solving	19	60.5	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	11	62.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	14	25.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	1	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	30	30.3	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	21	39.6	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	22	21.0	▼	

Full data profile

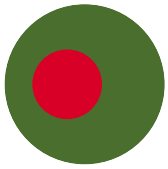
HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	4	63.1	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	4	75.2	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	17	60.3	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	32	37.8	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	3	87.8	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	25	51.7	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	17	63.7	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	37	26.7	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	32	32.9	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	37	20.6	▲	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	11	59.9	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	16	51.0	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	21	54.3	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	10	74.4	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	37	29.4	▼	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	17	55.8	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	36	32.3	▼	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	34	0.0	—	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	10	87.3	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	7	84.9	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	10	89.7	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	1	69.7	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	8	65.2	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	4	63.2	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	21	73.2	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	14	40.4	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	20	84.1	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	6	68.8	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	6	73.8	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	9	70.3	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	2	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	1	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	20	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	1	75.0	▲	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	1	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	1	75.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	2	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	23	51.8	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	34	39.0	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	28	38.6	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	10	61.1	▲	
<i>Patent applications</i>	16	50.7	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	15	59.8	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	13	61.5	▼	
Economic Dynamism	15	56.7	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	21	47.4	▼	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	20	48.3	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	11	65.8	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	17	54.0	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	12	68.0	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	19	46.8	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	33	5.3	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	13	56.0	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	27	25.1	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	7	70.1	▼	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	5	77.5	▲	
Security & Governance	5	86.3	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	6	80.2	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	5	75.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	1	87.9	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	1	100.0	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	2	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	9	75.0	—	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	4	65.2	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	7	63.0	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	7	70.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	10	63.6	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	25	66.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	1	92.8	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	32	36.0	—	
Readiness for AI-age	3	75.6	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	11	97.5	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	2	92.1	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	6	67.7	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	13	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	29	65.6	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	5	81.1	—	
Creativity & Culture	6	53.8	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	12	46.9	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	13	44.0	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	6	74.0	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	34	nan	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	10	44.9	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	2	75.0	—	
Community Participation	6	58.4	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	13	65.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	13	60.0	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	17	42.1	▲	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	18	31.3	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	4	82.2	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	7	66.7	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	21	61.2	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Bangladesh

Overall score

42.6/100

Country ranking

37

Bangladesh is being included in the index for the first time. Relative to other domains, the country displays stronger performance in Entrepreneurship & Employment. However, for effective and sustainable youth development to occur, Bangladesh must accelerate its efforts across key foundational areas, including Health & Wellbeing, Education & Skills, and even Entrepreneurship & Employment. Furthermore, the holistic development of youth can be ensured by focusing on elements of international experience and youth strategies, preparing for future trends, and building a robust National Ecosystem.

Climate change

42%



Unemployment

42%



Poverty

32%



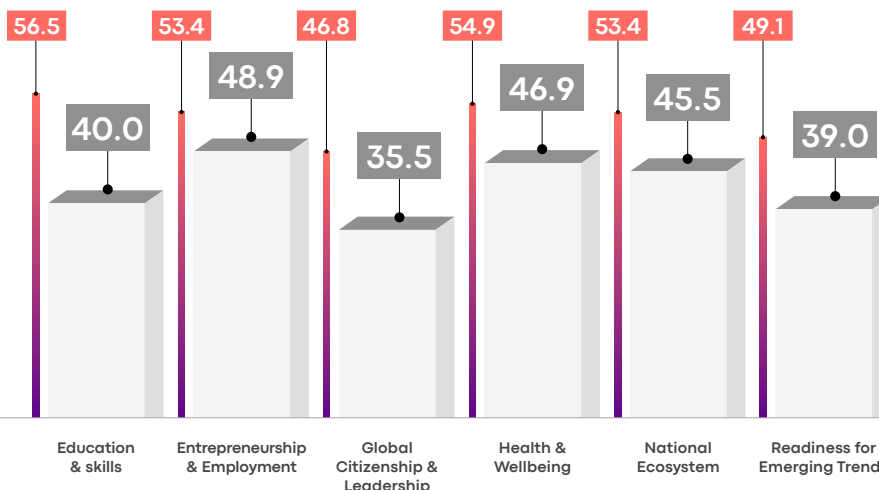
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Bangladesh by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	37	40.0	
Access to Quality Education	37	36.7	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	33	54.6	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	33	35.5	
Primary school enrollment ratio	13	100.0	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	33	28.2	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	35	23.5	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	37	18.5	
Total tertiary enrollment	35	22.4	
Female tertiary enrollment	35	20.4	
STEM graduation rate	33	12.5	
<i>Quality of education</i>	36	37.3	
Quality of secondary education	36	39.3	
Quality of tertiary education	38	42.4	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	35	30.2	
<i>ICT skills</i>	36	49.7	
Business software proficiency	40	59.7	
Programming	28	40.1	
Advanced online communications	39	44.9	
Digital skills of adult population	30	54.2	
Education policies	33	43.3	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	2	75.0	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	27	75.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	24	75.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	2	75.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	31	50.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	30	33.3	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	24	50.0	
Incentives for internships	35	25.0	
Digital platform for internships	37	25.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	30	33.3	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	24	50.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	36	25.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	33	25.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	39	25.0	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	36	25.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	35	25.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	35	25.0	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	31	48.9	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	28	47.4	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	18	49.9	
Training on how to start a business	14	42.1	
Startup incubators	34	36.9	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	37	nan	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	36	40.8	
Entrepreneurial intentions	37	nan	
New business density	39	21.6	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	37	nan	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	20	52.3	
Venture capital investment	32	29.3	
Depth of capital market	22	56.6	
Taxes and bureaucracy	37	nan	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	16	56.4	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	37	nan	
Governmental support	30	36.6	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	32	37.5	
Strategy includes a gender component	34	25.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	30	50.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	34	25.0	
Government financial support for networks	30	50.0	
Employment	32	50.4	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	22	51.8	
Employees average monthly earnings	35	5.7	
Fair wages & decent working hours	18	80.0	
Wage equality between women and men	8	69.7	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	37	32.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	13	55.5	
Share of population with career counselling	28	51.4	
Usefulness of career counselling	13	62.8	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	10	52.3	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	26	58.4	
Completed an internship	28	48.7	
Usefulness of internship	20	68.1	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	21	48.6	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	34	48.1	
Preparation for job	34	55.0	
Job wanted	29	41.2	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	28	58.3	
Additional training in most recent job	30	51.4	
Usefulness of training	23	65.3	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	38	35.5	
Exposure to Key Experiences	37	36.9	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	12	36.4	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	30	21.4	
Trust in global cooperation	6	51.4	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	11	39.9	
Leadership in civic activities	13	36.3	
Room for leadership at work	16	43.5	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	40	27.1	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	35	25.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	33	25.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	36	31.3	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	27	55.3	
English proficiency	18	68.0	
Foreign language proficiency	2	76.5	
Henley Passport Index	39	21.5	
<i>Trade activity</i>	37	25.5	
Youth Strategies & Participation	37	34.1	
<i>National youth policies</i>	5	66.7	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	6	75.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	5	75.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	13	50.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	34	55.8	
Leadership	32	53.9	
Creative and critical thinking	32	56.9	
Collaborative problem solving	32	56.7	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	33	12.5	
WEF Global Leaders	22	25.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	34	0.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	40	1.5	
Average age of parliamentarians	39	0.0	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	31	3.0	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	31	51.0	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	24	45.4	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	32	50.6	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	3	92.5	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	40	0.0	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	20	55.6	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	33	54.3	
<i>State of mental health</i>	15	59.7	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	8	77.0	
<i>Prevelence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	25	42.4	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	28	51.0	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	19	50.3	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	16	55.9	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	31	46.9	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	6	78.6	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	21	48.9	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	2	100.0	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	2	86.9	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	37	20.7	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	36	37.5	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	38	4.0	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	33	42.8	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	34	52.9	
<i>Mental health education</i>	36	26.8	
<i>Physical health education</i>	37	65.3	
<i>Family planning education</i>	31	32.0	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	14	87.4	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	21	50.6	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	36	12.0	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	35	16.2	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	19	75.0	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	12	75.0	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	16	75.0	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	40	25.0	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	33	25.0	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	35	25.0	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	40	25.0	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	39	33.9	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	37	34.7	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	30	37.2	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	33	30.8	
<i>Patent applications</i>	38	27.4	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	39	24.3	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	23	49.1	
Economic Dynamism	6	68.4	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	2	100.0	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	2	100.0	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	26	46.1	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	20	44.2	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	34	51.8	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	32	29.8	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	10	59.5	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	38	0.0	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	19	31.9	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	36	25.0	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	38	32.5	
Security & Governance	30	49.9	
<i>Rule of law</i>	33	38.0	
<i>Transparency</i>	40	24.0	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	37	31.4	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	30	56.2	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	19	100.0	
<i>External relations</i>	31	50.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	40	40.7	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	37	27.8	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	37	35.0	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	35	41.8	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	13	77.0	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	37	25.7	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	26	37.2	
Readiness for AI-age	32	42.9	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	31	81.3	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	32	9.2	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	28	16.5	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	9	75.0	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	24	68.0	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	36	7.4	
Creativity & Culture	37	18.1	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	39	nan	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	40	0.2	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	39	1.7	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	22	20.4	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	23	42.1	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	35	25.0	
Community Participation	13	54.2	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	7	68.0	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	4	66.7	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	16	42.2	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	7	43.0	
<i>Social Relations</i>	37	26.7	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	16	66.7	
<i>Online communities</i>	13	66.1	



Brazil

Overall score

51.5/100

Country ranking

20

Brazil has moved up a rank since 2022. Entrepreneurship & Employment emerge as an area of strength, attributed to a favorable employment environment and promising working conditions. Furthermore, supportive youth strategies and participation also contribute to Brazil’s strengths in the index. Nevertheless, fortifying Education & Skills, a primary area of youth development, will be essential for the country to improve its performance further and help advance its youth towards a brighter future.

Top Three Priorities for Young People*

Mental health

34%



Inequalities

33%



Poverty

30%



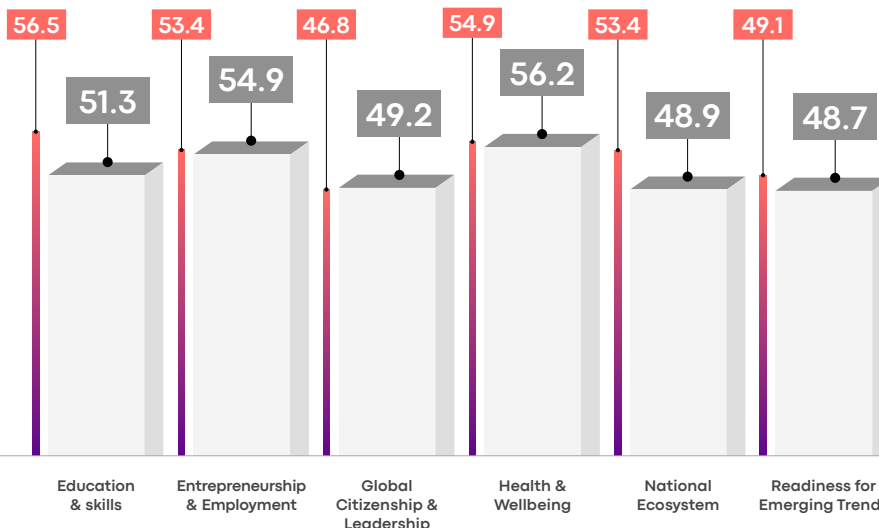
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Brazil by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	26	51.3	▼	
Access to Quality Education	27	55.9	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	9	94.7	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	17	84.2	▲	
Primary school enrollment ratio	2	100.0	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	3	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	27	41.1	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	24	50.9	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	20	55.7	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	20	66.5	▲	
STEM graduation rate	28	30.6	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	38	36.6	▲	
Quality of secondary education	39	33.1	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	36	47.7	▲	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	36	29.0	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	32	56.2	▲	
Business software proficiency	21	72.9	▲	
Programming	14	45.6	▼	
Advanced online communications	18	60.1	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	36	46.4	▲	
Education Policies	28	46.7	▼	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	10	58.3	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	3	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	28	50.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	5	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	10	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	33	25.0	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	27	25.0	—	
Incentives for internships	23	25.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	26	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	23	41.7	▼	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	2	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	28	25.0	▼	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	17	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	33	33.3	▼	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	32	25.0	▼	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	24	25.0	▼	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	15	50.0	—	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	17	54.9	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	17	51.9	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	33	40.9	▲	
Training on how to start a business	24	35.7	▼	
Startup incubators	18	39.5	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	17	47.4	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	1	71.6	▲	
Entrepreneurial intentions	2	87.2	▼	
New business density	9	71.7	▲	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	19	56.0	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	18	52.6	▲	
Venture capital investment	10	63.0	▲	
Depth of capital market	15	72.9	▲	
Taxes and bureaucracy	32	21.9	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	34	38.2	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	23	43.4	▼	
Governmental support	34	33.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	9	56.2	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	6	50.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	1	75.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	4	50.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	23	50.0	—	
Employment	16	57.9	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	8	67.8	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	22	16.1	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	1	100.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	1	87.3	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	18	65.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	31	47.3	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	38	42.4	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	14	62.4	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	37	37.1	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	20	62.5	▲	
Completed an internship	20	53.9	▲	
Usefulness of internship	13	71.1	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	19	49.5	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	28	49.2	▲	
Preparation for job	33	55.3	▲	
Job wanted	26	43.0	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	14	64.3	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	10	59.3	▲	
Usefulness of training	13	69.3	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	16	49.2	▲	
Exposure to Key Experiences	23	45.4	▲	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	14	35.5	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	19	26.7	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	12	44.3	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	12	39.6	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	9	38.1	▼	
Room for leadership at work	24	41.1	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	21	60.1	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	3	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	3	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	38	30.4	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	17	63.8	▲	
English proficiency	22	62.3	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	28	40.4	▲	
Henley Passport Index	15	88.7	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	33	28.1	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	10	53.0	▲	
<i>National youth policies</i>	26	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	26	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	22	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	17	25.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	20	58.5	▲	
Leadership	18	57.6	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	27	58.6	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	23	59.3	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	5	87.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	5	75.0	▲	
Time Next Generation Leaders	2	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	20	41.0	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	17	41.7	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	14	40.3	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	19	56.2	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	22	50.9	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	14	63.4	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	29	51.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	15	80.9	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	22	55.3	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	11	66.3	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	12	61.4	▲	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	15	61.7	▲	
<i>Prevelence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	16	61.1	▲	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	6	61.9	▲	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	26	47.6	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	13	56.9	▲	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	3	81.2	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	17	67.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	7	75.6	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	23	56.4	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	19	69.4	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	32	44.9	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	27	47.2	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	31	42.5	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	21	54.2	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	17	60.9	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	13	50.0	▲	
<i>Physical health education</i>	4	83.2	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	30	32.1	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	29	78.3	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	18	51.7	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	23	38.5	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	18	45.1	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	22	50.0	▼	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	14	50.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	2	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	22	50.0	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	2	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	23	25.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	20	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	18	54.4	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	28	46.7	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	34	32.2	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	18	39.0	▲	
<i>Patent applications</i>	22	46.1	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	2	100.0	▲	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	12	62.7	▲	
Economic Dynamism	29	45.4	▲	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	18	51.2	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	22	44.2	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	16	57.4	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	28	22.1	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	32	52.0	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	23	38.6	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	29	6.1	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	3	72.2	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	36	10.6	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	24	48.9	▼	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	19	55.0	▲	
Security & Governance	24	57.2	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	25	44.9	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	26	36.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	26	45.6	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	16	75.0	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	37	42.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	2	100.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	19	53.3	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	13	53.0	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	25	45.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	34	42.7	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	5	83.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	16	56.6	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	19	39.3	—	
Readiness for AI-age	15	58.0	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	15	96.6	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	21	38.1	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	14	38.5	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	1	75.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	8	72.7	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	17	27.0	—	
Creativity & Culture	29	29.6	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	15	38.8	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	15	24.8	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	26	10.3	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	12	36.7	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	21	42.3	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	26	25.0	—	
Community Participation	14	53.8	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	14	64.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	17	58.0	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	30	36.4	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	19	31.3	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	14	63.3	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	8	66.7	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	26	56.7	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Canada

Overall score

61.7/100

Country ranking

6

Canada has moved up a rank since 2022. The country leads in Readiness for Emerging Trends, demonstrating exceptional capabilities in green economy transition and technological advancement, particularly in AI readiness and digital talent development, with the highest number of GitHub developers per million people. Other core competencies include Education & Skills, driven by high-quality education, and Entrepreneurship & Employment, driven by startup support systems. Fortifying its National Ecosystem and expanding youth health services and wellbeing support represent areas for improvement and would help create a more conducive environment for youth development.

Climate change

37%



Poverty

36%



Mental health

34%



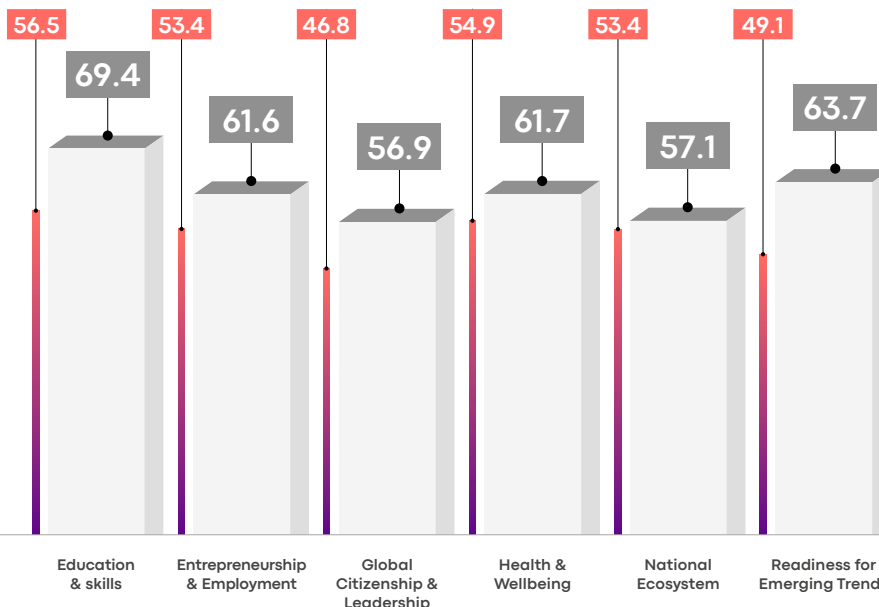
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Canada by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	7	69.4	▲	
Access to Quality Education	11	70.5	▼	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	26	71.6	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	30	47.8	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	31	67.0	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	4	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	2	77.2	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	11	73.6	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	10	76.3	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	10	89.2	▲	
STEM graduation rate	15	55.4	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	8	66.4	▲	
Quality of secondary education	2	68.9	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	8	68.8	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	7	61.4	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	7	63.7	▼	
Business software proficiency	13	75.4	▲	
Programming	16	43.8	▼	
Advanced online communications	15	62.0	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	8	73.4	▲	
Education Policies	3	68.3	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	31	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	35	50.0	▲	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	29	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	6	50.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	2	100.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	3	66.7	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	19	50.0	▼	
Incentives for internships	2	75.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	1	75.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	1	75.0	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	3	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	1	75.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	2	75.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	17	50.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	33	25.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	12	50.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	2	75.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	5	61.6	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	6	60.1	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	3	60.8	▲	
Training on how to start a business	22	36.7	▲	
Startup incubators	1	100.0	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	19	45.8	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	18	56.1	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	19	25.5	▼	
New business density	4	88.0	▲	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	22	54.7	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	6	68.7	▲	
Venture capital investment	8	68.5	▲	
Depth of capital market	5	87.3	▲	
Taxes and bureaucracy	10	50.1	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	12	58.5	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	18	51.0	▼	
Governmental support	6	66.1	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	10	56.2	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	7	50.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	22	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	5	50.0	▼	
Government financial support for networks	2	75.0	—	
Employment	6	63.1	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	9	66.2	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	10	61.1	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	5	90.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	19	47.6	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	3	93.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	26	50.4	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	17	54.1	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	29	54.2	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	24	42.8	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	30	56.8	▲	
Completed an internship	32	45.9	▼	
Usefulness of internship	21	67.7	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	9	61.5	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	11	54.3	▲	
Preparation for job	20	58.3	▲	
Job wanted	12	50.3	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	23	59.7	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	23	54.5	▼	
Usefulness of training	24	65.0	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	4	56.9	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	5	55.7	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	33	25.7	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	12	28.5	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	39	22.9	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	25	35.7	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	36	26.1	▼	
Room for leadership at work	14	45.4	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	4	80.6	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	4	75.0	▲	
Financial support for students to access this program	4	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	4	91.9	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	4	82.6	▲	
English proficiency	38	nan	—	
Foreign language proficiency	17	51.5	▲	
Henley Passport Index	11	96.4	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	18	54.0	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	7	58.0	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	10	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	10	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	23	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	1	75.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	10	61.9	▼	
Leadership	14	59.4	▼	
Creative and critical thinking	13	62.1	▼	
Collaborative problem solving	7	64.2	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	6	87.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	6	75.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	3	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	24	32.7	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	22	38.5	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	19	26.8	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	8	61.7	▼	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	8	72.5	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	3	69.9	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	28	53.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	5	86.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	2	71.6	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	5	68.6	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	32	37.6	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	29	38.3	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	29	36.9	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	10	60.0	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	14	51.6	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	26	53.3	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	9	75.1	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	34	34.4	▼	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	15	60.0	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	32	43.1	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	35	0.0	—	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	9	87.7	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	8	84.2	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	8	91.1	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	8	63.0	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	12	64.2	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	7	61.8	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	28	71.3	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	19	38.2	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	18	85.6	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	14	58.2	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	18	44.3	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	15	46.8	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	3	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	2	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	21	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	5	66.7	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	3	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	2	75.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	21	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	29	43.7	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	17	61.6	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	37	26.2	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	9	63.2	▲	
<i>Patent applications</i>	14	55.5	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	35	30.3	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	35	25.6	▼	
Economic Dynamism	26	51.5	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	35	28.3	▼	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	30	40.0	▼	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	12	63.5	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	18	53.5	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	6	72.1	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	21	43.1	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	30	5.9	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	14	55.9	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	21	30.3	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	26	41.2	▼	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	1	82.5	▲	
Security & Governance	1	90.1	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	3	81.3	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	4	76.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	4	83.5	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	2	100.0	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	3	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	3	100.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	2	68.4	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	9	61.1	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	8	70.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	4	69.0	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	12	77.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	2	89.4	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	11	43.6	—	
Readiness for AI-age	4	74.5	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	9	97.7	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	12	58.0	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	5	75.1	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	14	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	6	73.2	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	2	93.2	—	
Creativity & Culture	2	61.0	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	10	51.1	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	1	100.0	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	9	54.4	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	35	nan	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	32	38.1	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	3	75.0	—	
Community Participation	20	51.0	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	8	67.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	27	53.8	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	27	37.6	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	39	23.7	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	3	85.6	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	20	33.3	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	27	56.0	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



China

Overall score **58.9**/100

Country ranking **11**

Entrepreneurship & Employment represents one of China’s key areas of strength. It highlights the country’s thriving startup ecosystem, and is driven by favorable financial conditions and strategic investments. The country also performs well in National Ecosystem due to its stable infrastructure, and Health & Wellbeing due to broadly positive youth health outcomes and favorable healthcare policies. However, a crucial area for improvement lies in Readiness for the Green Economy and Education & Skills, which are vital for youth to thrive in a sustainable and evolving future.

Climate change

38%



Peace and security

36%



Artificial Intelligence

29%



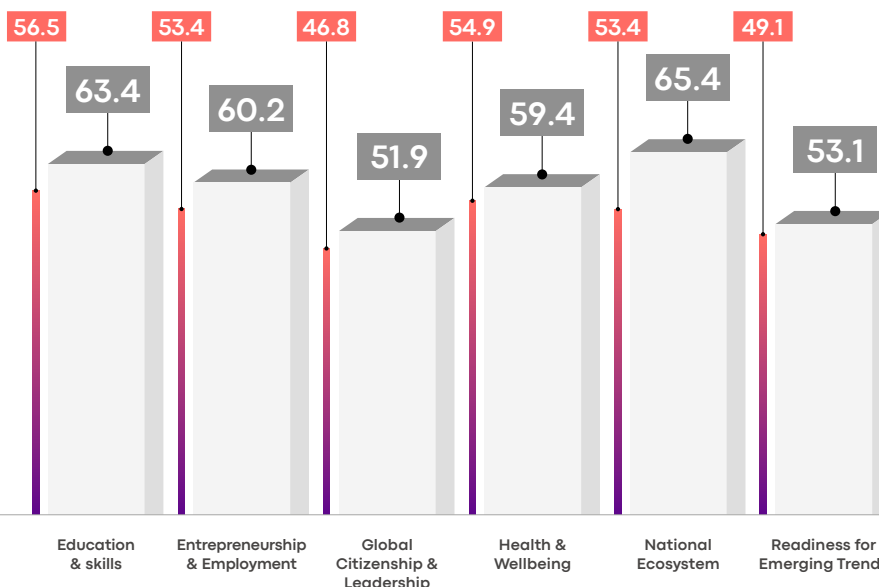
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of China by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	12	63.4	▲	
Access to Quality Education	9	71.9	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	12	93.5	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	10	91.2	▲	
Primary school enrollment ratio	22	89.4	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	35	nan	—	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	17	54.2	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	13	69.1	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	13	70.6	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	16	76.6	▲	
STEM graduation rate	35	nan	—	
<i>Quality of education</i>	9	66.3	▲	
Quality of secondary education	3	68.3	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	6	70.9	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	8	59.6	▲	
<i>ICT skills</i>	1	76.1	▼	
Business software proficiency	2	81.9	▲	
Programming	1	75.8	▼	
Advanced online communications	1	74.0	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	38	nan	—	
Education Policies	20	55.0	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	11	58.3	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	4	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	30	50.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	7	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	11	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	28	33.3	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	28	25.0	▼	
Incentives for internships	10	50.0	▲	
Digital platform for internships	27	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	11	58.3	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	4	75.0	▲	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	29	25.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	3	75.0	▲	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	18	50.0	▼	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	27	50.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	2	75.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	28	25.0	▼	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	7	60.2	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	10	58.9	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	23	47.0	▼	
Training on how to start a business	6	51.1	▼	
Startup incubators	21	38.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	12	50.9	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	7	64.8	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	31	10.0	▼	
New business density	6	84.5	▲	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	1	100.0	—	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	1	82.5	▲	
Venture capital investment	2	85.2	▲	
Depth of capital market	2	95.0	▲	
Taxes and bureaucracy	2	67.4	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	7	62.9	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	7	66.9	▼	
Governmental support	38	nan	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
E&E CONTINUED				
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	31	37.5	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	22	25.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	23	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	19	25.0	▼	
Government financial support for networks	24	50.0	▼	
Employment	8	61.4	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	29	42.7	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	19	18.3	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	14	80.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	31	29.9	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	16	68.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	2	62.2	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	4	60.3	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	10	66.5	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	1	60.0	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	5	69.2	▼	
Completed an internship	2	71.9	▼	
Usefulness of internship	24	66.5	▼	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	4	65.2	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	6	58.2	▼	
Preparation for job	7	62.8	▼	
Job wanted	5	53.6	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	16	64.0	▼	
Additional training in most recent job	4	62.7	▼	
Usefulness of training	22	65.3	▼	
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	11	51.9	▲	
Exposure to Key Experiences	31	40.7	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	2	45.2	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	1	45.9	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	11	44.5	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	4	48.2	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	7	41.5	▼	
Room for leadership at work	5	54.9	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	30	36.3	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	23	50.0	▼	
Financial support for students to access this program	25	25.0	▼	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	34	33.9	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	36	42.8	▼	
English proficiency	28	54.7	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	36	28.7	▼	
Henley Passport Index	24	45.1	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	32	30.8	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	2	63.1	▲	
<i>National youth policies</i>	23	33.3	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	11	50.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	24	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	18	25.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	6	63.1	▲	
Leadership	4	64.0	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	11	62.8	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	13	62.5	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	1	100.0	—	
WEF Global Leaders	1	100.0	▲	
Time Next Generation Leaders	4	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	13	55.9	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	29	nan	—	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	33	nan	—	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
HEALTH & WELLBEING	10	59.4	▲	
Health of Country's Youth	15	58.2	▲	
Life expectancy at birth	17	56.1	▼	
Physical fitness	20	59.3	▲	
Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old	24	59.4	▲	
Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	25	71.7	▲	
Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	29	37.6	▼	
Physical exercise	6	68.5	▲	
State of mental health	5	65.5	▲	
Suicide rates, age-standardised	16	60.2	▲	
Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	6	70.9	▲	
Social status of mental health	13	59.7	▼	
Social acceptance of mental health	6	55.0	▼	
Social importance of mental health	9	59.0	▼	
Access to mental health advice	19	65.0	▲	
Substance abuse	29	45.2	▼	
Prevalence of smoking in youth	38	5.1	▼	
Alcohol consumption	19	68.1	▲	
Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old	24	62.3	▲	
Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse	20	63.7	▲	
Road traffic fatal injury	31	41.5	▲	
Adolescent fertility	14	86.0	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	11	60.6	▲	
Health & wellbeing education	7	66.4	▲	
Mental health education	1	70.8	▲	
Physical health education	23	72.7	▲	
Family planning education	12	43.2	▼	
Healthy eating education	28	78.9	▲	
Promotion of physical wellbeing	16	56.9	▲	
Medical doctors	20	42.9	▲	
Hospital beds	7	91.7	▲	
Promotion of youth sports	4	75.0	▲	
Gender balance in youth sports	24	25.0	—	
Promotion of healthy diets	22	50.0	▼	
Promotion of mental wellbeing	11	58.3	▲	
Government-funded access to mental health counsel	23	25.0	—	
Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	3	75.0	▲	
Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	3	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	8	65.4	▼	
Innovation Capacity	3	78.3	▲	
Economic Complexity Index	9	76.5	▲	
Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP	19	52.5	▼	
Receipts for use of IP	15	41.0	▲	
Patent applications	1	100.0	—	
Trademark applications	3	100.0	▲	
Industrial designs	1	100.0	—	
Economic Dynamism	2	79.2	▲	
GDP per capita growth	1	100.0	▲	
Labor force productivity growth	1	100.0	—	
Labour force participation rate	9	68.2	—	
Youth unemployment rate	31	nan	—	
Social Mobility	11	68.4	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	17	51.8	▼	
Paved Road Density	13	42.5	—	
Gender digital divide	15	55.9	▼	
International bandwidth	24	27.2	▼	
Mobile broadband subscriptions	16	58.5	▲	
Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	9	75.0	▲	
Security & Governance	29	52.3	▲	
Rule of law	20	49.2	—	
Transparency	18	42.0	—	
Regulatory Quality	30	41.6	▼	
Institutional resilience	27	56.2	▼	
Internal conflict impact	4	100.0	▲	
External relations	35	25.0	▼	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	12	53.1	—	
Readiness for the Green Economy	21	52.6	—	
Environmental performance	34	35.5	—	
Commitment to carbon neutrality	18	55.0	—	
Talent for green and energy transition	38	nan	—	
Climate change awareness	38	nan	—	
Top universities for climate action	26	48.0	—	
Climate change knowledge	6	45.3	—	
Readiness for AI-age	9	65.6	—	
Cybersecurity	23	92.5	—	
ICT graduates	33	nan	—	
H-Index AI	1	100.0	—	
AI National Strategies	15	50.0	—	
Capacity to use AI	1	79.7	—	
Developers on github per million population between 15-64	33	9.1	—	
Creativity & Culture	28	30.3	—	
Number of libraries per million population	35	0.4	—	
Number of museums per million population	27	1.6	—	
Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	35	3.9	—	
Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	1	100.0	—	
Cultural participation	3	51.0	—	
National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	27	25.0	—	
Community Participation	2	63.9	—	
Helped a stranger	39	nan	—	
Feeling of representation by decision-makers	2	69.7	—	
Frequency of community engagement	3	53.7	▼	
Community problem-solving	13	40.3	—	
Social Relations	22	47.8	—	
Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	1	100.0	—	
Online communities	1	73.6	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Colombia

Overall score

49.3/100

Country ranking

24

This is first time that Colombia has been included in the index. The country demonstrates strengths in its National Ecosystem, with strides in governance frameworks and infrastructure supporting youth opportunities. The performance in Health & Wellbeing is more nuanced, with the country showcasing one of the best health outcomes among youth but exhibiting much room for growth in terms of health and wellbeing policies. Global Citizenship & Leadership, and Entrepreneurship & Employment are other areas for growth – particularly in fostering better exposure to key experiences and opportunities for youth entrepreneurial ventures and employment environments.

Unemployment

45%



Poverty

44%

Climate change

33%



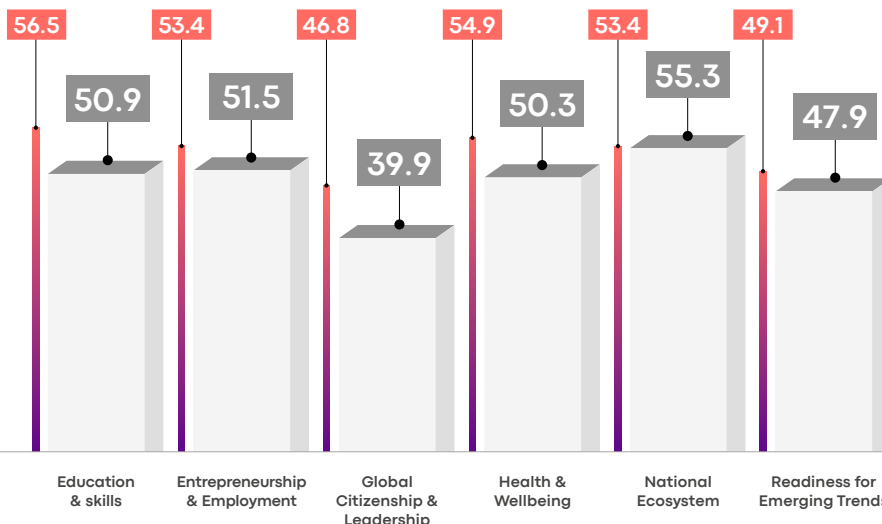
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Colombia by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	29	50.9	
Access to Quality Education	20	61.8	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	11	94.4	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	18	84.2	
Primary school enrollment ratio	14	100.0	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	17	99.0	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	23	48.2	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	23	56.0	
Total tertiary enrollment	19	57.2	
Female tertiary enrollment	21	61.9	
STEM graduation rate	21	48.9	
<i>Quality of education</i>	28	47.8	
Quality of secondary education	24	52.0	
Quality of tertiary education	35	48.5	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	20	43.1	
<i>ICT skills</i>	13	62.5	
Business software proficiency	8	77.1	
Programming	12	46.4	
Advanced online communications	13	63.1	
Digital skills of adult population	19	63.6	
Education policies	36	40.0	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	40	25.0	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	40	25.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	39	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	36	25.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	20	75.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	31	33.3	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	37	25.0	
Incentives for internships	21	50.0	
Digital platform for internships	38	25.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	31	33.3	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	38	25.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	26	50.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	34	25.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	36	33.3	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	37	25.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	21	50.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	36	25.0	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	25	51.5	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	25	48.5	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	26	44.9	
Training on how to start a business	19	39.6	
Startup incubators	35	36.9	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	6	58.2	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	13	62.4	
Entrepreneurial intentions	17	33.2	
New business density	18	54.0	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	4	100.0	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	33	39.4	
Venture capital investment	20	51.4	
Depth of capital market	32	34.3	
Taxes and bureaucracy	27	32.6	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	30	46.0	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	14	54.4	
Governmental support	28	37.6	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	22	50.0	
Strategy includes a gender component	35	25.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	18	75.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	35	25.0	
Government financial support for networks	19	75.0	
Employment	27	54.4	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	21	52.7	
Employees average monthly earnings	25	15.1	
Fair wages & decent working hours	19	80.0	
Wage equality between women and men	12	63.0	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	23	54.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	20	52.4	
Share of population with career counselling	7	57.4	
Usefulness of career counselling	18	60.4	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	31	39.6	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	23	60.2	
Completed an internship	24	52.1	
Usefulness of internship	19	68.3	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	23	45.9	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	23	51.0	
Preparation for job	14	60.3	
Job wanted	28	41.7	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	12	64.6	
Additional training in most recent job	8	60.5	
Usefulness of training	14	68.7	
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	35	39.9	
Exposure to Key Experiences	38	35.9	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	26	28.5	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	34	20.4	
Trust in global cooperation	20	36.6	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	32	33.0	
Leadership in civic activities	21	32.0	
Room for leadership at work	36	34.1	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	37	28.3	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	36	25.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	34	25.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	32	34.9	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	26	56.8	
English proficiency	24	60.0	
Foreign language proficiency	27	41.3	
Henley Passport Index	18	69.2	
<i>Trade activity</i>	29	33.0	
Youth Strategies & Participation	21	44.0	
<i>National youth policies</i>	36	25.0	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	36	25.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	36	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	36	25.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	24	57.9	
Leadership	33	53.8	
Creative and critical thinking	20	59.9	
Collaborative problem solving	20	59.8	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	34	12.5	
WEF Global Leaders	23	25.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	35	0.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	3	80.5	
Average age of parliamentarians	1	91.4	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	4	69.6	

Full data profile

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	5	60.9	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	12	62.6	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	18	60.3	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	23	60.6	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	13	83.1	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	31	33.1	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	15	64.4	
<i>State of mental health</i>	3	77.2	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	7	77.7	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	2	76.6	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	26	51.5	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	34	43.0	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	31	51.0	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	22	60.6	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	7	78.5	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	3	84.4	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	17	70.9	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	8	80.2	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	34	35.2	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	29	45.5	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	34	25.0	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	39	39.8	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	35	51.3	
<i>Mental health education</i>	31	32.4	
<i>Physical health education</i>	17	76.3	
<i>Family planning education</i>	35	24.7	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	35	71.8	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	34	34.7	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	22	42.5	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	25	31.0	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	39	25.0	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	35	25.0	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	33	50.0	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	36	33.3	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	34	25.0	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	36	25.0	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	34	50.0	

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	22	51.9	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	26	47.3	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	6	76.7	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	16	40.4	
<i>Patent applications</i>	23	45.4	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	10	68.6	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	33	32.7	
Economic Dynamism	18	55.6	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	11	63.0	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	10	70.0	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	13	60.1	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	26	28.3	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	26	56.7	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	14	54.7	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	25	11.0	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	2	76.8	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	4	100.0	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	28	38.1	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	26	47.5	
Security & Governance	21	59.2	
<i>Rule of law</i>	28	41.5	
<i>Transparency</i>	21	40.0	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	19	52.8	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	19	75.0	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	33	70.9	
<i>External relations</i>	18	75.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	9	63.7	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	17	49.4	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	5	80.0	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	11	61.5	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	4	84.0	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	14	67.8	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	18	39.5	
Readiness for AI-age	31	43.5	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	38	63.7	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	20	38.7	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	29	14.3	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	32	50.0	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	13	71.6	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	19	22.8	
Creativity & Culture	23	33.3	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	13	44.4	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	19	10.3	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	22	16.7	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	28	12.2	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	26	41.2	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	18	75.0	
Community Participation	19	51.1	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	12	66.0	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	21	56.2	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	28	36.8	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	30	28.7	
<i>Social Relations</i>	20	50.0	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	17	66.7	
<i>Online communities</i>	31	53.2	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Denmark

Overall score

63.3/100

Country ranking

3

Denmark excels in Health & Wellbeing through comprehensive healthcare and wellbeing policies and strong youth health outcomes. The National Ecosystem is another area of strength, with Denmark displaying robust infrastructure, security and governance. In Education & Skills, the country demonstrates outstanding performance in access to quality education and enrollment. It also shows a strong commitment to emerging trends through its readiness for AI adoption and green economy initiatives. To further enhance its position, Denmark could strengthen its Entrepreneurial Ecosystem by expanding startup support systems and initiatives.

Climate change

40%



Peace and security

37%



Mental health

34%



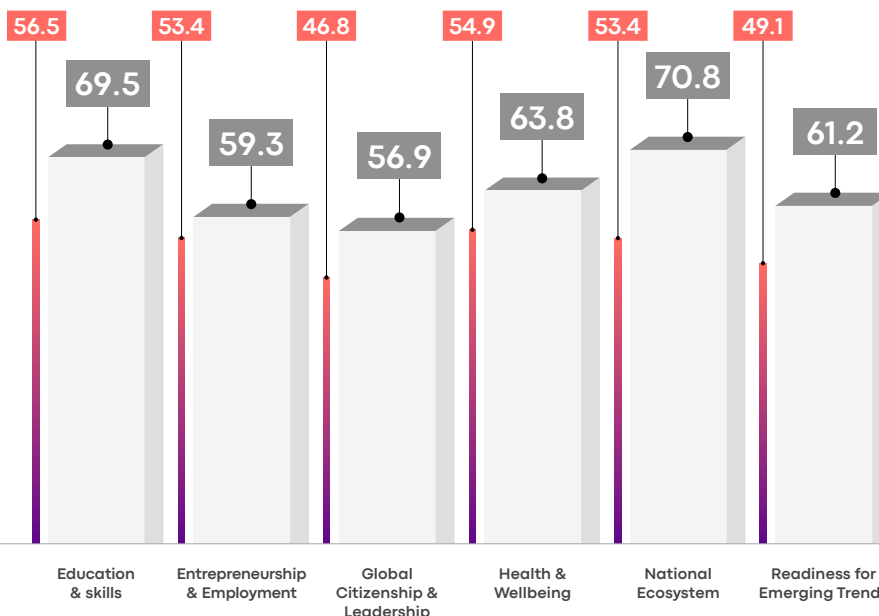
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Denmark by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	6	69.5	▲	
Access to Quality Education	2	75.7	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	6	96.6	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	2	100.0	▲	
Primary school enrollment ratio	21	89.8	▼	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	5	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	8	71.4	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	7	75.7	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	8	82.3	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	7	95.6	▲	
STEM graduation rate	19	49.2	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	1	72.2	▼	
Quality of secondary education	8	65.7	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	3	74.4	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	1	76.5	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	10	62.8	▲	
Business software proficiency	11	75.9	▲	
Programming	15	44.9	▲	
Advanced online communications	19	59.5	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	12	70.8	▼	
Education Policies	11	63.3	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	12	58.3	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	5	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	3	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	17	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	22	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	12	58.3	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	3	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	11	50.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	13	50.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	2	75.0	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	5	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	2	75.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	4	75.0	▲	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	2	75.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	3	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	3	75.0	▲	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	3	75.0	—	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	9	59.3	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	16	52.5	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	27	44.8	▼	
Training on how to start a business	20	38.5	▼	
Startup incubators	23	36.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	5	59.0	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	29	45.1	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	30	12.4	▼	
New business density	7	80.4	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	28	42.5	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	13	59.3	▼	
Venture capital investment	17	53.4	▲	
Depth of capital market	18	67.9	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	7	56.5	▼	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	24	50.9	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	22	46.2	▲	
Governmental support	12	55.6	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	5	62.5	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	8	50.0	▲	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	2	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	6	50.0	▲	
Government financial support for networks	3	75.0	—	
Employment	1	66.1	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	4	73.2	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	6	72.1	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	2	100.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	20	47.6	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	4	90.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	23	51.9	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	22	52.9	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	34	52.9	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	13	50.0	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	10	65.5	▲	
Completed an internship	7	65.6	▼	
Usefulness of internship	28	65.3	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	3	65.9	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	7	56.6	▼	
Preparation for job	8	62.4	▲	
Job wanted	10	50.9	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	21	59.9	▼	
Additional training in most recent job	21	56.4	▼	
Usefulness of training	27	63.3	▼	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	5	56.9	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	2	66.1	▲	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	4	41.5	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	3	39.9	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	14	43.0	▲	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	10	41.1	▲	
Leadership in civic activities	18	32.6	▼	
Room for leadership at work	10	49.6	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	8	71.9	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	5	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	5	75.0	▲	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	10	65.7	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	3	82.8	▲	
English proficiency	1	100.0	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	18	50.0	▼	
Henley Passport Index	8	98.5	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	4	93.2	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	18	47.6	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	24	33.3	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	12	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	25	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	19	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	5	63.2	▼	
Leadership	7	63.1	▼	
Creative and critical thinking	6	63.7	▼	
Collaborative problem solving	11	62.8	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	27	12.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	15	25.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	30	0.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	1	81.4	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	2	82.0	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	2	80.7	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	3	63.8	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	11	69.4	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	2	70.9	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	15	77.6	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	17	78.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	8	65.2	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	22	62.7	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	25	44.0	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	21	54.5	▲	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	31	33.5	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	2	64.6	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	7	54.2	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	6	60.5	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	6	79.3	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	36	29.8	▼	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	22	48.8	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	35	34.8	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	33	5.8	▼	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	1	94.9	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	2	92.3	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	1	97.6	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	6	65.3	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	9	64.6	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	6	61.9	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	33	67.3	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	4	54.0	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	34	75.4	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	11	64.5	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	4	76.7	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	17	46.1	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	5	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	3	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	23	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	6	66.7	▲	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	4	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	4	75.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	22	50.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	9	65.2	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	12	71.2	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	16	53.9	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	1	92.5	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	7	86.9	▲	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	37	28.2	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	16	58.8	▲	
Economic Dynamism	10	62.1	▲	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	12	58.4	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	19	54.1	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	15	57.7	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	15	56.8	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	1	83.3	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	4	65.8	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	8	69.5	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	6	64.6	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	18	36.5	▲	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	4	81.0	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	6	77.5	▲	
Security & Governance	2	90.0	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	1	88.0	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	1	90.0	▲	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	2	86.9	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	3	100.0	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	5	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	10	75.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	8	63.8	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	4	67.9	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	15	60.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	9	64.0	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	18	74.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	5	81.2	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	34	35.7	—	
Readiness for AI-age	7	66.0	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	22	92.6	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	5	66.6	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	19	27.1	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	16	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	15	71.3	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	4	88.2	—	
Creativity & Culture	4	57.4	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	19	30.2	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	4	90.5	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	1	100.0	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	33	4.1	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	12	44.8	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	4	75.0	—	
Community Participation	7	57.5	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	19	62.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	18	58.0	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	23	39.6	▲	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	17	32.4	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	2	91.1	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	35	nan	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	24	58.6	—	



Egypt

Overall score

46.2/100

Country ranking

32

Egypt performs fairly well in Health & Wellbeing, with better healthcare policies. Additionally, young people in Egypt are relatively optimistic about the conditions of Entrepreneurship & Employment, as indicated by high participation in internships and perceived skills-matching in the labor market. However, the health of the country's youth showcases the potential for growth. To advance youth development, Egypt must prioritize expanding access to quality education, promote initiatives for Global Citizenship & Leadership, and establish a stronger National Ecosystem to support sustainable youth progress.

Top Three Priorities for Young People*

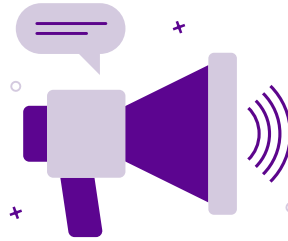
Peace and security

33%



Human and civil rights

31%



Climate change

30%

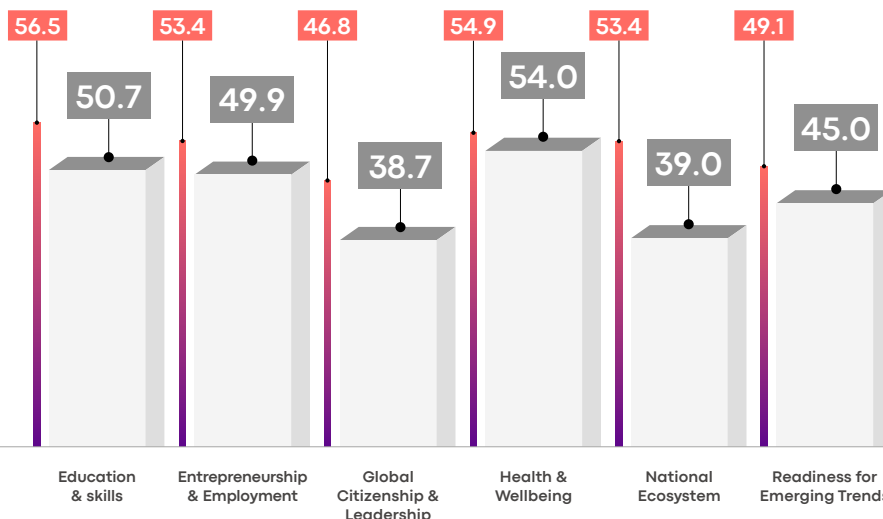


*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Egypt by index domains Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	30	50.7	▲	
Access to Quality Education	34	43.0	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	37	43.1	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	34	28.5	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	36	39.8	▼	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	29	61.0	▼	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	33	28.6	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	33	34.4	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	29	37.1	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	31	37.3	▲	
STEM graduation rate	29	28.9	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	33	42.5	▲	
Quality of secondary education	33	40.9	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	33	49.0	▲	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	27	37.6	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	4	66.7	▲	
Business software proficiency	9	76.6	▲	
Programming	4	58.3	▼	
Advanced online communications	2	70.2	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	24	61.7	▼	
Education Policies	15	58.3	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	13	58.3	▼	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	6	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	4	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	18	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	12	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	24	41.7	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	20	50.0	▼	
Incentives for internships	24	25.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	14	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	12	58.3	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	6	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	3	75.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	18	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	12	58.3	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	4	75.0	▲	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	13	50.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	16	50.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	26	49.9	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	31	46.1	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	34	40.4	▲	
Training on how to start a business	9	45.8	▲	
Startup incubators	16	42.5	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	33	33.0	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	28	45.7	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	3	84.7	▼	
New business density	34	27.2	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	30	25.4	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	26	44.7	▲	
Venture capital investment	29	41.8	▼	
Depth of capital market	20	58.9	▲	
Taxes and bureaucracy	26	33.5	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	25	49.7	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	17	52.0	▲	
Governmental support	24	47.4	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	17	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	9	50.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	3	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	7	50.0	▼	
Government financial support for networks	35	25.0	▼	
Employment	29	53.8	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	37	34.6	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	30	10.5	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	21	70.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	37	23.3	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	29	50.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	8	58.8	▲	
Share of population with career counselling	23	52.9	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	3	69.7	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	7	53.9	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	3	70.8	▲	
Completed an internship	5	68.4	▲	
Usefulness of internship	9	73.2	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	37	29.0	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	2	63.3	▲	
Preparation for job	2	71.2	▲	
Job wanted	2	55.3	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	2	69.9	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	3	63.4	▲	
Usefulness of training	4	76.5	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	36	38.7	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	36	38.8	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	15	34.8	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	14	28.0	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	16	41.5	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	5	48.1	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	2	44.3	▼	
Room for leadership at work	7	51.8	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	29	37.4	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	24	50.0	▼	
Financial support for students to access this program	26	25.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	29	37.3	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	37	42.4	▲	
English proficiency	29	54.3	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	24	44.6	▼	
Henley Passport Index	36	28.2	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	31	31.2	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	28	38.7	▲	
<i>National youth policies</i>	27	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	27	25.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	26	25.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	20	25.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	13	60.5	▲	
Leadership	13	59.9	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	23	59.7	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	14	61.9	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	18	37.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	16	25.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	17	50.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	27	31.6	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	30	nan	—	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	21	24.4	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
HEALTH & WELLBEING	23	54.0	▲	
Health of Country's Youth	27	54.4	▲	
Life expectancy at birth	31	36.9	▼	
Physical fitness	36	43.7	▲	
Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old	34	31.3	▲	
Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	16	79.0	▲	
Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	38	3.5	▼	
Physical exercise	26	60.9	▲	
State of mental health	8	64.0	▼	
Suicide rates, age-standardised	6	79.7	▲	
Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	21	48.3	▼	
Social status of mental health	17	58.9	▲	
Social acceptance of mental health	3	57.6	▲	
Social importance of mental health	7	60.5	▲	
Access to mental health advice	23	58.6	▲	
Substance abuse	18	67.1	▼	
Prevalence of smoking in youth	36	22.2	▼	
Alcohol consumption	5	99.0	▲	
Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old	7	80.2	▲	
Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse	26	55.7	▲	
Road traffic fatal injury	16	68.4	▲	
Adolescent fertility	30	43.1	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	22	53.7	▲	
Health & wellbeing education	11	64.4	▲	
Mental health education	24	41.7	▲	
Physical health education	3	83.7	▲	
Family planning education	8	45.4	▲	
Healthy eating education	16	87.1	▲	
Promotion of physical wellbeing	24	46.7	▲	
Medical doctors	34	12.8	▼	
Hospital beds	32	20.7	▼	
Promotion of youth sports	23	50.0	▼	
Gender balance in youth sports	4	75.0	▲	
Promotion of healthy diets	3	75.0	—	
Promotion of mental wellbeing	23	50.0	▼	
Government-funded access to mental health counsel	14	50.0	▼	
Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	24	25.0	—	
Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	4	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	36	39.0	▼	
Innovation Capacity	35	39.0	▲	
Economic Complexity Index	25	47.3	▼	
Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP	35	27.8	▼	
Receipts for use of IP	24	36.8	▲	
Patent applications	33	33.2	▲	
Trademark applications	30	36.3	▲	
Industrial designs	20	52.3	▲	
Economic Dynamism	30	44.8	▼	
GDP per capita growth	7	80.2	▼	
Labor force productivity growth	18	55.6	▼	
Labour force participation rate	38	5.4	—	
Youth unemployment rate	25	35.3	▲	
Social Mobility	37	47.5	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	36	23.1	▼	
Paved Road Density	36	3.4	—	
Gender digital divide	29	0.0	▼	
International bandwidth	20	31.1	▼	
Mobile broadband subscriptions	33	30.7	▼	
Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	24	50.0	▲	
Security & Governance	33	49.0	▲	
Rule of law	26	44.7	—	
Transparency	29	35.0	▲	
Regulatory Quality	35	35.7	▲	
Institutional resilience	28	56.2	▲	
Internal conflict impact	31	72.5	▲	
External relations	23	50.0	—	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	27	45.0	—	
Readiness for the Green Economy	25	51.0	—	
Environmental performance	23	43.8	—	
Commitment to carbon neutrality	26	45.0	—	
Talent for green and energy transition	14	58.9	—	
Climate change awareness	35	59.0	—	
Top universities for climate action	17	56.6	—	
Climate change knowledge	12	42.4	—	
Readiness for AI-age	18	53.3	—	
Cybersecurity	18	95.5	—	
ICT graduates	22	37.7	—	
H-Index AI	18	29.2	—	
AI National Strategies	2	75.0	—	
Capacity to use AI	12	71.7	—	
Developers on github per million population between 15-64	31	10.8	—	
Creativity & Culture	34	24.4	—	
Number of libraries per million population	20	29.7	—	
Number of museums per million population	32	1.0	—	
Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	32	6.1	—	
Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	25	12.2	—	
Cultural participation	6	47.5	—	
National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	20	50.0	—	
Community Participation	18	51.3	—	
Helped a stranger	17	63.0	—	
Feeling of representation by decision-makers	5	64.3	—	
Frequency of community engagement	8	48.8	▼	
Community problem-solving	15	38.1	—	
Social Relations	30	40.0	—	
Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	21	33.3	—	
Online communities	5	71.5	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



France

Overall score

60.9/100

Country ranking

7

France has moved up from its 11th position in 2022. The country ranks consistently in the top 11 countries across all domains. In Health & Wellbeing, France demonstrates exceptional performance driven by comprehensive healthcare policies and strong medical infrastructure, with particular strength in hospital capacity and medical services. In Entrepreneurship & Employment, there's room for growth in youth entrepreneurial activity. Furthermore, strategic improvement in community participation can strengthen its national ecosystem and advance youth development in the nation.

Peace and security

40%



Climate change

37%



Poverty

33%



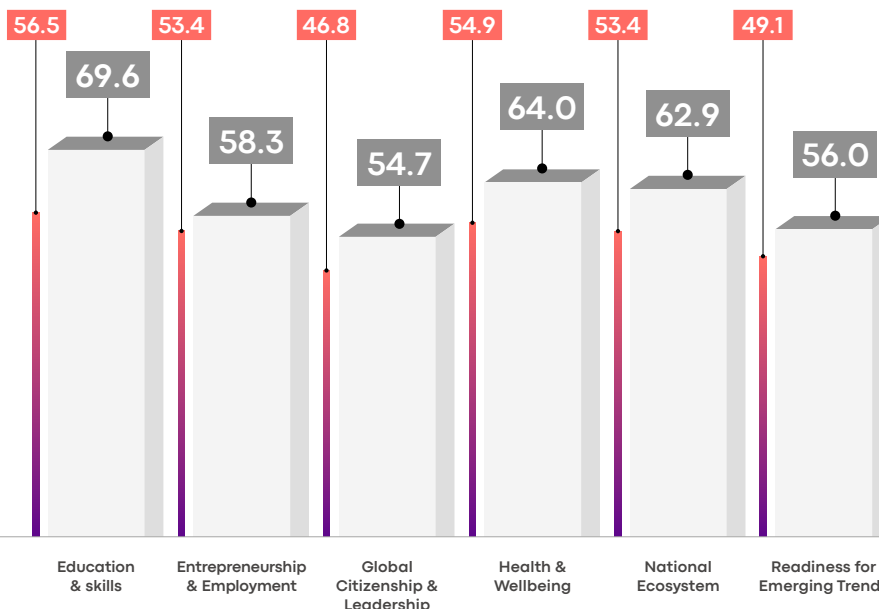
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of France by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Access to Quality Education	7	72.5	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	1	100.0	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	3	100.0	—	
Primary school enrollment ratio	3	100.0	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	6	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	6	72.9	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	17	65.9	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	17	67.6	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	17	76.6	▲	
STEM graduation rate	17	53.6	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	16	56.9	▼	
Quality of secondary education	19	56.5	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	16	63.6	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	15	50.5	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	5	66.5	▲	
Business software proficiency	1	83.3	▲	
Programming	10	50.3	▲	
Advanced online communications	8	64.5	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	14	68.1	▲	
Education Policies	6	66.7	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	14	58.3	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	7	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	5	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	19	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	23	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	1	75.0	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	4	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	3	75.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	2	75.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	3	75.0	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	7	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	4	75.0	▲	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	5	75.0	▲	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	3	75.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	5	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	4	75.0	▲	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	4	75.0	—	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	10	58.3	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	14	53.6	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	11	54.5	▲	
Training on how to start a business	21	38.4	▼	
Startup incubators	11	74.2	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	13	50.9	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	19	56.0	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	20	24.0	▼	
New business density	8	78.3	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	15	65.8	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	8	65.3	▲	
Venture capital investment	6	70.0	▲	
Depth of capital market	10	77.6	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	12	48.4	▼	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	27	48.5	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	26	42.2	▼	
Governmental support	13	54.7	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	25	43.8	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	23	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	24	50.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	20	25.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	4	75.0	—	
Employment	7	63.1	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	3	74.6	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	4	75.2	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	6	90.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	14	58.6	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	9	80.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	30	48.5	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	32	49.0	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	31	53.5	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	23	43.0	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	7	68.4	▼	
Completed an internship	1	75.9	▼	
Usefulness of internship	33	60.8	▼	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	12	59.9	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	12	54.2	▼	
Preparation for job	21	58.1	▼	
Job wanted	13	50.3	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	32	56.1	▼	
Additional training in most recent job	31	51.3	▲	
Usefulness of training	32	60.9	▼	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Exposure to Key Experiences	6	54.8	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	17	32.6	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	6	35.3	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	28	30.0	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	16	38.6	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	14	35.2	▼	
Room for leadership at work	20	42.0	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	7	72.8	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	6	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	6	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	9	68.5	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	7	76.6	▲	
English proficiency	13	77.0	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	15	53.3	▲	
Henley Passport Index	1	99.5	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	19	53.5	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	9	54.6	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	11	50.0	▲	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	13	50.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	9	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	9	50.0	▲	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	18	59.1	▼	
Leadership	19	57.2	▼	
Creative and critical thinking	16	60.5	▼	
Collaborative problem solving	21	59.5	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	12	50.0	—	
WEF Global Leaders	28	0.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	5	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	9	59.3	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	10	57.9	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	8	60.8	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	12	59.2	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	6	73.5	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	7	68.8	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	7	84.5	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	23	72.6	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	14	61.3	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	32	56.9	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	34	34.4	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	27	42.4	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	33	26.5	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	25	52.4	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	36	41.6	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	18	55.0	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	21	60.7	▼	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	30	39.9	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	23	48.2	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	40	18.6	▼	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	28	53.1	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	12	86.0	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	9	84.2	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	11	87.9	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	2	68.8	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	29	54.6	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	22	42.8	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	25	72.3	▼	
<i>Family planning education</i>	24	35.2	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	37	67.9	▼	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	1	77.0	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	10	59.8	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	1	100.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	6	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	5	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	4	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	2	75.0	▲	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	5	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	5	75.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	5	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	10	62.9	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	8	76.7	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	24	47.8	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	6	72.6	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	8	80.6	▲	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	13	60.7	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	8	76.5	▲	
Economic Dynamism	32	42.2	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	28	39.4	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	37	26.8	▼	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	31	38.8	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	21	38.0	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	13	68.0	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	11	56.8	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	6	79.9	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	17	54.4	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	29	21.7	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	17	57.9	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	11	70.0	▼	
Security & Governance	6	83.3	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	9	73.7	▼	
<i>Transparency</i>	7	71.0	▲	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	9	73.8	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	12	81.2	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	6	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	4	100.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	8	56.0	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	5	67.1	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	9	70.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	17	57.7	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	8	79.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	9	77.2	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	16	40.1	—	
Readiness for AI-age	12	62.4	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	10	97.6	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	24	32.9	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	7	66.1	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	17	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	5	73.3	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	7	54.7	—	
Creativity & Culture	5	54.7	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	22	26.2	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	6	78.6	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	7	73.6	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	15	28.6	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	7	46.3	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	5	75.0	—	
Community Participation	37	41.6	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	36	40.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	31	52.4	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	33	32.8	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	22	30.9	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	11	68.9	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	34	16.7	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	36	49.3	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Germany

Overall score

63.8/100

Country ranking

2

Germany demonstrates exceptional performance in Global Citizenship & Leadership, where its strong regulatory environment creates an enabling ecosystem for youth participation. Education & Skills represents another area of strength for German youth, with near-universal access to education, outstanding vocational training systems, and high-quality teaching standards across all levels. Additionally, the country's robust Health & Wellbeing provisions also ensure healthy youth development. However, enhancing entrepreneurial activity and expanding youth entrepreneurship strategies could strengthen its position further and create opportunities for youth economic participation.

Peace and security

41%



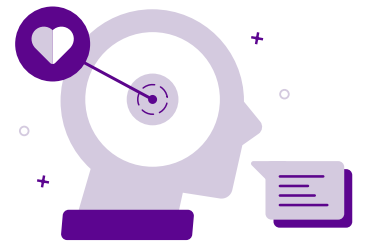
Climate change

36%



Mental health

31%

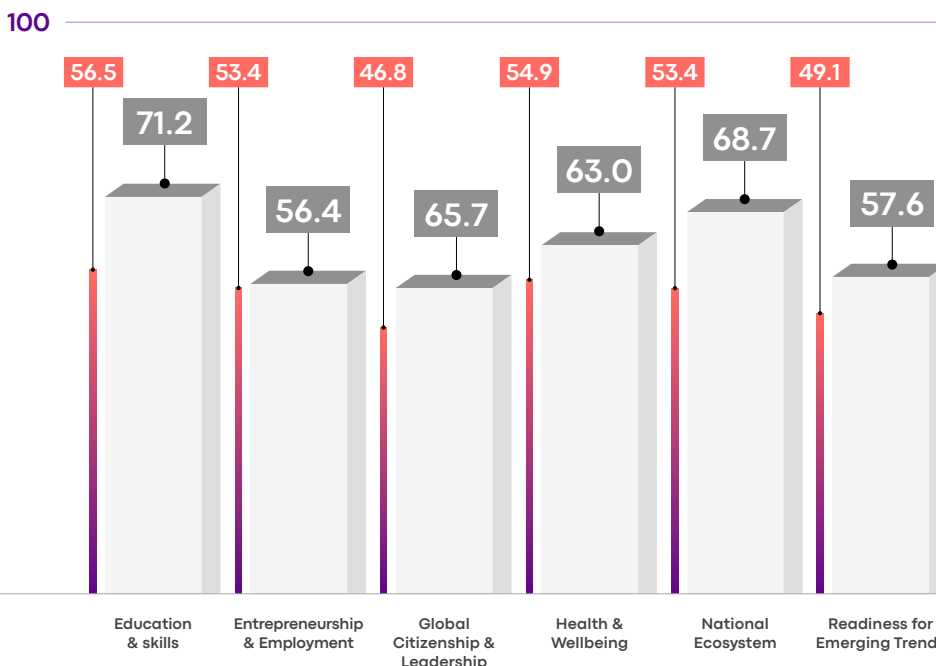


*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Germany by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	2	71.2	▲	
Access to Quality Education	5	74.1	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	4	98.1	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	4	100.0	—	
Primary school enrollment ratio	19	96.2	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	18	98.1	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	9	70.7	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	6	77.5	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	12	74.2	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	15	77.2	▲	
STEM graduation rate	2	80.9	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	13	61.0	▼	
Quality of secondary education	16	58.5	▼	
Quality of tertiary education	11	67.0	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	12	57.7	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	8	63.3	▲	
Business software proficiency	7	77.7	▲	
Programming	25	41.6	▼	
Advanced online communications	3	69.7	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	18	64.1	▲	
Education Policies	4	68.3	▼	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	15	58.3	▼	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	8	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	6	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	20	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	13	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	13	58.3	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	5	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	4	75.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	28	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	4	75.0	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	8	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	5	75.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	6	75.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	4	75.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	6	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	5	75.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	5	75.0	—	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	15	56.4	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	23	49.0	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	9	54.7	▲	
Training on how to start a business	28	33.9	▼	
Startup incubators	8	80.5	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	15	49.8	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	38	38.3	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	28	13.8	▼	
New business density	24	45.2	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	20	56.0	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	10	64.0	▲	
Venture capital investment	5	71.0	▲	
Depth of capital market	9	81.2	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	21	39.8	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	32	44.2	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	28	38.6	▼	
Governmental support	19	49.7	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	26	43.8	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	24	25.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	25	50.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	21	25.0	▼	
Government financial support for networks	5	75.0	—	
Employment	5	63.7	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	1	80.8	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	1	85.0	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	7	90.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	9	67.5	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	8	81.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	32	47.2	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	24	52.4	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	40	48.4	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	26	40.8	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	12	64.6	▼	
Completed an internship	6	67.5	▼	
Usefulness of internship	32	61.6	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	10	60.3	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	8	56.2	▼	
Preparation for job	16	60.0	▼	
Job wanted	6	52.5	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	33	56.0	▼	
Additional training in most recent job	27	52.6	▼	
Usefulness of training	36	59.4	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	1	65.7	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	4	59.3	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	28	27.3	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	25	23.3	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	26	31.3	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	19	36.6	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	34	26.3	▼	
Room for leadership at work	12	47.0	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	6	75.1	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	7	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	7	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	8	75.4	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	2	83.0	▲	
English proficiency	2	100.0	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	19	49.4	▼	
Henley Passport Index	2	99.5	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	7	74.4	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	1	72.2	▲	
<i>National youth policies</i>	1	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	1	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	1	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	2	75.0	▲	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	26	57.8	▼	
Leadership	17	58.1	▼	
Creative and critical thinking	30	57.7	▼	
Collaborative problem solving	27	57.6	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	9	75.0	—	
WEF Global Leaders	11	50.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	6	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	2	80.8	▲	
Average age of parliamentarians	6	70.4	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	1	91.2	▲	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	5	63.0	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	9	70.8	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	6	69.4	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	21	64.4	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	6	85.8	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	12	63.7	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	18	63.7	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	27	42.5	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	25	50.6	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	30	34.3	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	21	55.7	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	10	52.4	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	8	60.3	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	24	54.5	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	33	34.7	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	29	42.2	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	38	24.9	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	31	37.2	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	5	89.7	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	5	88.9	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	9	90.5	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	5	65.6	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	31	53.9	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	23	42.1	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	36	65.7	▼	
<i>Family planning education</i>	17	39.3	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	36	68.4	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	2	76.3	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	3	81.3	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	2	100.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	7	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	6	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	24	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	7	66.7	▲	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	15	50.0	▼	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	6	75.0	▲	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	6	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	4	70.8	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	3	88.7	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	17	52.8	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	4	85.2	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	4	94.8	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	24	42.3	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	14	61.2	▼	
Economic Dynamism	20	54.5	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	34	31.2	▼	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	21	46.6	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	21	53.6	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	4	70.8	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	9	70.1	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	10	60.3	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	1	100.0	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	19	46.8	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	30	21.6	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	22	50.5	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	2	82.5	▼	
Security & Governance	3	89.3	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	5	80.7	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	3	78.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	6	80.4	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	7	96.9	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	7	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	5	100.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	7	64.5	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	1	74.6	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	1	80.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	26	50.9	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	26	66.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	7	79.8	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	33	35.8	—	
Readiness for AI-age	8	65.8	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	14	97.4	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	16	45.3	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	4	76.2	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	18	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	7	72.8	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	8	53.3	—	
Creativity & Culture	8	51.7	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	27	13.1	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	2	91.0	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	8	59.7	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	16	28.6	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	19	42.8	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	6	75.0	—	
Community Participation	26	48.5	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	15	64.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	35	50.9	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	20	40.6	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	38	23.9	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	7	75.6	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	22	33.3	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	33	51.0	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Ghana

Overall score

44.6/100

Country ranking

34

Ghana is appearing for the first time in this index. In comparison to other domains, Ghana performs well in Global Citizenship & Leadership. Ghana also performs relatively well in areas related to the National Ecosystem, boosted by strong performance in security and governance, particularly when compared to regional peers. However, in order to secure effective youth development, the country must conduct initiatives to improve performance across all domains, specifically in: employment conditions, ICT skills, and preparing for emerging trends.

Unemployment

55%



Poverty

43%

Peace and security

32%



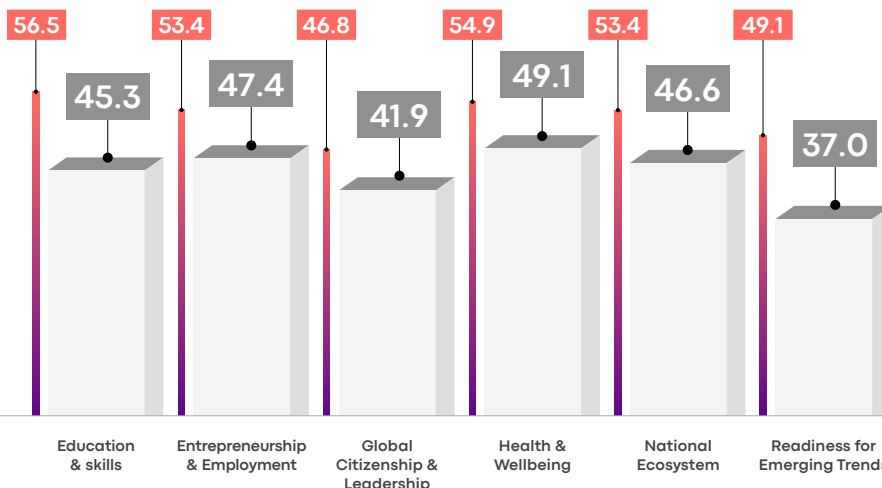
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Ghana by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	35	45.3	
Access to Quality Education	35	42.4	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	28	69.5	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	6	100.0	
Primary school enrollment ratio	30	68.4	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	31	40.0	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	36	23.2	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	36	20.3	
Total tertiary enrollment	37	20.0	
Female tertiary enrollment	36	19.4	
STEM graduation rate	32	21.5	
<i>Quality of education</i>	25	49.1	
Quality of secondary education	25	51.5	
Quality of tertiary education	20	60.4	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	30	35.4	
<i>ICT skills</i>	37	49.7	
Business software proficiency	32	66.5	
Programming	38	31.5	
Advanced online communications	38	46.4	
Digital skills of adult population	29	54.6	
Education policies	27	48.3	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	29	58.3	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	28	75.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	25	75.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	37	25.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	37	25.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	22	50.0	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	25	50.0	
Incentives for internships	36	25.0	
Digital platform for internships	9	75.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	19	58.3	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	25	50.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	20	75.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	15	50.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	26	50.0	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	23	75.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	36	25.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	25	50.0	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	33	47.4	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	30	46.4	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	7	56.6	
Training on how to start a business	13	42.6	
Startup incubators	14	56.4	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	38	nan	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	27	47.0	
Entrepreneurial intentions	38	nan	
New business density	25	44.3	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	38	nan	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	29	41.4	
Venture capital investment	33	23.7	
Depth of capital market	37	29.3	
Taxes and bureaucracy	38	nan	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	17	56.0	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	38	nan	
Governmental support	32	35.7	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	35	31.2	
Strategy includes a gender component	36	25.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	39	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	36	25.0	
Government financial support for networks	31	50.0	
Employment	35	48.4	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	34	37.0	
Employees average monthly earnings	33	7.9	
Fair wages & decent working hours	35	60.0	
Wage equality between women and men	24	43.1	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	38	32.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	15	54.2	
Share of population with career counselling	19	53.6	
Usefulness of career counselling	20	59.8	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	15	49.3	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	18	62.7	
Completed an internship	22	53.1	
Usefulness of internship	10	72.2	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	28	43.1	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	30	49.1	
Preparation for job	9	62.0	
Job wanted	37	36.2	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	19	61.0	
Additional training in most recent job	25	53.2	
Usefulness of training	15	68.7	
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	28	41.9	
Exposure to Key Experiences	30	42.1	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	24	30.5	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	36	19.7	
Trust in global cooperation	17	41.2	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	37	31.1	
Leadership in civic activities	23	31.4	
Room for leadership at work	40	30.8	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	34	30.2	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	37	25.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	35	25.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	23	40.7	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	18	61.4	
English proficiency	9	79.0	
Foreign language proficiency	8	70.3	
Henley Passport Index	31	34.9	
<i>Trade activity</i>	13	57.5	
Youth Strategies & Participation	25	41.6	
<i>National youth policies</i>	16	50.0	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	24	50.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	20	50.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	14	50.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	21	58.5	
Leadership	24	55.9	
Creative and critical thinking	26	58.8	
Collaborative problem solving	18	60.8	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	26	25.0	
WEF Global Leaders	24	25.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	29	25.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	23	33.0	
Average age of parliamentarians	9	58.5	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	29	7.5	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	32	49.1	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	36	18.0	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	16	60.6	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	11	83.5	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	30	46.3	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	23	54.1	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	29	58.7	
<i>State of mental health</i>	22	52.9	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	30	37.1	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	9	68.8	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	37	43.5	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	39	40.3	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	38	42.2	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	28	48.1	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	1	87.5	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	2	86.6	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	11	88.7	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	1	87.2	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	39	15.7	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	39	12.9	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	37	18.4	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	26	51.7	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	27	58.7	
<i>Mental health education</i>	32	32.4	
<i>Physical health education</i>	14	77.7	
<i>Family planning education</i>	29	32.9	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	5	92.0	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	30	38.1	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	39	3.0	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	37	12.6	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	32	50.0	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	22	50.0	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	17	75.0	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	20	58.3	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	35	25.0	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	17	75.0	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	18	75.0	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	32	41.9	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	39	26.4	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	23	48.4	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	27	36.2	
<i>Patent applications</i>	39	26.8	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	40	18.2	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	5	95.7	
Economic Dynamism	13	59.7	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	13	58.4	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	32	37.7	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	5	73.2	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	5	69.6	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	21	59.9	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	38	18.6	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	32	5.4	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	39	0.0	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	31	19.6	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	31	33.1	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	36	35.0	
Security & Governance	14	66.2	
<i>Rule of law</i>	21	48.5	
<i>Transparency</i>	16	43.0	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	24	46.4	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	11	84.4	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	20	100.0	
<i>External relations</i>	19	75.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	36	46.7	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	33	36.6	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	38	35.0	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	28	48.5	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	24	68.0	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	32	48.0	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	10	43.9	
Readiness for AI-age	38	34.9	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	25	86.7	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	29	18.8	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	37	6.4	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	38	25.0	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	30	65.3	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	37	7.2	
Creativity & Culture	39	16.0	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	33	0.9	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	34	0.8	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	33	5.7	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	39	nan	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	37	32.4	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	36	25.0	
Community Participation	22	50.6	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	10	67.0	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	33	52.2	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	19	40.9	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	12	40.4	
<i>Social Relations</i>	12	67.8	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	39	nan	
<i>Online communities</i>	18	63.6	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



India

Overall score

53.0/100

Country ranking

17

India has risen from the 23rd position in 2022, demonstrating robust performance in Entrepreneurship & Employment, attributed to a supportive entrepreneurial ecosystem. India's performance also shows strength in Global Citizenship & Leadership, with effective youth participation strategies, as well as comprehensive community participation. However, education remains a key area for growth in access to quality education and ensuring supportive policies and governmental frameworks are in place. The National Ecosystem for youth could also be enhanced through robust infrastructure and security and governance, fostering an encouraging environment for youth.

Climate change

41%



Unemployment

38%



Pollution and waste

36%



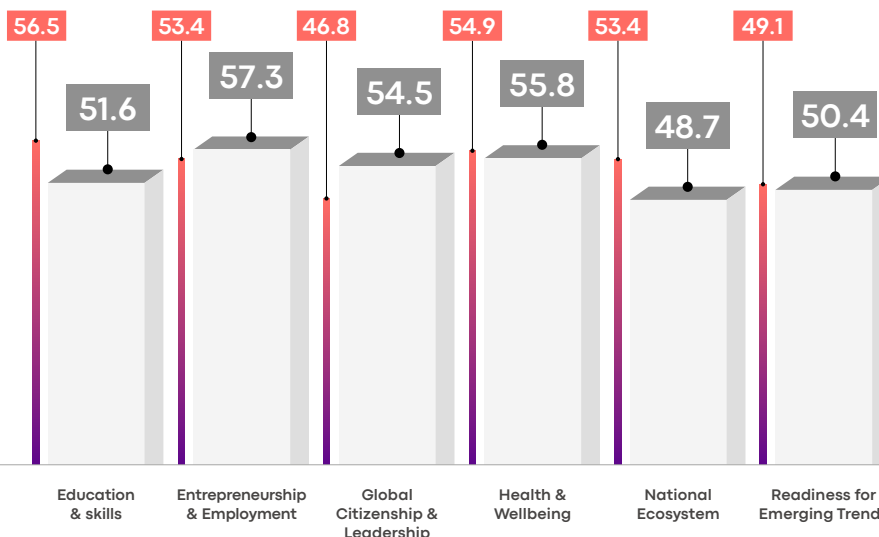
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of India by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	25	51.6	▲	
Access to Quality Education	32	46.5	▼	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	30	63.3	▼	
<i>Pre-primary enrollment ratio</i>	29	50.5	▼	
<i>Primary school enrollment ratio</i>	4	100.0	▲	
<i>Secondary school enrollment ratio</i>	32	39.4	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	31	33.9	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	31	42.3	▼	
<i>Total tertiary enrollment</i>	32	31.0	▲	
<i>Female tertiary enrollment</i>	32	31.6	▲	
<i>STEM graduation rate</i>	9	64.4	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	37	37.2	▲	
<i>Quality of secondary education</i>	31	43.4	▲	
<i>Quality of tertiary education</i>	40	33.2	▼	
<i>Creative and critical thinking in teaching</i>	31	35.0	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	33	55.7	▲	
<i>Business software proficiency</i>	23	71.6	▲	
<i>Programming</i>	7	52.7	▼	
<i>Advanced online communications</i>	27	54.9	▼	
<i>Digital skills of adult population</i>	37	43.7	▼	
Education Policies	18	56.7	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	16	58.3	▲	
<i>Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training</i>	9	75.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets</i>	31	50.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	8	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	24	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	4	66.7	▲	
<i>Strategy to encourage work-based learning</i>	6	75.0	—	
<i>Incentives for internships</i>	12	50.0	▼	
<i>Digital platform for internships</i>	3	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	28	33.3	▼	
<i>High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains</i>	19	50.0	▼	
<i>Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes</i>	30	25.0	▼	
<i>Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners</i>	19	25.0	▼	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	5	75.0	▲	
<i>Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions</i>	7	75.0	—	
<i>Availability of strong data on vocational programmes</i>	6	75.0	—	
<i>Consistent funding of vocational programmes</i>	6	75.0	—	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	13	57.3	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	13	55.8	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	21	48.4	▲	
<i>Training on how to start a business</i>	25	35.5	▼	
<i>Startup incubators</i>	19	39.3	—	
<i>Post school entrepreneurial education and training</i>	2	70.4	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	37	38.7	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial intentions</i>	16	34.9	▼	
<i>New business density</i>	37	25.1	▼	
<i>Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity</i>	21	56.0	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	3	76.0	▲	
<i>Venture capital investment</i>	4	76.3	▲	
<i>Depth of capital market</i>	7	86.5	▲	
<i>Taxes and bureaucracy</i>	4	65.2	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	9	59.7	▼	
<i>Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship</i>	4	72.0	▲	
<i>Governmental support</i>	22	47.5	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	11	56.2	▼	
<i>Strategy includes a gender component</i>	10	50.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets</i>	4	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	8	50.0	▲	
<i>Government financial support for networks</i>	25	50.0	▼	
Employment	14	58.7	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	14	59.4	—	
<i>Employees average monthly earnings</i>	27	14.2	—	
<i>Fair wages & decent working hours</i>	8	90.0	—	
<i>Wage equality between women and men</i>	5	74.1	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	27	51.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	1	62.3	▲	
<i>Share of population with career counselling</i>	3	61.2	▲	
<i>Usefulness of career counselling</i>	2	70.7	▲	
<i>Counselling on networking and negotiating</i>	4	54.9	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	4	70.1	▲	
<i>Completed an internship</i>	10	62.0	▲	
<i>Usefulness of internship</i>	3	78.3	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	31	40.3	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	4	60.5	▲	
<i>Preparation for job</i>	4	66.3	▲	
<i>Job wanted</i>	4	54.7	—	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	6	67.5	▲	
<i>Additional training in most recent job</i>	18	57.3	▲	
<i>Usefulness of training</i>	1	77.7	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	8	54.5	▲	
Exposure to Key Experiences	21	46.7	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	5	41.0	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	10	29.8	▼	
<i>Trust in global cooperation</i>	4	52.2	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	8	46.2	▼	
<i>Leadership in civic activities</i>	12	36.7	▼	
<i>Room for leadership at work</i>	4	55.8	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	23	52.1	▲	
<i>Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges</i>	8	75.0	—	
<i>Financial support for students to access this program</i>	23	50.0	—	
<i>Mobility of tertiary-education students</i>	37	31.2	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	20	58.2	▲	
<i>English proficiency</i>	17	68.0	▲	
<i>Foreign language proficiency</i>	3	75.3	▼	
<i>Henley Passport Index</i>	33	31.3	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	27	36.2	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	3	62.3	▲	
<i>National youth policies</i>	7	58.3	▲	
<i>Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement</i>	14	50.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth development targets</i>	10	50.0	▼	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	3	75.0	▲	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	1	64.6	▲	
<i>Leadership</i>	12	60.5	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking</i>	1	66.8	▲	
<i>Collaborative problem solving</i>	1	66.5	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	2	100.0	—	
<i>WEF Global Leaders</i>	2	100.0	▲	
<i>Time Next Generation Leaders</i>	7	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	31	26.3	▼	
<i>Average age of parliamentarians</i>	14	44.5	▲	
<i>Share of parliamentarians under 30</i>	28	8.2	▼	

Full data profile

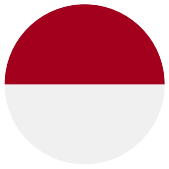
HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	20	55.8	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	33	33.5	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	27	55.4	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	5	88.9	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	37	0.0	—	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	15	61.1	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	1	71.8	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	26	43.3	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	35	23.0	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	14	63.7	▲	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	3	64.5	▲	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	2	61.3	▲	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	3	63.2	▲	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	17	68.8	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	8	76.7	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	9	72.6	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	15	78.0	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	11	79.4	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	19	64.5	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	26	50.9	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	22	78.1	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	19	55.2	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	25	58.9	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	26	40.1	▲	
<i>Physical health education</i>	26	71.6	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	28	33.0	▲	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	8	90.8	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	22	48.5	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	33	13.1	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	27	29.4	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	8	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	15	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	5	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	12	58.3	▲	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	16	50.0	▼	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	7	75.0	▲	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	23	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	21	53.8	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	18	59.6	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	39	17.9	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	19	38.8	▲	
<i>Patent applications</i>	12	64.1	▲	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	8	74.6	▲	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	9	67.9	▲	
Economic Dynamism	24	53.2	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	5	91.9	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	13	62.9	▼	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	34	29.6	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	23	36.4	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	39	45.1	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	31	31.2	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	24	13.7	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	30	0.0	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	11	61.9	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	35	25.3	▼	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	20	55.0	▲	
Security & Governance	27	56.8	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	17	52.3	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	23	39.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	21	49.0	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	9	87.5	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	36	63.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	24	50.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	29	49.3	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	38	27.6	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	27	45.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	33	43.0	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	14	76.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	18	56.6	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	3	47.8	—	
Readiness for AI-age	20	52.1	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	12	97.5	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	27	26.7	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	10	56.0	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	19	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	18	69.5	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	28	13.0	—	
Creativity & Culture	12	47.6	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	1	100.0	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	36	0.4	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	37	2.9	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	7	57.1	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	4	50.0	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	7	75.0	—	
Community Participation	16	52.7	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	22	60.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	3	67.4	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	6	49.4	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	11	40.4	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	39	16.7	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	9	66.7	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	10	68.3	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Indonesia

Overall score

50.9/100

Country ranking

21

Notable strengths can be witnessed in Indonesia’s Entrepreneurship & Employment domain, driven by an advanced entrepreneurial ecosystem as well as supportive youth entrepreneurship policies. Indonesia has also made significant strides in Education & Skills, but exhibits room for improvement across various areas including advancing Global Citizenship & Leadership initiatives, ensuring steadfast healthcare for youth, and building frameworks to prepare them for emerging trends of the future. This would allow the country to pave the way for a brighter and more empowered future for its young population.

Poverty

39%



Unemployment

32%



Peace and security

30%

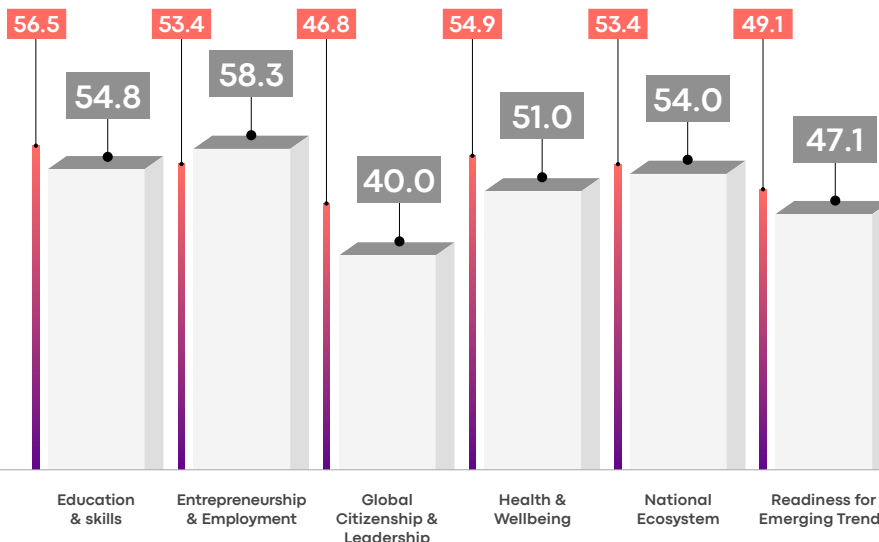


*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Indonesia by index domains Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	21	54.8	▲	
Access to Quality Education	22	59.6	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	21	82.0	▲	
<i>Pre-primary enrollment ratio</i>	27	61.0	▼	
<i>Primary school enrollment ratio</i>	20	92.2	▼	
<i>Secondary school enrollment ratio</i>	19	92.8	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	28	40.7	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	32	41.3	▲	
<i>Total tertiary enrollment</i>	27	41.8	▲	
<i>Female tertiary enrollment</i>	27	46.1	▲	
<i>STEM graduation rate</i>	25	36.1	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	6	67.0	▲	
<i>Quality of secondary education</i>	10	64.2	▲	
<i>Quality of tertiary education</i>	2	77.9	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking in teaching</i>	10	59.0	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	3	66.9	▼	
<i>Business software proficiency</i>	10	76.6	▼	
<i>Programming</i>	8	51.7	▼	
<i>Advanced online communications</i>	16	61.8	▼	
<i>Digital skills of adult population</i>	1	77.6	▲	
Education Policies	25	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	32	50.0	▲	
<i>Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training</i>	36	50.0	▲	
<i>Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets</i>	7	75.0	▲	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	21	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	25	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	25	41.7	▼	
<i>Strategy to encourage work-based learning</i>	29	25.0	▼	
<i>Incentives for internships</i>	5	75.0	—	
<i>Digital platform for internships</i>	29	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	5	75.0	▲	
<i>High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains</i>	9	75.0	—	
<i>Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes</i>	6	75.0	—	
<i>Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners</i>	7	75.0	▲	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	34	33.3	▼	
<i>Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions</i>	28	50.0	▼	
<i>Availability of strong data on vocational programmes</i>	25	25.0	▼	
<i>Consistent funding of vocational programmes</i>	29	25.0	▼	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	11	58.3	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	4	62.1	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	13	53.5	▼	
<i>Training on how to start a business</i>	2	56.7	▲	
<i>Startup incubators</i>	20	39.0	—	
<i>Post school entrepreneurial education and training</i>	4	64.8	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	12	62.7	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial intentions</i>	8	59.6	▲	
<i>New business density</i>	33	28.6	▼	
<i>Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity</i>	2	100.0	▲	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	7	67.7	▲	
<i>Venture capital investment</i>	11	62.6	▲	
<i>Depth of capital market</i>	12	76.9	▲	
<i>Taxes and bureaucracy</i>	6	63.5	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	4	70.2	▲	
<i>Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship</i>	6	67.8	▼	
<i>Governmental support</i>	3	72.7	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	12	56.2	▲	
<i>Strategy includes a gender component</i>	11	50.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets</i>	5	75.0	▲	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	9	50.0	▲	
<i>Government financial support for networks</i>	26	50.0	▼	
Employment	26	54.5	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	35	36.5	—	
<i>Employees average monthly earnings</i>	34	7.6	—	
<i>Fair wages & decent working hours</i>	22	70.0	—	
<i>Wage equality between women and men</i>	30	32.1	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	31	43.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	12	55.5	▼	
<i>Share of population with career counselling</i>	33	46.4	▼	
<i>Usefulness of career counselling</i>	4	69.7	▼	
<i>Counselling on networking and negotiating</i>	12	50.4	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	1	72.3	▲	
<i>Completed an internship</i>	4	69.4	▲	
<i>Usefulness of internship</i>	7	75.2	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	16	53.7	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	13	54.2	▼	
<i>Preparation for job</i>	10	61.7	▼	
<i>Job wanted</i>	19	46.7	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	8	66.1	▼	
<i>Additional training in most recent job</i>	17	57.6	▼	
<i>Usefulness of training</i>	7	74.6	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	33	40.0	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	33	39.6	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	16	34.7	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	29	21.4	▼	
<i>Trust in global cooperation</i>	9	48.0	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	9	43.1	▼	
<i>Leadership in civic activities</i>	4	43.3	▼	
<i>Room for leadership at work</i>	18	42.9	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	27	43.0	▼	
<i>Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges</i>	9	75.0	—	
<i>Financial support for students to access this program</i>	27	25.0	▼	
<i>Mobility of tertiary-education students</i>	40	28.9	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	35	43.6	▼	
<i>English proficiency</i>	27	57.7	▲	
<i>Foreign language proficiency</i>	35	33.0	▼	
<i>Henley Passport Index</i>	26	40.0	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	28	33.4	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	27	40.5	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	28	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement</i>	28	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth development targets</i>	27	25.0	▼	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	21	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	16	59.8	▲	
<i>Leadership</i>	36	52.2	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking</i>	10	63.0	▲	
<i>Collaborative problem solving</i>	6	64.3	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	19	37.5	—	
<i>WEF Global Leaders</i>	12	50.0	▲	
<i>Time Next Generation Leaders</i>	23	25.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	21	39.8	▼	
<i>Average age of parliamentarians</i>	19	40.1	▼	
<i>Share of parliamentarians under 30</i>	15	39.5	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	28	51.0	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	32	35.2	▼	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	31	51.4	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	19	65.4	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	33	34.3	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	28	46.7	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	28	59.3	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	1	78.6	▲	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	3	84.8	▲	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	5	72.4	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	32	47.9	▲	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	27	46.9	▲	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	20	54.4	▲	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	35	42.3	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	16	67.5	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	37	19.7	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	4	99.4	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	4	83.5	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	25	59.4	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	21	62.0	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	26	56.9	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	31	45.3	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	20	60.0	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	33	27.8	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	8	82.3	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	15	40.4	▲	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	9	89.7	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	26	42.5	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	35	12.5	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	29	24.8	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	24	50.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	16	50.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	6	75.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	34	33.3	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	24	25.0	▼	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	25	25.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	24	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	20	54.0	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	24	48.2	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	25	44.7	▲	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	29	33.9	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	29	35.1	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	16	58.8	▲	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	22	50.3	▲	
Economic Dynamism	5	70.7	▲	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	8	76.5	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	7	81.6	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	7	69.4	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	16	54.4	▲	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	7	71.9	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	22	40.2	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	26	9.5	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	28	8.3	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	9	72.2	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	11	63.6	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	25	47.5	▲	
Security & Governance	19	59.8	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	23	46.2	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	31	34.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	16	54.1	▼	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	17	75.0	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	29	74.3	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	11	75.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	27	50.3	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	35	33.8	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	34	35.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	3	69.4	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	29	63.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	19	56.6	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	9	44.3	—	
Readiness for AI-age	22	51.4	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	19	94.9	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	7	62.7	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	32	13.3	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	20	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	9	72.7	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	27	14.7	—	
Creativity & Culture	27	30.7	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	6	63.9	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	33	0.8	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	36	3.5	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	9	49.0	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	22	42.1	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	28	25.0	—	
Community Participation	10	56.0	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	21	61.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	6	64.0	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	10	48.2	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	6	43.8	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	26	42.2	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	10	66.7	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	14	66.0	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Italy

Overall score

57.5/100

Country ranking

13

Italy has moved up from the 17th position in 2022. The country demonstrates impressive performance in Health & Wellbeing, with its comprehensive healthcare policies and robust medical infrastructure contributing to better youth health outcomes. Education & Skills also stands out, supported by widespread access to tertiary education and strong vocational training programs. Young people in the country also benefit from strong foundations in creativity and culture. However, there is scope to further improve Italy's performance by ensuring better entrepreneurial activity and legal frameworks for new businesses.

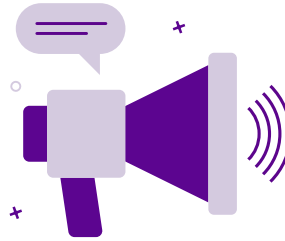
Climate change

40%



Human and civil rights

34%



Mental health

30%



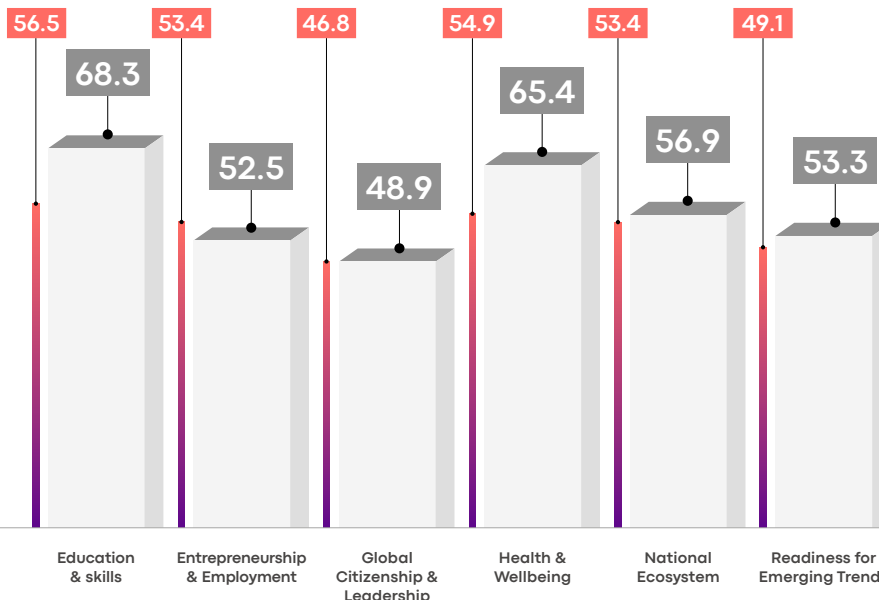
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Italy by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Access to Quality Education	14	68.2	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	7	96.2	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	11	90.8	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	18	97.8	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	7	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	14	65.3	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	16	66.9	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	14	69.9	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	13	82.0	▲	
STEM graduation rate	20	48.9	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	18	54.9	▲	
Quality of secondary education	17	58.5	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	18	60.9	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	18	45.2	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	29	57.9	▲	
Business software proficiency	12	75.9	▲	
Programming	24	42.2	▼	
Advanced online communications	31	52.1	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	25	61.6	▲	
Education Policies	5	68.3	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	17	58.3	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	10	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	8	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	22	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	14	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	5	66.7	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	7	75.0	▲	
Incentives for internships	6	75.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	15	50.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	6	75.0	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	10	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	7	75.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	8	75.0	▲	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	8	66.7	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	8	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	14	50.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	7	75.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	29	47.3	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	16	50.5	▲	
Training on how to start a business	37	28.0	▼	
Startup incubators	10	78.3	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	20	45.2	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	31	43.2	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	25	18.6	▼	
New business density	12	58.6	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	24	52.3	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	16	54.2	▲	
Venture capital investment	19	51.4	▲	
Depth of capital market	13	76.4	▲	
Taxes and bureaucracy	24	34.9	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	31	44.6	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	25	43.0	▲	
Governmental support	25	46.2	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	27	43.8	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	25	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	26	50.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	22	25.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	6	75.0	—	
Employment	17	57.7	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	2	75.6	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	8	65.0	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	9	90.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	7	71.9	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	12	75.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	36	46.1	▲	
Share of population with career counselling	36	46.3	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	30	54.2	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	36	37.7	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	32	56.1	▲	
Completed an internship	15	58.7	▲	
Usefulness of internship	40	53.6	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	26	43.1	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	27	49.3	▲	
Preparation for job	39	51.2	▲	
Job wanted	17	47.4	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	25	59.0	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	16	58.0	▲	
Usefulness of training	35	59.9	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Exposure to Key Experiences	12	51.8	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	27	27.7	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	20	25.8	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	30	29.6	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	33	32.9	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	24	31.3	▼	
Room for leadership at work	35	34.5	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	11	67.0	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	10	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	8	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	14	51.0	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	5	79.1	▲	
English proficiency	10	78.3	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	12	59.5	▲	
Henley Passport Index	3	99.5	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	21	52.1	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	20	46.1	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	2	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	2	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	2	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	4	75.0	▲	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	40	51.9	▼	
Leadership	37	52.0	▼	
Creative and critical thinking	40	50.7	▼	
Collaborative problem solving	38	52.9	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	23	25.0	—	
WEF Global Leaders	29	0.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	18	50.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	25	32.5	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	12	52.0	▲	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	26	12.9	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	1	65.4	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	5	75.2	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	8	68.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	17	70.5	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	10	84.4	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	18	57.1	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	27	60.9	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	24	48.6	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	9	74.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	35	23.1	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	30	49.4	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	32	43.6	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	28	52.6	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	25	52.0	▼	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	24	53.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	18	54.5	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	28	45.6	▼	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	25	59.3	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	7	89.1	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	10	83.2	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	6	94.9	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	3	66.8	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	32	53.9	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	25	41.5	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	34	66.5	▼	
<i>Family planning education</i>	7	46.2	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	40	61.3	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	5	71.5	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	5	74.2	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	11	58.3	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	9	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	7	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	7	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	3	75.0	▲	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	6	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	8	75.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	7	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	11	60.8	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	7	77.0	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	13	58.9	▲	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	11	60.6	▲	
<i>Patent applications</i>	10	70.9	▲	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	25	41.0	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	17	56.4	▲	
Economic Dynamism	33	38.3	▲	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	17	56.4	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	28	41.1	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	36	21.8	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	30	17.0	▲	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	27	55.3	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	15	54.0	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	5	93.5	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	20	44.1	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	35	11.6	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	21	50.7	▼	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	12	70.0	▼	
Security & Governance	11	74.5	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	14	55.9	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	13	56.0	▲	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	13	60.2	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	18	75.0	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	8	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	6	100.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	11	53.3	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	10	60.5	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	16	60.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	18	56.9	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	9	79.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	12	71.8	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	24	37.8	—	
Readiness for AI-age	21	51.9	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	16	96.1	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	31	12.0	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	9	58.1	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	21	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	26	66.7	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	16	28.5	—	
Creativity & Culture	3	59.6	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	25	13.9	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	3	90.6	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	5	96.3	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	11	40.8	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	27	40.9	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	8	75.0	—	
Community Participation	38	40.5	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	30	53.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	39	46.4	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	35	31.8	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	32	26.4	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	15	63.3	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	36	nan	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	37	46.0	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Japan

Overall score

55.8/100

Country ranking

15

Japan demonstrates notable strengths in the National Ecosystem, with its advanced infrastructure, strong governance frameworks, and high economic complexity providing a solid foundation for youth opportunities. Health & Wellbeing also stands out, bolstered by Japan's world-class healthcare system and better youth health outcomes. Young people in Japan are also well positioned to leverage a number of emerging trends. Nevertheless, there's potential for growth in youth entrepreneurship and startup support. Strengthening community participation and expanding international opportunities in Global Citizenship & Leadership can further empower youth and drive holistic development.

Peace and security

42%



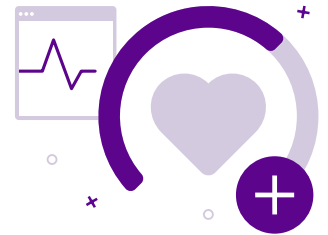
Mental health

34%



Physical health

31%

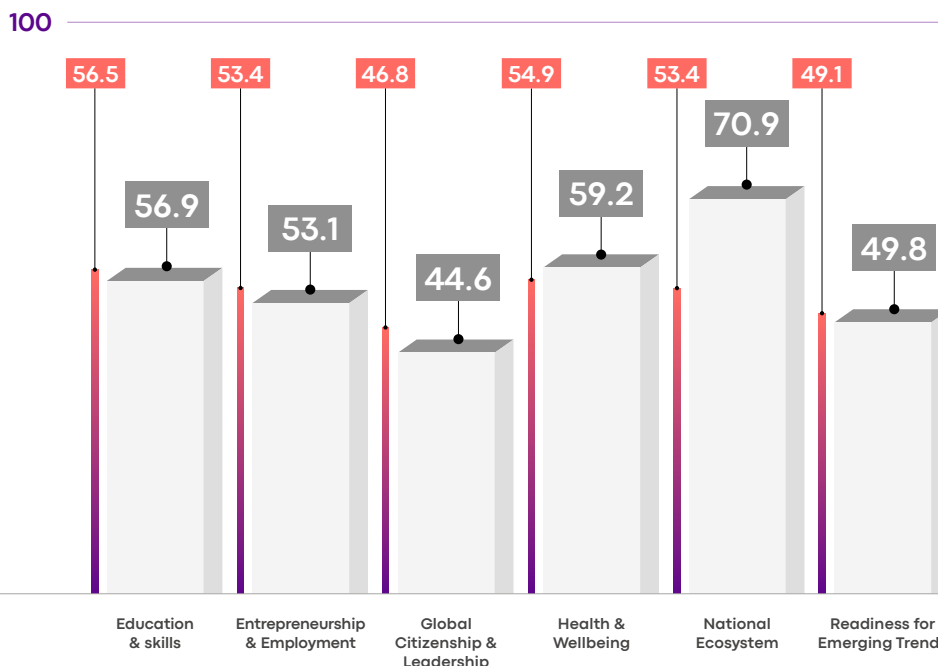


*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Japan by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Access to Quality Education	20	56.9	▼	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	8	95.0	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	15	85.0	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	5	100.0	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	8	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	1	77.3	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	21	60.9	▼	
Total tertiary enrollment	18	60.9	▼	
Female tertiary enrollment	22	60.4	▲	
STEM graduation rate	36	nan	—	
<i>Quality of education</i>	30	46.0	▼	
Quality of secondary education	20	55.9	▼	
Quality of tertiary education	31	51.1	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	34	31.0	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	40	48.2	▼	
Business software proficiency	37	64.5	▲	
Programming	40	21.9	▼	
Advanced online communications	40	35.3	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	11	71.3	▲	
Education Policies	26	48.3	▼	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	18	58.3	▼	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	11	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	9	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	23	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	36	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	17	50.0	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	8	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	25	25.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	16	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	13	58.3	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	29	25.0	▼	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	8	75.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	9	75.0	▲	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	19	50.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	9	75.0	▲	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	15	50.0	▼	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	30	25.0	▼	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	21	53.1	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	15	51.1	▲	
Training on how to start a business	31	32.3	▲	
Startup incubators	9	79.3	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	25	41.6	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	40	22.2	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	32	9.0	▼	
New business density	30	32.1	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	31	25.4	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	9	64.4	▲	
Venture capital investment	12	61.9	▲	
Depth of capital market	3	88.1	▲	
Taxes and bureaucracy	17	43.2	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	33	39.5	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	33	28.0	▼	
Governmental support	16	51.0	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	1	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	2	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	6	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	2	75.0	▲	
Government financial support for networks	7	75.0	—	
Employment	23	55.7	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	17	55.1	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	14	38.9	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	23	70.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	15	56.4	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	13	73.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	27	49.7	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	9	57.0	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	35	52.1	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	30	39.9	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	40	44.6	▼	
Completed an internship	40	29.6	▼	
Usefulness of internship	35	59.7	▼	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	1	70.1	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	37	45.3	▼	
Preparation for job	40	46.6	▼	
Job wanted	25	44.1	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	37	52.2	▼	
Additional training in most recent job	36	47.0	▼	
Usefulness of training	38	57.4	▼	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Exposure to Key Experiences	21	44.6	▲	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	34	24.6	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	21	25.2	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	37	24.0	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	39	30.6	▲	
Leadership in civic activities	40	19.1	▲	
Room for leadership at work	21	42.0	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	14	65.8	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	11	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	9	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	18	47.4	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	22	58.0	▲	
English proficiency	30	52.3	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	38	22.0	▲	
Henley Passport Index	4	99.5	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	30	31.3	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	19	47.2	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	29	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	29	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	28	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	22	25.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	31	56.4	▲	
Leadership	9	62.2	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	33	56.6	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	40	50.6	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	3	100.0	—	
WEF Global Leaders	3	100.0	▲	
Time Next Generation Leaders	8	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	37	7.5	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	27	12.7	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	32	2.3	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	9	59.7	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	1	79.7	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	24	58.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	10	83.8	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	14	82.5	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	33	21.6	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	40	44.3	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	33	35.0	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	33	27.0	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	23	43.1	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	39	42.5	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	35	42.7	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	40	37.5	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	30	47.3	▼	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	27	49.5	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	32	39.5	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	33	40.5	▼	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	20	68.5	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	3	93.6	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	4	90.9	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	3	96.3	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	16	58.6	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	22	59.8	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	18	46.5	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	27	71.5	▼	
<i>Family planning education</i>	10	43.8	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	31	77.5	▼	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	3	74.4	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	15	47.0	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	3	100.0	—	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	10	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	8	75.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	8	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	26	41.7	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	25	25.0	▼	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	26	25.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	8	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	2	86.4	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	1	95.3	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	4	85.9	▲	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	3	86.0	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	2	100.0	—	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	21	51.2	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	2	100.0	—	
Economic Dynamism	22	54.2	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	27	40.6	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	27	41.6	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	18	56.4	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	32	nan	—	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	10	69.6	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	5	62.6	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	2	100.0	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	24	20.5	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	34	12.5	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	1	100.0	—	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	3	80.0	▼	
Security & Governance	9	80.5	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	4	81.2	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	6	73.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	7	78.8	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	4	100.0	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	9	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	25	50.0	—	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	13	57.2	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	8	61.7	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	10	70.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	37	31.8	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	6	83.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	11	74.4	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	40	22.1	—	
Readiness for AI-age	14	58.6	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	8	97.8	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	34	nan	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	11	56.0	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	3	75.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	40	47.8	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	13	37.1	—	
Creativity & Culture	13	46.9	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	16	36.0	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	7	61.0	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	19	19.2	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	3	89.8	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	40	25.6	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	21	50.0	—	
Community Participation	40	36.6	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	38	21.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	37	49.7	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	40	15.7	▲	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	40	12.5	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	16	54.4	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	11	66.7	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	40	35.9	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Jordan

Overall score

46.6/100

Country ranking

31

Jordan demonstrates notable strengths in Health & Wellbeing, supported by robust youth health outcomes. Education & Skills also show promise, with supportive education policies. However, Entrepreneurship & Employment highlights gaps in entrepreneurial activity support as well as conducive employment conditions. The National Ecosystem in Jordan also reflects gaps in governance frameworks and economic complexity, limiting youth opportunities. Results related to Global Citizenship & Leadership show the need for better youth strategies to foster holistic youth development.

Unemployment

52%



Poverty

40%

Peace and security

33%



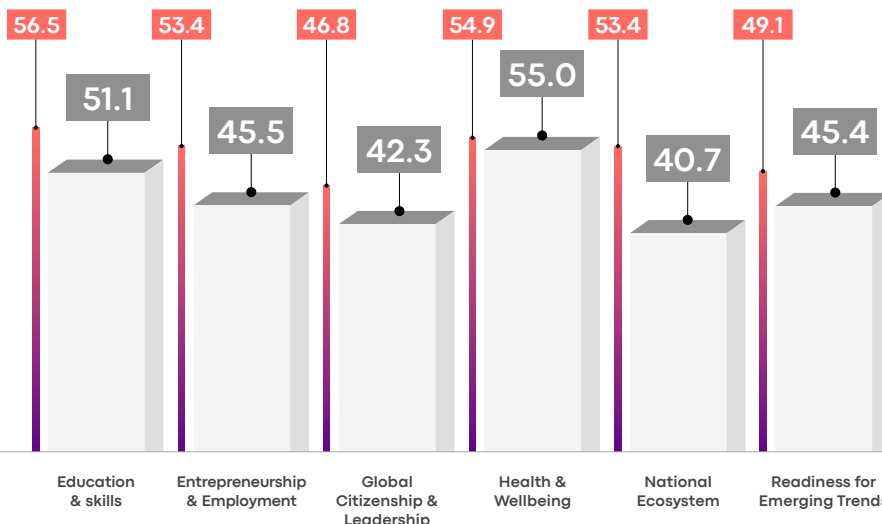
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Jordan by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	27	51.1	▲	
Access to Quality Education	33	45.5	▼	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	39	22.8	▼	
<i>Pre-primary enrollment ratio</i>	36	25.9	▼	
<i>Primary school enrollment ratio</i>	38	16.5	▼	
<i>Secondary school enrollment ratio</i>	34	26.1	▼	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	29	39.2	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	28	44.7	▲	
<i>Total tertiary enrollment</i>	30	35.3	▲	
<i>Female tertiary enrollment</i>	29	40.5	▲	
<i>STEM graduation rate</i>	13	58.2	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	11	62.7	▲	
<i>Quality of secondary education</i>	4	67.2	▲	
<i>Quality of tertiary education</i>	9	68.6	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking in teaching</i>	13	52.2	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	28	58.0	▲	
<i>Business software proficiency</i>	33	66.3	▲	
<i>Programming</i>	35	35.8	▼	
<i>Advanced online communications</i>	26	56.3	▲	
<i>Digital skills of adult population</i>	7	73.6	▲	
Education Policies	19	56.7	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	19	58.3	▲	
<i>Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training</i>	12	75.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets</i>	10	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	24	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	3	100.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	18	50.0	▲	
<i>Strategy to encourage work-based learning</i>	9	75.0	—	
<i>Incentives for internships</i>	26	25.0	—	
<i>Digital platform for internships</i>	17	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	35	25.0	▼	
<i>High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains</i>	30	25.0	▼	
<i>Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes</i>	31	25.0	▼	
<i>Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners</i>	20	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	20	50.0	▲	
<i>Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions</i>	10	75.0	—	
<i>Availability of strong data on vocational programmes</i>	16	50.0	—	
<i>Consistent funding of vocational programmes</i>	31	25.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	36	45.5	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	27	47.9	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	17	50.0	▲	
<i>Training on how to start a business</i>	40	25.6	▼	
<i>Startup incubators</i>	5	90.5	—	
<i>Post school entrepreneurial education and training</i>	31	33.9	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	21	52.6	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial intentions</i>	4	84.1	▲	
<i>New business density</i>	31	30.0	▼	
<i>Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity</i>	27	43.7	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	37	34.0	▼	
<i>Venture capital investment</i>	34	22.7	▼	
<i>Depth of capital market</i>	33	32.6	▼	
<i>Taxes and bureaucracy</i>	14	46.8	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	11	58.9	▲	
<i>Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship</i>	19	50.6	▼	
<i>Governmental support</i>	4	67.2	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	28	43.8	▼	
<i>Strategy includes a gender component</i>	26	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets</i>	7	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	23	25.0	—	
<i>Government financial support for networks</i>	27	50.0	—	
Employment	40	43.2	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	32	39.2	—	
<i>Employees average monthly earnings</i>	26	14.4	—	
<i>Fair wages & decent working hours</i>	34	60.0	—	
<i>Wage equality between women and men</i>	22	43.1	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	32	43.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	37	46.0	▲	
<i>Share of population with career counselling</i>	20	53.1	▲	
<i>Usefulness of career counselling</i>	36	52.1	▲	
<i>Counselling on networking and negotiating</i>	40	32.8	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	37	52.6	▲	
<i>Completed an internship</i>	29	48.1	▲	
<i>Usefulness of internship</i>	38	57.0	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	39	23.6	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	40	43.4	▲	
<i>Preparation for job</i>	35	54.3	▲	
<i>Job wanted</i>	40	32.4	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	35	54.6	▲	
<i>Additional training in most recent job</i>	34	48.8	▲	
<i>Usefulness of training</i>	34	60.4	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	27	42.3	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	17	50.4	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	36	23.4	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	31	20.9	▼	
<i>Trust in global cooperation</i>	35	25.8	▲	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	36	31.9	▼	
<i>Leadership in civic activities</i>	19	32.3	▼	
<i>Room for leadership at work</i>	38	31.5	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	5	80.4	▼	
<i>Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges</i>	12	75.0	—	
<i>Financial support for students to access this program</i>	10	75.0	—	
<i>Mobility of tertiary-education students</i>	6	91.2	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	34	43.9	▲	
<i>English proficiency</i>	33	43.7	▼	
<i>Foreign language proficiency</i>	13	59.3	▲	
<i>Henley Passport Index</i>	34	28.7	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	9	72.3	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	36	34.1	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	12	50.0	▲	
<i>Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement</i>	15	50.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth development targets</i>	11	50.0	▼	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	10	50.0	▲	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	35	55.1	▼	
<i>Leadership</i>	25	55.8	▼	
<i>Creative and critical thinking</i>	37	52.9	▼	
<i>Collaborative problem solving</i>	30	56.8	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	28	12.5	—	
<i>WEF Global Leaders</i>	17	25.0	▼	
<i>Time Next Generation Leaders</i>	31	0.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	34	18.9	▲	
<i>Average age of parliamentarians</i>	23	37.7	▲	
<i>Share of parliamentarians under 30</i>	34	0.0	▼	

Full data profile

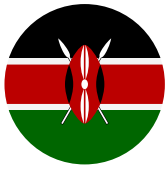
HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	21	55.0	▼	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	15	57.8	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	34	48.9	▼	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	33	33.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	19	76.6	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	30	37.6	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	39	48.1	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	11	62.6	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	1	88.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	28	37.1	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	36	43.5	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	37	41.2	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	36	44.5	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	33	45.0	▼	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	11	73.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	27	43.8	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	6	98.2	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	14	77.7	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	23	61.0	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	24	54.3	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	23	67.7	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	24	52.1	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	24	59.0	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	19	45.7	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	18	75.1	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	25	33.9	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	25	81.3	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	29	39.1	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	16	45.2	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	28	25.2	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	25	50.0	▼	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	25	25.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	25	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	13	58.3	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	7	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	19	50.0	▼	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	25	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	35	40.7	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	22	51.8	▲	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	40	7.7	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	25	36.7	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	35	31.6	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	11	67.4	▲	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	29	39.9	▲	
Economic Dynamism	39	27.4	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	30	35.5	▼	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	33	35.5	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	40	0.0	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	33	0.0	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	15	66.2	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	27	34.6	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	20	19.9	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	26	18.1	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	12	59.3	▲	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	32	32.5	▼	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	30	43.0	▼	
Security & Governance	18	61.5	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	16	54.3	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	15	46.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	18	53.1	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	36	40.6	▼	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	10	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	12	75.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	22	52.4	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	18	47.5	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	22	50.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	1	75.4	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	36	57.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	27	48.0	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	29	36.6	—	
Readiness for AI-age	24	49.9	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	35	71.0	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	10	58.8	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	22	21.8	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	4	75.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	37	57.9	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	26	15.0	—	
Creativity & Culture	18	34.8	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	36	nan	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	23	5.1	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	10	51.2	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	26	12.2	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	35	33.8	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	9	75.0	—	
Community Participation	34	44.4	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	16	64.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	32	52.3	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	31	35.0	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	35	25.7	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	34	36.7	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	23	33.3	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	19	63.5	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Kenya

Overall score

49.1/100

Country ranking

25

Kenya demonstrates promise in Readiness for Emerging Trends, with strong capacities in creativity and culture along with community participation for youth. Entrepreneurship & Employment is driven by an emerging startup ecosystem and efforts to foster youth entrepreneurial activity. However, key domains foundational to youth development, such as Education & Skills and Health & Wellbeing, remain areas for improvement in Kenya, with the potential to significantly elevate the country's overall performance.

Unemployment

48%



Climate change

42%



Poverty

35%



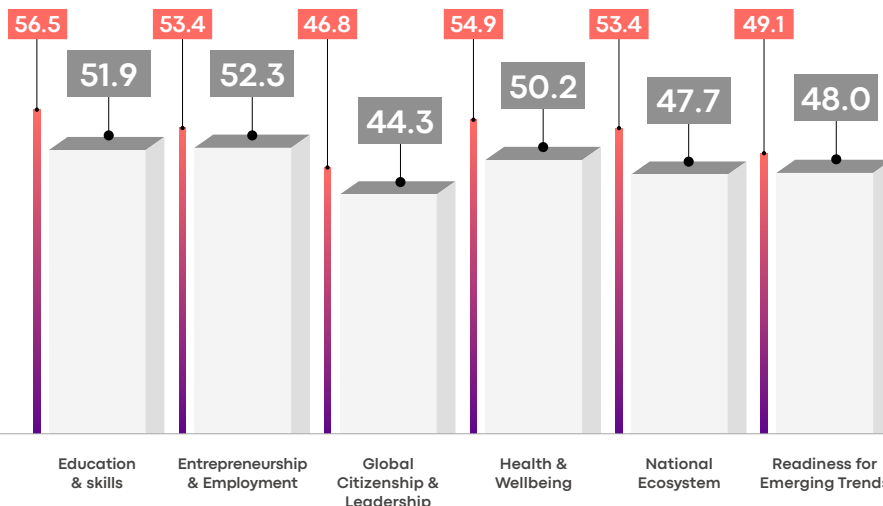
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Kenya by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	24	51.9	▲	
Access to Quality Education	30	50.5	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	29	66.1	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	26	63.8	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	28	72.2	▼	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	36	nan	—	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	24	46.7	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	34	32.1	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	36	20.1	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	37	17.6	▲	
STEM graduation rate	37	nan	—	
<i>Quality of education</i>	22	49.7	▲	
Quality of secondary education	21	53.6	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	22	59.7	▲	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	29	35.8	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	30	57.8	▲	
Business software proficiency	22	71.9	▲	
Programming	23	42.3	▲	
Advanced online communications	28	54.5	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	20	62.5	▲	
Education Policies	22	53.3	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	20	58.3	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	13	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	32	50.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	9	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	26	50.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	26	41.7	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	21	50.0	▲	
Incentives for internships	27	25.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	18	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	24	41.7	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	31	25.0	▼	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	9	75.0	▲	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	21	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	6	75.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	11	75.0	▲	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	7	75.0	▲	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	8	75.0	▲	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	23	52.3	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	12	56.1	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	10	54.7	▲	
Training on how to start a business	3	56.6	▲	
Startup incubators	24	36.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	34	nan	—	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	14	59.3	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	33	nan	—	
New business density	22	47.7	▲	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	33	nan	—	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	23	48.5	▲	
Venture capital investment	28	42.4	▼	
Depth of capital market	34	32.1	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	34	nan	—	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	20	55.2	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	34	nan	—	
Governmental support	33	34.2	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	6	62.5	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	12	50.0	▲	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	8	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	10	50.0	▲	
Government financial support for networks	8	75.0	—	
Employment	34	48.6	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	38	34.0	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	37	4.5	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	38	50.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	21	47.6	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	34	36.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	17	53.0	▲	
Share of population with career counselling	31	49.6	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	15	62.2	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	16	47.3	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	13	64.5	▲	
Completed an internship	23	52.5	▲	
Usefulness of internship	5	76.5	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	34	36.9	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	26	49.9	▲	
Preparation for job	15	60.2	▲	
Job wanted	34	39.6	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	9	66.0	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	13	58.6	▲	
Usefulness of training	8	73.4	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	22	44.3	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	34	39.6	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	13	36.1	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	32	20.9	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	7	51.2	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	24	36.1	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	15	35.2	▼	
Room for leadership at work	30	37.1	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	33	30.3	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	30	25.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	28	25.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	22	40.9	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	16	69.2	▲	
English proficiency	5	94.7	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	4	73.9	▼	
Henley Passport Index	27	39.0	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	36	26.5	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	16	49.0	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	18	41.7	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	16	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	12	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	23	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	17	59.5	▲	
Leadership	34	52.5	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	9	63.1	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	12	62.8	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	20	37.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	18	25.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	19	50.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	11	57.3	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	31	nan	—	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	35	nan	—	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
HEALTH & WELLBEING	30	50.2	▲	
Health of Country's Youth	36	47.0	▲	
Life expectancy at birth	37	17.4	▼	
Physical fitness	13	64.8	▲	
Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old	2	92.8	▲	
Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	34	32.5	▲	
Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	7	65.4	▼	
Physical exercise	7	68.4	▲	
State of mental health	23	50.6	▲	
Suicide rates, age-standardised	31	34.3	▼	
Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	12	67.0	▲	
Social status of mental health	24	53.1	▲	
Social acceptance of mental health	8	53.6	▲	
Social importance of mental health	12	57.8	▲	
Access to mental health advice	29	48.0	▲	
Substance abuse	2	84.1	▲	
Prevalence of smoking in youth	4	82.6	▲	
Alcohol consumption	12	88.0	▲	
Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old	6	81.8	▲	
Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse	40	11.8	▲	
Road traffic fatal injury	40	5.2	▲	
Adolescent fertility	36	18.4	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	23	53.5	▲	
Health & wellbeing education	15	61.6	▲	
Mental health education	27	37.7	▲	
Physical health education	2	84.1	▲	
Family planning education	33	29.8	▲	
Healthy eating education	2	94.6	▲	
Promotion of physical wellbeing	28	40.7	▼	
Medical doctors	38	4.1	▼	
Hospital beds	30	24.4	▼	
Promotion of youth sports	26	50.0	▼	
Gender balance in youth sports	17	50.0	—	
Promotion of healthy diets	9	75.0	—	
Promotion of mental wellbeing	14	58.3	▲	
Government-funded access to mental health counsel	26	25.0	—	
Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	9	75.0	▲	
Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	9	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	26	47.7	▼	
Innovation Capacity	33	40.1	▲	
Economic Complexity Index	32	43.0	▲	
Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP	21	50.0	▲	
Receipts for use of IP	13	41.5	▲	
Patent applications	21	47.1	▲	
Trademark applications	32	33.8	▲	
Industrial designs	37	25.2	▼	
Economic Dynamism	8	66.9	▼	
GDP per capita growth	9	74.7	▼	
Labor force productivity growth	11	67.3	▲	
Labour force participation rate	3	86.3	—	
Youth unemployment rate	19	50.9	▼	
Social Mobility	28	55.2	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	28	34.3	▼	
Paved Road Density	31	5.9	—	
Gender digital divide	31	0.0	▼	
International bandwidth	1	100.0	▲	
Mobile broadband subscriptions	34	27.0	▲	
Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	32	38.7	▼	
Security & Governance	32	49.3	▲	
Rule of law	27	43.6	—	
Transparency	35	31.0	—	
Regulatory Quality	29	42.4	▼	
Institutional resilience	29	56.2	▼	
Internal conflict impact	30	72.9	▲	
External relations	26	50.0	—	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	21	48.0	—	
Readiness for the Green Economy	39	43.7	—	
Environmental performance	32	36.9	—	
Commitment to carbon neutrality	28	45.0	—	
Talent for green and energy transition	16	58.7	—	
Climate change awareness	21	72.0	—	
Top universities for climate action	39	0.0	—	
Climate change knowledge	1	49.8	—	
Readiness for AI-age	30	45.3	—	
Cybersecurity	29	81.7	—	
ICT graduates	35	nan	—	
H-Index AI	38	5.0	—	
AI National Strategies	22	50.0	—	
Capacity to use AI	16	69.9	—	
Developers on github per million population between 15-64	34	8.7	—	
Creativity & Culture	14	41.5	—	
Number of libraries per million population	3	97.3	—	
Number of museums per million population	35	0.5	—	
Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	25	12.5	—	
Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	19	20.4	—	
Cultural participation	18	43.1	—	
National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	10	75.0	—	
Community Participation	4	61.6	—	
Helped a stranger	3	76.0	—	
Feeling of representation by decision-makers	20	57.6	—	
Frequency of community engagement	7	49.1	▼	
Community problem-solving	5	46.5	—	
Social Relations	23	45.6	—	
Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	6	83.3	—	
Online communities	3	73.2	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Mexico

Overall score

48.3/100

Country ranking

27

Global Citizenship & Leadership reflects strong performance attributed to robust youth strategies and participation. Mexico's youth boast good health, with a prevalence of healthy mental fitness. However, there is room for improvement in ensuring better access to quality education and developing a supportive youth entrepreneurial environment, as well as a robust National Ecosystem, all of which are essential for driving meaningful youth progress and fostering future readiness.

Climate change

40%



Poverty

38%



Peace and security

30%



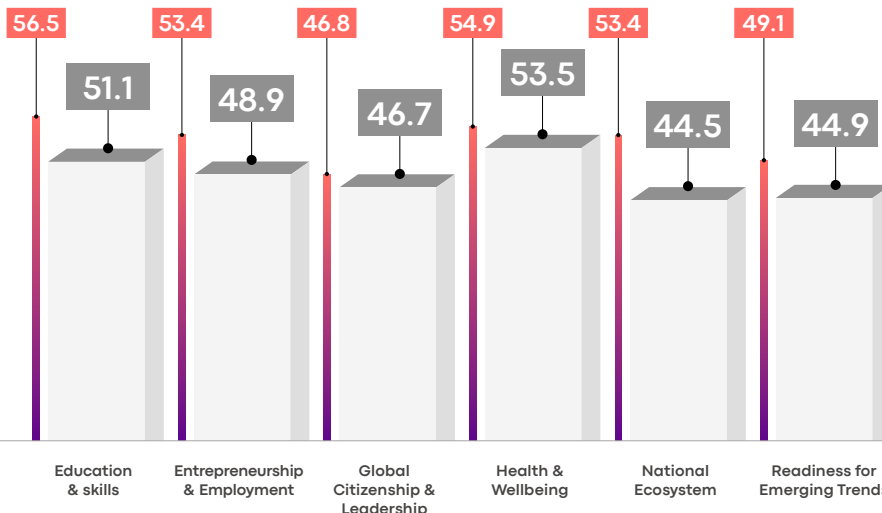
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Mexico by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	28	51.1	▼	
Access to Quality Education	25	57.3	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	18	86.8	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	25	69.1	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	6	100.0	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	20	91.3	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	20	50.1	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	27	47.5	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	25	44.8	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	26	47.5	▲	
STEM graduation rate	18	50.2	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	34	40.5	▼	
Quality of secondary education	35	39.4	▼	
Quality of tertiary education	34	48.8	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	33	33.4	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	15	61.5	▲	
Business software proficiency	4	79.4	▲	
Programming	9	50.7	▲	
Advanced online communications	10	63.5	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	32	52.4	▲	
Education Policies	29	45.0	▼	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	5	66.7	▼	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	14	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	11	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	10	50.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	27	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	34	25.0	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	30	25.0	▼	
Incentives for internships	28	25.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	30	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	25	41.7	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	32	25.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	10	75.0	▲	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	22	25.0	▼	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	29	41.7	▼	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	12	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	26	25.0	▼	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	32	25.0	▼	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	30	48.9	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	37	41.8	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	30	42.8	▼	
Training on how to start a business	18	40.9	▼	
Startup incubators	25	36.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	14	50.5	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	16	57.1	▲	
Entrepreneurial intentions	14	44.0	▼	
New business density	28	38.3	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	7	89.0	▲	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	25	46.3	▲	
Venture capital investment	16	54.4	▲	
Depth of capital market	21	58.2	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	30	26.2	▼	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	35	37.9	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	20	50.6	▼	
Governmental support	36	25.2	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	38	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	27	25.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	35	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	24	25.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	36	25.0	▼	
Employment	21	56.0	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	16	55.6	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	28	11.6	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	24	70.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	4	85.1	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	24	53.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	14	54.5	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	18	54.0	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	11	66.1	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	21	43.5	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	16	63.3	▼	
Completed an internship	19	55.7	▼	
Usefulness of internship	14	71.0	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	20	49.0	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	20	52.2	▼	
Preparation for job	17	59.2	▼	
Job wanted	23	45.1	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	13	64.5	▼	
Additional training in most recent job	11	59.1	▼	
Usefulness of training	12	69.8	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	19	46.7	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	25	44.0	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	19	31.8	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	15	27.4	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	21	36.2	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	21	36.4	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	17	33.4	▼	
Room for leadership at work	26	39.4	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	39	27.5	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	31	25.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	29	25.0	▼	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	35	32.5	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	25	57.0	▲	
English proficiency	31	50.3	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	30	38.0	▲	
Henley Passport Index	16	82.6	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	10	67.6	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	15	49.3	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	30	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	30	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	29	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	24	25.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	8	62.7	▲	
Leadership	15	59.4	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	4	64.2	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	4	64.6	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	13	50.0	—	
WEF Global Leaders	7	75.0	▲	
Time Next Generation Leaders	24	25.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	8	59.4	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	7	65.2	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	9	53.7	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
HEALTH & WELLBEING	24	53.5	▼	
Health of Country's Youth	13	59.0	▲	
Life expectancy at birth	21	51.3	▲	
Physical fitness	23	58.3	▲	
Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old	35	28.8	▲	
Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	9	84.6	▲	
Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	24	53.1	▼	
Physical exercise	9	66.9	▲	
State of mental health	6	64.2	▲	
Suicide rates, age-standardised	13	68.4	▲	
Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	18	59.9	▼	
Social status of mental health	18	58.4	▲	
Social acceptance of mental health	31	45.1	▼	
Social importance of mental health	33	48.6	▲	
Access to mental health advice	2	81.5	▲	
Substance abuse	9	76.4	▲	
Prevalence of smoking in youth	5	82.2	▲	
Alcohol consumption	18	69.8	▲	
Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old	16	77.3	▲	
Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse	31	45.3	▲	
Road traffic fatal injury	23	59.7	▲	
Adolescent fertility	33	30.9	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	30	47.9	▼	
Health & wellbeing education	2	73.0	▲	
Mental health education	5	62.4	▲	
Physical health education	5	83.2	▲	
Family planning education	3	58.9	▼	
Healthy eating education	15	87.3	▲	
Promotion of physical wellbeing	31	37.5	▼	
Medical doctors	19	43.9	▼	
Hospital beds	33	18.7	▼	
Promotion of youth sports	36	25.0	▼	
Gender balance in youth sports	26	25.0	▼	
Promotion of healthy diets	10	75.0	—	
Promotion of mental wellbeing	35	33.3	▼	
Government-funded access to mental health counsel	27	25.0	▼	
Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	27	25.0	—	
Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	26	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	33	44.5	▼	
Innovation Capacity	24	49.5	▲	
Economic Complexity Index	10	72.8	▼	
Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP	33	33.3	▲	
Receipts for use of IP	26	36.2	▼	
Patent applications	31	33.7	▼	
Trademark applications	6	93.6	▲	
Industrial designs	34	27.6	▼	
Economic Dynamism	27	46.8	▼	
GDP per capita growth	33	32.9	▼	
Labor force productivity growth	34	32.9	▼	
Labour force participation rate	23	50.4	—	
Youth unemployment rate	6	68.6	▼	
Social Mobility	36	49.2	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	24	38.6	▼	
Paved Road Density	15	31.8	—	
Gender digital divide	18	53.0	▼	
International bandwidth	33	13.9	▼	
Mobile broadband subscriptions	23	49.5	▲	
Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	29	45.0	▼	
Security & Governance	36	42.9	▼	
Rule of law	37	32.7	—	
Transparency	36	31.0	—	
Regulatory Quality	23	47.0	▼	
Institutional resilience	20	71.9	▲	
Internal conflict impact	39	0.0	▼	
External relations	13	75.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	28	44.9	—	
Readiness for the Green Economy	26	50.4	—	
Environmental performance	22	44.7	—	
Commitment to carbon neutrality	40	25.0	—	
Talent for green and energy transition	29	48.1	—	
Climate change awareness	2	89.0	—	
Top universities for climate action	20	56.6	—	
Climate change knowledge	21	38.7	—	
Readiness for AI-age	27	48.1	—	
Cybersecurity	30	81.7	—	
ICT graduates	19	40.0	—	
H-Index AI	17	30.5	—	
AI National Strategies	23	50.0	—	
Capacity to use AI	22	69.0	—	
Developers on github per million population between 15-64	21	17.7	—	
Creativity & Culture	32	28.3	—	
Number of libraries per million population	28	12.7	—	
Number of museums per million population	17	17.9	—	
Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	13	26.4	—	
Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	10	44.9	—	
Cultural participation	20	42.6	—	
National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	29	25.0	—	
Community Participation	15	52.9	—	
Helped a stranger	20	62.0	—	
Feeling of representation by decision-makers	19	57.8	—	
Frequency of community engagement	21	40.6	▼	
Community problem-solving	20	31.3	—	
Social Relations	17	53.3	—	
Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	12	66.7	—	
Online communities	22	58.7	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Morocco

Overall score

44.5/100

Country ranking

35

Global Citizenship & Leadership shows some promise for Morocco compared to other domains. Young people in Morocco are also well positioned compared with regional peers to leverage opportunities from the green economy. However, the country's performance throughout the index highlights the need for progress across all domains, particularly through initiatives related to improving the health of country's youth, developing effective education policy, and supportive start-up ecosystems.

Unemployment

41%



Poverty

35%

Peace and security

32%



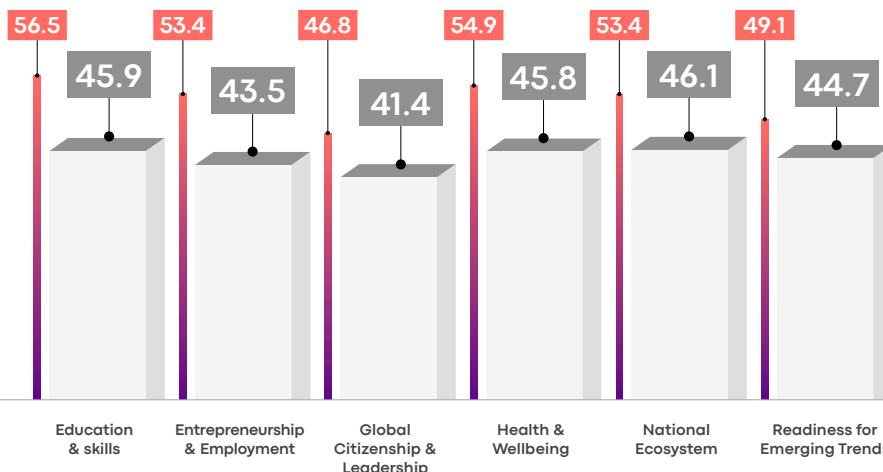
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Morocco by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	34	45.9	▲	
Access to Quality Education	31	50.2	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	24	73.7	▲	
<i>Pre-primary enrollment ratio</i>	28	58.6	▲	
<i>Primary school enrollment ratio</i>	7	100.0	▲	
<i>Secondary school enrollment ratio</i>	28	62.5	▼	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	34	26.6	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	25	50.6	▲	
<i>Total tertiary enrollment</i>	24	45.3	▲	
<i>Female tertiary enrollment</i>	25	48.2	▲	
<i>STEM graduation rate</i>	12	58.4	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	35	39.7	▲	
<i>Quality of secondary education</i>	34	39.6	▲	
<i>Quality of tertiary education</i>	32	50.5	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking in teaching</i>	37	29.0	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	20	60.3	▲	
<i>Business software proficiency</i>	25	70.9	▲	
<i>Programming</i>	20	43.1	▲	
<i>Advanced online communications</i>	6	65.3	▲	
<i>Digital skills of adult population</i>	23	61.9	▲	
Education Policies	34	41.7	▼	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	21	58.3	▲	
<i>Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training</i>	15	75.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets</i>	33	50.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	11	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	28	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	35	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy to encourage work-based learning</i>	31	25.0	▼	
<i>Incentives for internships</i>	29	25.0	—	
<i>Digital platform for internships</i>	31	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	36	25.0	▼	
<i>High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains</i>	33	25.0	▼	
<i>Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes</i>	32	25.0	▼	
<i>Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners</i>	23	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	21	50.0	▼	
<i>Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions</i>	13	75.0	—	
<i>Availability of strong data on vocational programmes</i>	27	25.0	▼	
<i>Consistent funding of vocational programmes</i>	17	50.0	▼	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	38	43.5	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	34	43.5	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	39	34.9	▲	
<i>Training on how to start a business</i>	36	28.7	▼	
<i>Startup incubators</i>	26	36.9	—	
<i>Post school entrepreneurial education and training</i>	27	39.1	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	26	48.2	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial intentions</i>	15	42.0	▼	
<i>New business density</i>	14	56.5	▲	
<i>Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity</i>	26	46.2	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	35	38.3	▼	
<i>Venture capital investment</i>	37	19.5	▼	
<i>Depth of capital market</i>	25	51.1	▼	
<i>Taxes and bureaucracy</i>	15	44.4	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	29	46.0	▲	
<i>Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship</i>	24	43.4	▲	
<i>Governmental support</i>	20	48.6	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	18	50.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes a gender component</i>	13	50.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets</i>	9	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	11	50.0	—	
<i>Government financial support for networks</i>	37	25.0	▼	
Employment	39	43.4	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	26	49.4	—	
<i>Employees average monthly earnings</i>	39	nan	—	
<i>Fair wages & decent working hours</i>	10	90.0	—	
<i>Wage equality between women and men</i>	17	52.0	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	39	29.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	38	46.0	▲	
<i>Share of population with career counselling</i>	25	52.3	▲	
<i>Usefulness of career counselling</i>	38	50.1	▲	
<i>Counselling on networking and negotiating</i>	39	35.5	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	33	56.0	▲	
<i>Completed an internship</i>	25	52.0	▲	
<i>Usefulness of internship</i>	34	59.9	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	40	20.1	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	38	45.3	▲	
<i>Preparation for job</i>	32	55.5	▲	
<i>Job wanted</i>	39	35.1	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	27	58.3	▲	
<i>Additional training in most recent job</i>	26	52.9	▲	
<i>Usefulness of training</i>	26	63.7	▲	
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	31	41.4	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	32	40.7	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	37	22.0	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	23	24.0	▼	
<i>Trust in global cooperation</i>	40	19.9	▲	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	28	34.7	▼	
<i>Leadership in civic activities</i>	28	30.5	▼	
<i>Room for leadership at work</i>	27	39.0	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	31	33.4	▼	
<i>Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges</i>	32	25.0	▼	
<i>Financial support for students to access this program</i>	30	25.0	▼	
<i>Mobility of tertiary-education students</i>	17	50.1	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	33	46.9	▲	
<i>English proficiency</i>	25	59.3	▲	
<i>Foreign language proficiency</i>	23	45.0	▼	
<i>Henley Passport Index</i>	29	36.4	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	12	66.4	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	24	42.2	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	19	41.7	▼	
<i>Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement</i>	17	50.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth development targets</i>	13	50.0	▼	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	25	25.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	37	54.1	▲	
<i>Leadership</i>	21	56.5	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking</i>	39	51.5	▲	
<i>Collaborative problem solving</i>	36	54.3	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	29	12.5	—	
<i>WEF Global Leaders</i>	30	0.0	▼	
<i>Time Next Generation Leaders</i>	25	25.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	7	60.5	▼	
<i>Average age of parliamentarians</i>	32	nan	—	
<i>Share of parliamentarians under 30</i>	13	47.1	▲	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	38	45.8	▼	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	28	41.0	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	33	50.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	14	78.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	26	69.6	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	39	0.0	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	37	52.7	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	28	41.4	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	20	56.5	▲	
<i>Prevelence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	34	26.2	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	35	45.2	▲	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	40	39.9	▲	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	34	45.2	▲	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	26	50.6	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	10	76.3	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	13	66.4	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	8	96.4	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	21	66.3	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	29	52.2	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	35	37.5	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	24	67.0	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	38	40.5	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	23	59.4	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	21	44.3	▲	
<i>Physical health education</i>	35	66.4	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	9	44.7	▲	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	22	82.4	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	40	20.3	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	32	13.2	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	36	13.4	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	37	25.0	▼	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	27	25.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	37	25.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	27	41.7	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	28	25.0	▼	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	28	25.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	10	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	16	55.2	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	33	42.9	▲	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	10	62.4	▲	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	32	31.1	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	25	40.7	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	12	66.8	▲	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	7	87.1	▲	
Economic Dynamism	34	36.8	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	32	34.3	▼	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	17	55.8	▼	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	37	10.5	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	34	nan	—	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	29	53.9	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	26	36.9	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	28	6.2	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	22	37.8	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	13	58.6	▲	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	25	46.0	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	33	35.8	▲	
Security & Governance	28	55.4	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	24	46.1	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	24	38.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	22	48.3	▼	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	32	50.0	—	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	11	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	27	50.0	—	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	30	44.7	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	29	39.7	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	29	45.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	24	53.4	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	28	64.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	28	48.0	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	23	38.4	—	
Readiness for AI-age	25	48.9	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	28	82.4	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	11	58.2	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	30	14.1	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	24	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	14	71.5	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	24	17.2	—	
Creativity & Culture	24	32.4	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	37	nan	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	30	1.5	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	16	23.1	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	18	24.5	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	30	38.9	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	11	75.0	—	
Community Participation	23	49.2	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	6	70.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	25	54.2	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	22	40.3	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	26	29.8	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	33	37.8	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	18	50.0	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	20	62.5	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Nigeria

Overall score

43.3/100

Country ranking

36

Nigeria showcases notable strength in Global Citizenship & Leadership, emerging among the top three due to significant youth engagement in leadership initiatives and international programs. Entrepreneurship & Employment is also a promising area, driven by a robust entrepreneurial ecosystem. Despite progress, challenges remain in Health & Wellbeing, with gaps in youth-focused healthcare. Additionally Education & Skills could benefit from improving access to quality education, which is critical to driving meaningful youth progress.

Poverty

50%



Unemployment

42%



Peace and security

39%



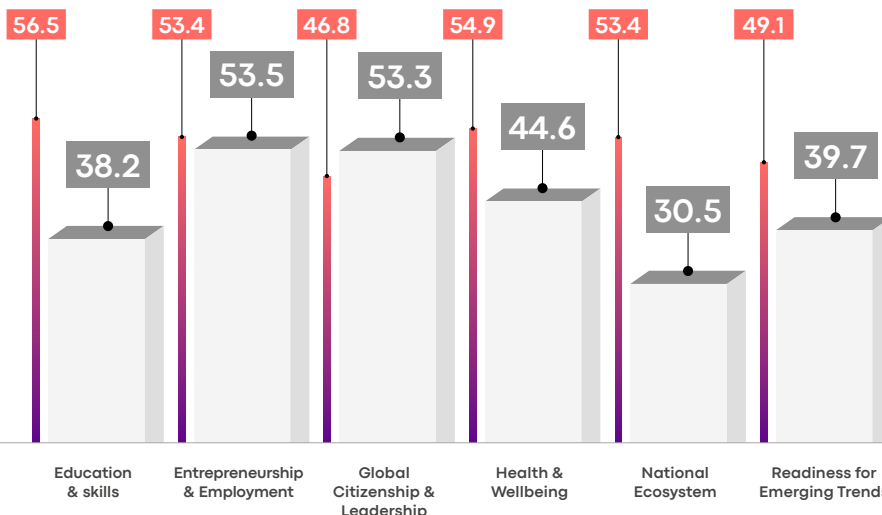
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Nigeria by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Access to Quality Education	40	24.8	▼	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	40	11.5	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	37	22.8	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	39	11.6	▼	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	37	0.0	▼	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	39	14.6	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	39	13.2	▼	
Total tertiary enrollment	39	11.6	▼	
Female tertiary enrollment	39	9.7	▼	
STEM graduation rate	38	nan	—	
<i>Quality of education</i>	39	35.6	▲	
Quality of secondary education	37	38.2	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	37	43.8	▲	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	39	24.7	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	38	49.0	▲	
Business software proficiency	39	61.4	▲	
Programming	30	38.0	▼	
Advanced online communications	36	47.6	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	34	49.0	▲	
Education Policies	23	51.7	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	6	66.7	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	16	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	12	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	12	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	4	100.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	36	25.0	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	32	25.0	▼	
Incentives for internships	30	25.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	32	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	37	25.0	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	34	25.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	33	25.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	24	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	30	41.7	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	14	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	28	25.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	33	25.0	—	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	20	53.5	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	11	57.5	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	6	57.1	▲	
Training on how to start a business	1	63.7	▲	
Startup incubators	27	36.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	35	nan	—	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	3	67.4	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	34	nan	—	
New business density	26	42.3	▲	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	34	nan	—	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	17	53.0	▲	
Venture capital investment	25	46.2	▲	
Depth of capital market	27	41.7	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	35	nan	—	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	22	53.8	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	35	nan	—	
Governmental support	35	31.3	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	13	56.2	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	14	50.0	▲	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	27	50.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	12	50.0	▲	
Government financial support for networks	9	75.0	▲	
Employment	33	49.4	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	40	27.1	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	36	4.8	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	40	40.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	28	36.5	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	36	33.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	6	59.5	▲	
Share of population with career counselling	8	57.3	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	9	66.6	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	6	54.5	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	11	65.0	▲	
Completed an internship	21	53.4	▲	
Usefulness of internship	6	76.5	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	29	42.1	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	25	50.6	▲	
Preparation for job	13	60.5	▲	
Job wanted	31	40.7	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	4	68.5	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	5	62.2	▲	
Usefulness of training	6	74.8	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
	10	53.3	▲	
Exposure to Key Experiences	22	46.5	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	9	38.2	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	33	20.9	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	1	55.6	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	14	38.8	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	11	37.4	▼	
Room for leadership at work	25	40.2	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	17	62.9	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	13	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	11	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	26	38.8	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	19	59.8	▲	
English proficiency	7	87.3	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	9	69.1	▲	
Henley Passport Index	38	23.1	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	40	nan	—	
Youth Strategies & Participation	5	60.2	▲	
<i>National youth policies</i>	20	41.7	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	18	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	14	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	26	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	29	57.1	▲	
Leadership	39	48.5	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	14	61.4	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	16	61.4	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	7	87.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	8	75.0	▲	
Time Next Generation Leaders	9	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	16	54.4	▲	
Average age of parliamentarians	33	nan	—	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	36	nan	—	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100		Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	39	44.6	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	40	5.4	▼	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	28	54.4	▲	
Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old	6	87.8	▲	
Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	38	0.0	—	
Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	10	64.7	▲	
Physical exercise	13	65.2	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	4	67.0	▲	
Suicide rates, age-standardised	17	59.0	▲	
Prevelence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	4	75.0	▲	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	27	51.1	▲	
Social acceptance of mental health	12	52.2	▲	
Social importance of mental health	14	56.7	▲	
Access to mental health advice	34	44.5	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	5	80.5	▲	
Prevalence of smoking in youth	1	93.8	▲	
Alcohol consumption	20	68.0	▲	
Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old	9	79.7	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	36	21.1	▲	
Road traffic fatal injury	30	42.2	▲	
Adolescent fertility	39	0.0	—	
Health & Wellbeing policies	34	42.6	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	16	61.5	▲	
Mental health education	29	35.7	▲	
Physical health education	10	80.1	▲	
Family planning education	20	37.2	▲	
Healthy eating education	3	93.1	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	39	24.7	▼	
Medical doctors	37	7.1	▼	
Hospital beds	40	nan	—	
Promotion of youth sports	38	25.0	▼	
Gender balance in youth sports	28	25.0	▼	
Promotion of healthy diets	26	50.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	28	41.7	▼	
Government-funded access to mental health counsel	17	50.0	▲	
Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	29	25.0	▼	
Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	27	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100		Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	40	30.5	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	40	17.7	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	32	34.4	▲	
Receipts for use of IP	35	nan	—	
Patent applications	32	33.4	▲	
Trademark applications	36	28.4	▲	
Industrial designs	25	45.9	▲	
Economic Dynamism	36	34.0	▼	
GDP per capita growth	37	24.3	▼	
Labor force productivity growth	40	10.9	▼	
Labour force participation rate	25	47.1	—	
Youth unemployment rate	22	36.7	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	35	50.8	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	40	11.7	▼	
Paved Road Density	34	4.8	—	
Gender digital divide	32	nan	—	
International bandwidth	40	3.1	▼	
Mobile broadband subscriptions	38	15.7	▼	
Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	34	35.0	▼	
Security & Governance	35	44.1	▼	
Rule of law	38	31.7	—	
Transparency	39	25.0	—	
Regulatory Quality	40	26.9	▼	
Institutional resilience	22	68.8	▲	
Internal conflict impact	38	37.1	▲	
External relations	14	75.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100		Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	17	53.8	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	31	37.5	—	
Commitment to carbon neutrality	6	75.0	—	
Talent for green and energy transition	32	43.5	—	
Climate change awareness	37	55.0	—	
Top universities for climate action	13	69.6	—	
Climate change knowledge	13	41.9	—	
Readiness for AI-age	35	37.5	—	
Cybersecurity	27	84.8	—	
ICT graduates	36	nan	—	
H-Index AI	33	12.5	—	
AI National Strategies	35	25.0	—	
Capacity to use AI	23	68.2	—	
Developers on github per million population between 15-64	38	6.9	—	
Creativity & Culture	40	12.8	—	
Number of libraries per million population	34	0.6	—	
Number of museums per million population	38	0.3	—	
Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	40	0.9	—	
Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	30	8.2	—	
Cultural participation	24	42.0	—	
National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	30	25.0	—	
Community Participation	12	54.8	—	
Helped a stranger	1	79.0	—	
Feeling of representation by decision-makers	11	60.8	—	
Frequency of community engagement	5	49.7	▼	
Community problem-solving	3	49.2	—	
Social Relations	32	38.9	—	
Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	24	33.3	—	
Online communities	4	72.7	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Oman

Overall score

53.6/100

Country ranking

16

Oman demonstrates fairly good performance in Entrepreneurship & Employment, with a growing entrepreneurial ecosystem and supportive financial conditions fostering youth engagement in business ventures. Oman’s National Ecosystem reflects dependable governance and economic complexity, creating a stable foundation for youth opportunities. In addition, young people in Oman experience high levels of community participation. Nonetheless, opportunities lie in enhancing youth participation strategies, strengthening health and wellbeing policies, and fostering readiness for the AI age and green economy, ensuring a sustainable and future-focused approach for youth.

Climate change

29%



Peace and security

29%



Poverty

29%



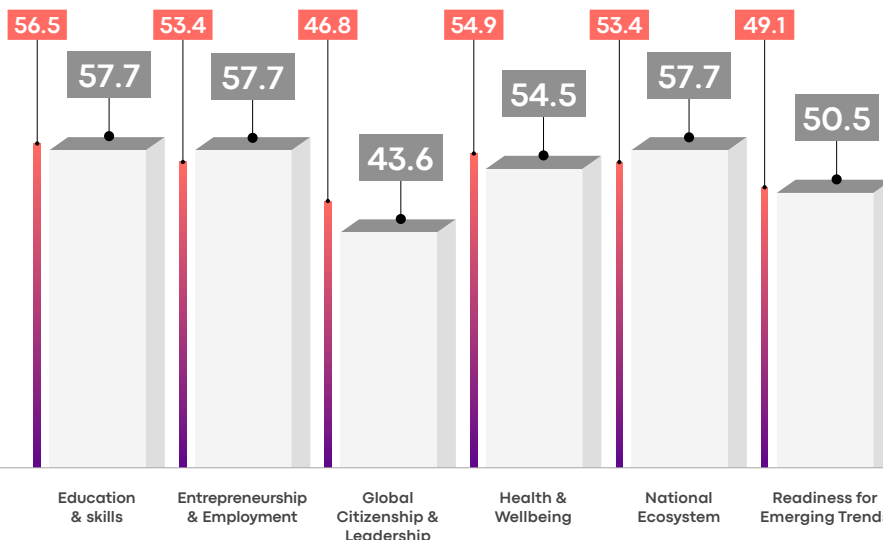
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Oman by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	17	57.7	
Access to Quality Education	26	57.1	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	36	44.6	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	35	26.6	
Primary school enrollment ratio	37	31.1	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	26	76.1	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	22	48.4	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	19	62.7	
Total tertiary enrollment	26	43.0	
Female tertiary enrollment	24	51.9	
STEM graduation rate	1	93.3	
<i>Quality of education</i>	5	67.2	
Quality of secondary education	6	66.7	
Quality of tertiary education	5	72.0	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	6	63.0	
<i>ICT skills</i>	11	62.7	
Business software proficiency	34	66.3	
Programming	5	55.3	
Advanced online communications	20	59.2	
Digital skills of adult population	13	70.1	
Education policies	17	58.3	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	30	58.3	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	29	75.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	34	50.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	15	50.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	21	75.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	23	50.0	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	17	75.0	
Incentives for internships	37	25.0	
Digital platform for internships	23	50.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	20	58.3	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	17	75.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	21	75.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	35	25.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	27	50.0	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	38	25.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	11	75.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	26	50.0	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	12	57.7	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	18	51.6	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	25	45.4	
Training on how to start a business	16	41.9	
Startup incubators	36	36.9	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	7	57.2	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	2	68.1	
Entrepreneurial intentions	1	100.0	
New business density	20	49.5	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	23	54.7	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	36	37.8	
Venture capital investment	39	10.5	
Depth of capital market	24	51.6	
Taxes and bureaucracy	9	51.4	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	5	69.3	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	3	72.1	
Governmental support	5	66.6	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	33	37.5	
Strategy includes a gender component	37	25.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	40	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	37	25.0	
Government financial support for networks	20	75.0	
Employment	3	63.8	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	19	53.5	
Employees average monthly earnings	3	77.1	
Fair wages & decent working hours	36	60.0	
Wage equality between women and men	38	23.3	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	6	86.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	5	59.9	
Share of population with career counselling	35	46.4	
Usefulness of career counselling	1	77.1	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	2	56.2	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	6	68.7	
Completed an internship	17	57.9	
Usefulness of internship	1	79.4	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	32	39.0	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	1	69.8	
Preparation for job	1	72.2	
Job wanted	1	67.5	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	3	69.5	
Additional training in most recent job	6	61.3	
Usefulness of training	2	77.7	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	23	43.6	
Exposure to Key Experiences	13	51.5	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	8	38.4	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	28	22.1	
Trust in global cooperation	3	54.6	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	2	52.8	
Leadership in civic activities	8	39.6	
Room for leadership at work	1	66.1	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	26	44.2	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	38	25.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	36	25.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	7	82.5	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	32	47.1	
English proficiency	34	39.3	
Foreign language proficiency	14	56.3	
Henley Passport Index	23	45.6	
<i>Trade activity</i>	6	75.2	
Youth Strategies & Participation	33	35.6	
<i>National youth policies</i>	37	25.0	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	37	25.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	37	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	37	25.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	23	58.4	
Leadership	40	45.9	
Creative and critical thinking	5	64.1	
Collaborative problem solving	2	65.3	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	37	0.0	
WEF Global Leaders	37	0.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	36	0.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	10	58.9	
Average age of parliamentarians	8	61.2	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	39	nan	

Full data profile

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	11	59.3	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	25	44.1	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	38	40.7	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	37	23.2	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	28	55.0	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	34	20.8	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	20	63.6	
<i>State of mental health</i>	17	57.9	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	10	73.3	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	24	42.6	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	20	56.2	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	1	65.0	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	1	67.8	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	39	35.8	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	4	81.7	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	10	68.8	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	7	96.7	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	10	79.5	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	14	75.2	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	20	63.0	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	12	87.4	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	28	49.8	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	30	54.6	
<i>Mental health education</i>	38	22.8	
<i>Physical health education</i>	16	77.3	
<i>Family planning education</i>	34	28.9	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	10	89.4	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	33	36.4	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	25	35.9	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	31	21.2	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	33	50.0	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	36	25.0	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	34	50.0	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	21	58.3	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	36	25.0	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	18	75.0	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	19	75.0	

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	30	43.0	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	29	46.7	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	12	60.5	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	37	nan	
<i>Patent applications</i>	36	31.0	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	9	69.8	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	39	11.0	
Economic Dynamism	11	61.1	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	25	42.2	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	9	76.3	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	6	70.7	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	40	nan	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	14	68.0	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	7	61.0	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	27	6.5	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	1	81.6	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	6	98.3	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	12	63.6	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	22	55.0	
Security & Governance	15	65.5	
<i>Rule of law</i>	13	60.0	
<i>Transparency</i>	17	43.0	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	14	58.7	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	31	56.2	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	21	100.0	
<i>External relations</i>	20	75.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	33	47.8	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	15	51.9	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	13	65.0	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	7	67.4	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	32	62.0	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	40	0.0	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	15	40.5	
Readiness for AI-age	23	51.1	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	17	96.0	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	6	65.3	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	35	9.0	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	33	50.0	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	4	73.8	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	30	12.7	
Creativity & Culture	15	40.0	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	31	3.3	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	22	5.8	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	4	100.0	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	17	28.6	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	1	52.2	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	25	50.0	
Community Participation	3	63.0	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	40	nan	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	1	74.8	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	2	54.3	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	1	54.4	
<i>Social Relations</i>	8	75.6	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	31	33.3	
<i>Online communities</i>	2	73.3	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Pakistan

Overall score

39.6/100

Country ranking

40

Pakistan performs well in Entrepreneurship & Employment, as the country punches above its weight in wage equality, career counseling, and counseling on networking. It also showcases strength through youth entrepreneurship strategies and government support. Nevertheless, it can enhance its performance by building a more supportive entrepreneurial ecosystem, improving structural employment conditions, expanding Health & Wellbeing policies, advancing Education & Skills to global standards, and prioritizing Readiness for Emerging Trends in AI preparedness and green economy awareness to ensure sustainable youth development.

Unemployment

45%



Poverty

40%



Climate change

32%



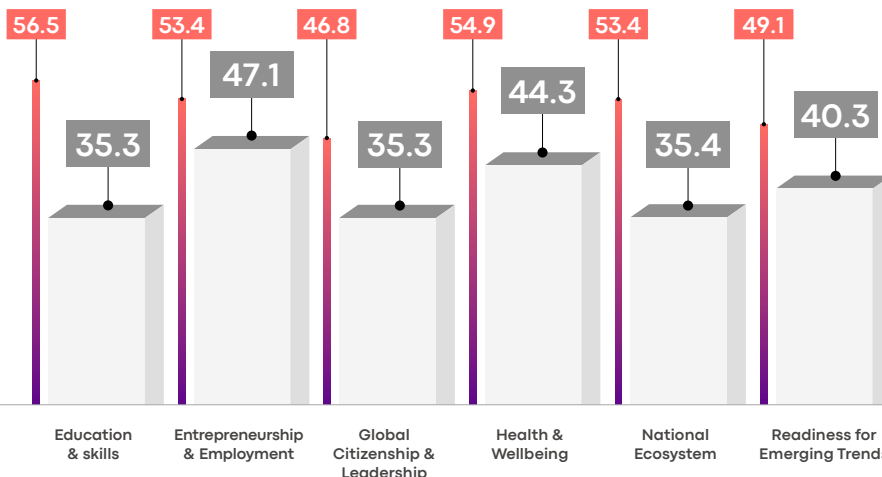
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Pakistan by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	39	35.3	▼	
Access to Quality Education	38	32.2	▼	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	38	27.0	▼	
<i>Pre-primary enrollment ratio</i>	20	80.9	▲	
<i>Primary school enrollment ratio</i>	40	0.0	▼	
<i>Secondary school enrollment ratio</i>	38	0.0	▼	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	38	15.0	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	38	15.2	▼	
<i>Total tertiary enrollment</i>	38	12.4	▼	
<i>Female tertiary enrollment</i>	38	12.0	▼	
<i>STEM graduation rate</i>	39	nan	—	
<i>Quality of education</i>	21	51.4	▲	
<i>Quality of secondary education</i>	23	52.4	▲	
<i>Quality of tertiary education</i>	29	55.7	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking in teaching</i>	16	46.0	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	34	52.7	▼	
<i>Business software proficiency</i>	38	62.7	▼	
<i>Programming</i>	33	37.0	▼	
<i>Advanced online communications</i>	35	49.0	▼	
<i>Digital skills of adult population</i>	21	62.2	▲	
Education Policies	37	38.3	▼	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	22	58.3	▲	
<i>Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training</i>	17	75.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets</i>	13	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	25	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	29	50.0	—	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	37	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy to encourage work-based learning</i>	33	25.0	▼	
<i>Incentives for internships</i>	31	25.0	—	
<i>Digital platform for internships</i>	33	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	29	33.3	▼	
<i>High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains</i>	35	25.0	—	
<i>Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes</i>	24	50.0	▼	
<i>Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners</i>	25	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	38	25.0	▼	
<i>Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions</i>	34	25.0	▼	
<i>Availability of strong data on vocational programmes</i>	29	25.0	▼	
<i>Consistent funding of vocational programmes</i>	34	25.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	34	47.1	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	33	43.6	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	31	42.2	▲	
<i>Training on how to start a business</i>	10	45.6	▲	
<i>Startup incubators</i>	28	36.9	—	
<i>Post school entrepreneurial education and training</i>	22	44.0	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	39	29.9	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial intentions</i>	11	50.0	▼	
<i>New business density</i>	36	25.4	▼	
<i>Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity</i>	32	14.4	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	31	40.4	▲	
<i>Venture capital investment</i>	31	36.4	▲	
<i>Depth of capital market</i>	23	56.3	▲	
<i>Taxes and bureaucracy</i>	28	28.4	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	26	49.1	▲	
<i>Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship</i>	21	47.1	▲	
<i>Governmental support</i>	17	51.0	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	14	56.2	▼	
<i>Strategy includes a gender component</i>	15	50.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets</i>	10	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	25	25.0	—	
<i>Government financial support for networks</i>	10	75.0	—	
Employment	31	50.6	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	27	46.2	—	
<i>Employees average monthly earnings</i>	32	7.9	—	
<i>Fair wages & decent working hours</i>	25	70.0	—	
<i>Wage equality between women and men</i>	13	60.8	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	33	42.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	10	56.8	▼	
<i>Share of population with career counselling</i>	11	56.9	▼	
<i>Usefulness of career counselling</i>	17	60.8	▼	
<i>Counselling on networking and negotiating</i>	9	52.7	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	27	58.3	▲	
<i>Completed an internship</i>	31	47.8	▲	
<i>Usefulness of internship</i>	18	68.7	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	27	43.1	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	31	49.0	▼	
<i>Preparation for job</i>	18	59.2	▼	
<i>Job wanted</i>	35	38.8	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	26	58.7	▲	
<i>Additional training in most recent job</i>	29	52.1	▲	
<i>Usefulness of training</i>	21	65.4	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	39	35.3	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	39	35.1	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	18	32.4	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	35	19.9	▼	
<i>Trust in global cooperation</i>	10	44.8	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	15	38.7	▼	
<i>Leadership in civic activities</i>	16	34.8	▼	
<i>Room for leadership at work</i>	19	42.6	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	38	28.2	▲	
<i>Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges</i>	33	25.0	—	
<i>Financial support for students to access this program</i>	31	25.0	—	
<i>Mobility of tertiary-education students</i>	33	34.7	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	29	52.1	▲	
<i>English proficiency</i>	19	65.7	▲	
<i>Foreign language proficiency</i>	6	73.1	▼	
<i>Henley Passport Index</i>	40	17.4	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	38	24.1	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	32	35.6	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	31	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement</i>	31	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth development targets</i>	30	25.0	▼	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	27	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	11	61.4	▲	
<i>Leadership</i>	16	58.8	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking</i>	12	62.2	▲	
<i>Collaborative problem solving</i>	9	63.1	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	24	25.0	—	
<i>WEF Global Leaders</i>	19	25.0	▼	
<i>Time Next Generation Leaders</i>	26	25.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	28	30.9	▼	
<i>Average age of parliamentarians</i>	25	34.7	▼	
<i>Share of parliamentarians under 30</i>	18	27.2	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	34	49.5	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	38	15.6	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	35	45.9	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	18	68.6	▼	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	39	0.0	—	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	19	57.0	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	30	58.0	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	19	55.2	▲	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	28	41.7	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	10	68.6	▲	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	34	45.7	▲	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	24	48.7	▲	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	30	51.8	▲	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	38	36.5	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	3	81.7	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	12	67.5	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	3	99.7	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	13	77.9	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	27	53.1	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	22	60.0	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	29	46.3	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	40	39.1	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	39	44.8	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	39	19.0	▲	
<i>Physical health education</i>	40	51.9	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	37	23.5	▲	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	19	84.9	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	37	30.8	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	27	19.5	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	39	9.4	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	27	50.0	▼	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	29	25.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	27	50.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	29	41.7	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	29	25.0	▼	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	30	25.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	11	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	38	35.4	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	35	38.6	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	38	18.8	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	31	31.3	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	34	32.3	▲	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	14	60.6	▲	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	36	25.5	▼	
Economic Dynamism	31	44.1	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	24	42.5	▼	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	36	29.6	▼	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	33	30.1	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	14	58.0	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	19	60.2	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	35	23.7	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	23	14.5	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	33	0.0	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	14	51.6	▲	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	37	22.2	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	39	30.0	▼	
Security & Governance	37	39.5	▼	
<i>Rule of law</i>	34	36.6	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	37	29.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	36	32.3	▼	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	33	50.0	—	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	35	64.3	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	36	25.0	▼	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	35	40.3	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	39	25.5	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	35	35.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	19	55.8	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	22	72.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	21	56.6	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	35	35.5	—	
Readiness for AI-age	36	36.8	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	37	64.9	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	37	nan	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	20	26.0	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	36	25.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	34	62.3	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	35	7.4	—	
Creativity & Culture	31	28.6	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	4	69.2	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	39	0.2	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	38	2.4	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	31	8.2	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	25	41.4	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	22	50.0	—	
Community Participation	24	49.2	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	37	37.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	10	61.1	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	18	41.5	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	21	31.1	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	28	41.1	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	13	66.7	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	15	65.6	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Philippines

Overall score

50.9/100

Country ranking

21

The Philippines is being covered by the index for the first time. The country boasts robust Health & Wellbeing, particularly driven by effective health policies and governmental frameworks. The entrepreneurial ecosystem is also another source of strength. In Readiness for Emerging Trends, although the country showcases strong community participation for youth, there is room for progress in readiness for the AI age and in boosting creativity and culture for youth. The Philippines can vastly strengthen its youth development by accelerating efforts to enhance the National Ecosystem and Global Citizenship & Leadership elements.

Poverty

35%



Climate change

34%

Peace and security

31%



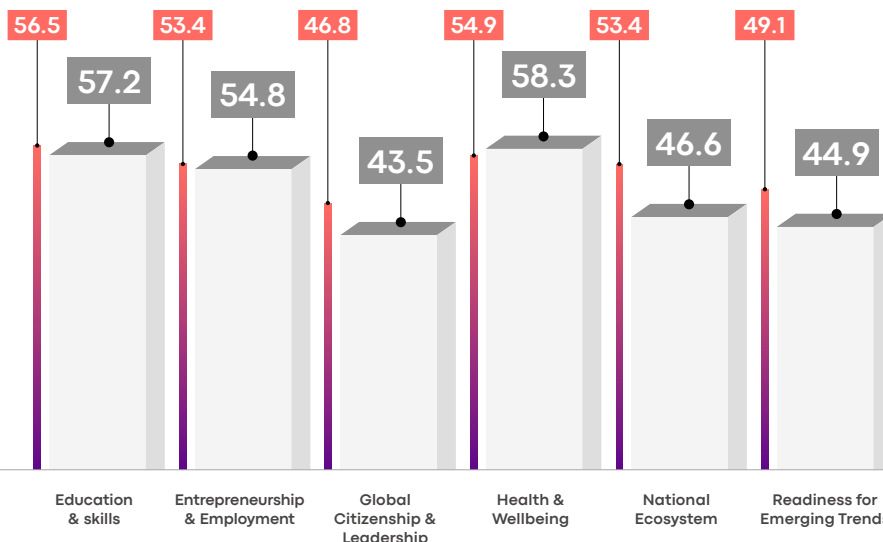
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Philippines by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	18	57.2	▲	
Access to Quality Education	29	52.7	▼	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	27	70.0	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	14	88.4	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	35	41.4	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	25	80.2	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	30	37.6	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	30	43.1	▼	
Total tertiary enrollment	31	34.2	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	30	39.6	▲	
STEM graduation rate	14	55.6	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	20	51.5	▼	
Quality of secondary education	22	52.8	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	23	59.7	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	23	42.2	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	18	61.2	▲	
Business software proficiency	14	75.3	▲	
Programming	13	46.3	▼	
Advanced online communications	21	58.3	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	17	65.0	▲	
Education Policies	13	61.7	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	23	58.3	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	18	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	14	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	26	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	15	75.0	—	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	27	41.7	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	22	50.0	▲	
Incentives for internships	13	50.0	▲	
Digital platform for internships	34	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	14	58.3	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	20	50.0	▼	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	11	75.0	▲	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	11	50.0	▼	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	7	75.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	15	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	8	75.0	▲	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	9	75.0	▲	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	18	54.8	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	15	53.4	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	20	49.5	▼	
Training on how to start a business	11	44.2	▲	
Startup incubators	29	36.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	3	67.2	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	6	65.1	▲	
Entrepreneurial intentions	7	66.5	▼	
New business density	32	28.8	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	3	100.0	▲	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	24	46.6	▲	
Venture capital investment	23	47.0	▼	
Depth of capital market	19	66.7	▲	
Taxes and bureaucracy	31	26.2	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	18	55.6	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	11	58.8	▼	
Governmental support	14	52.4	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	19	50.0	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	28	25.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	11	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	26	25.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	11	75.0	—	
Employment	19	56.2	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	36	36.3	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	29	11.4	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	26	70.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	33	27.7	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	28	51.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	7	59.2	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	15	54.7	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	7	68.1	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	5	54.8	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	8	68.2	▲	
Completed an internship	13	59.1	▲	
Usefulness of internship	4	77.4	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	17	50.4	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	15	53.6	▼	
Preparation for job	11	61.0	▲	
Job wanted	21	46.3	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	1	74.8	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	1	71.9	▲	
Usefulness of training	3	77.6	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	24	43.5	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	18	48.8	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	3	43.1	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	8	34.2	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	5	52.0	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	23	36.2	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	25	31.3	▼	
Room for leadership at work	23	41.2	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	24	51.4	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	25	50.0	▼	
Financial support for students to access this program	12	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	39	29.2	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	24	57.5	▲	
English proficiency	6	92.7	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	25	44.5	▼	
Henley Passport Index	30	35.4	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	17	55.9	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	29	38.2	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	32	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	32	25.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	31	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	28	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	14	60.0	▲	
Leadership	29	54.4	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	17	60.4	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	3	65.1	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	30	12.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	20	25.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	32	0.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	15	55.4	▲	
Average age of parliamentarians	15	44.5	▲	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	6	66.4	▲	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
HEALTH & WELLBEING	13	58.3	▲	
Health of Country's Youth	18	57.1	▲	
Life expectancy at birth	34	32.1	▼	
Physical fitness	25	57.0	▲	
Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old	13	79.5	▲	
Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	36	22.2	▲	
Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	9	64.9	▲	
Physical exercise	25	61.2	▲	
State of mental health	2	77.6	▼	
Suicide rates, age-standardised	4	84.8	▲	
Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	7	70.4	▼	
Social status of mental health	4	64.3	▲	
Social acceptance of mental health	11	52.4	▲	
Social importance of mental health	10	58.6	▲	
Access to mental health advice	1	82.1	▲	
Substance abuse	22	58.8	▲	
Prevalence of smoking in youth	35	27.0	▼	
Alcohol consumption	21	65.5	▲	
Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old	3	84.0	▲	
Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse	28	53.1	▲	
Road traffic fatal injury	17	67.4	▲	
Adolescent fertility	32	38.7	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	15	59.5	▲	
Health & wellbeing education	1	75.5	▲	
Mental health education	10	57.7	▲	
Physical health education	6	83.0	▲	
Family planning education	1	64.4	▲	
Healthy eating education	1	96.8	▲	
Promotion of physical wellbeing	32	36.4	▼	
Medical doctors	31	14.1	▼	
Hospital beds	34	17.6	▼	
Promotion of youth sports	28	50.0	—	
Gender balance in youth sports	30	25.0	—	
Promotion of healthy diets	11	75.0	—	
Promotion of mental wellbeing	8	66.7	▲	
Government-funded access to mental health counsel	8	75.0	—	
Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	10	75.0	▲	
Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	28	50.0	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	27	46.6	▼	
Innovation Capacity	27	48.3	▲	
Economic Complexity Index	13	65.2	▲	
Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP	8	67.6	▲	
Receipts for use of IP	30	32.2	▼	
Patent applications	28	36.5	▲	
Trademark applications	20	52.2	▲	
Industrial designs	31	35.9	▼	
Economic Dynamism	21	54.4	▼	
GDP per capita growth	15	57.2	▼	
Labor force productivity growth	23	43.9	▼	
Labour force participation rate	27	45.3	—	
Youth unemployment rate	7	68.4	▼	
Social Mobility	23	57.2	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	34	26.2	▼	
Paved Road Density	14	33.4	—	
Gender digital divide	34	nan	—	
International bandwidth	39	8.8	▼	
Mobile broadband subscriptions	30	34.0	▼	
Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	21	55.0	▲	
Security & Governance	23	57.7	▲	
Rule of law	32	39.6	—	
Transparency	32	34.0	—	
Regulatory Quality	20	51.3	▼	
Institutional resilience	14	78.1	▲	
Internal conflict impact	34	68.1	▲	
External relations	15	75.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	29	44.9	—	
Readiness for the Green Economy	16	54.5	—	
Environmental performance	36	32.0	—	
Commitment to carbon neutrality	17	60.0	—	
Talent for green and energy transition	13	60.5	—	
Climate change awareness	11	78.0	—	
Top universities for climate action	29	48.0	—	
Climate change knowledge	2	48.7	—	
Readiness for AI-age	28	48.1	—	
Cybersecurity	33	77.0	—	
ICT graduates	4	68.0	—	
H-Index AI	36	8.8	—	
AI National Strategies	25	50.0	—	
Capacity to use AI	25	67.6	—	
Developers on github per million population between 15-64	23	17.4	—	
Creativity & Culture	38	16.1	—	
Number of libraries per million population	32	1.4	—	
Number of museums per million population	26	2.0	—	
Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	34	5.0	—	
Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	20	20.4	—	
Cultural participation	17	43.2	—	
National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	31	25.0	—	
Community Participation	5	60.8	—	
Helped a stranger	24	57.0	—	
Feeling of representation by decision-makers	14	58.9	—	
Frequency of community engagement	12	46.9	▼	
Community problem-solving	8	42.8	—	
Social Relations	18	51.1	—	
Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	2	100.0	—	
Online communities	7	69.0	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Russian Federation

Overall score

47.7 /100

Country ranking

29

Russia has the most room for growth among the European countries and high-income nations. The country showcases considerable strengths in Education & Skills, driven by widespread access to quality education, which serves as a critical foundation for empowering its youth and driving future development. Additionally, Readiness for Emerging Trends highlights efforts in fostering technological readiness and adaptation as well as creativity and cultural environments. Nonetheless, strengthening youth strategies and participation in Global Citizenship & Leadership, along with building a robust National Ecosystem, are areas for improvement.

Peace and security

47%



Poverty

30%



Physical health

29%



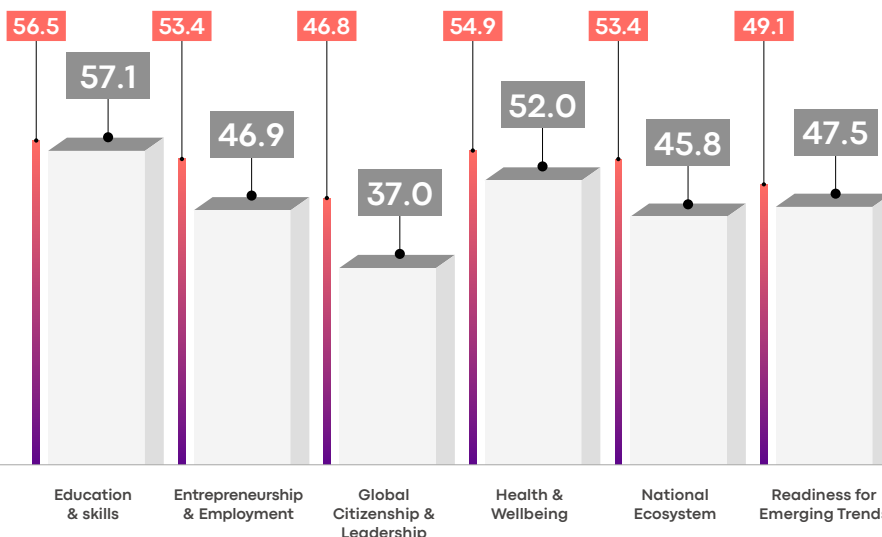
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Russian Federation by index domains

■ Sample average (0–100)

Global Youth Index 2024

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Access to Quality Education	12	69.2	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	16	89.6	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	16	84.3	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	17	99.7	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	24	85.0	▼	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	10	69.5	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	3	80.0	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	9	81.7	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	11	88.2	▲	
STEM graduation rate	6	70.2	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	26	48.9	▲	
Quality of secondary education	29	48.1	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	30	53.0	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	17	45.4	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	27	58.1	▼	
Business software proficiency	5	78.2	▼	
Programming	32	37.6	▼	
Advanced online communications	24	57.7	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	39	nan	—	
Education Policies	30	45.0	▼	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	39	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	39	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	37	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	27	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	5	100.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	38	25.0	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	34	25.0	▼	
Incentives for internships	32	25.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	35	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	38	25.0	▼	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	36	25.0	▼	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	34	25.0	▼	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	26	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	22	50.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	16	75.0	▲	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	30	25.0	▼	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	18	50.0	▲	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	35	46.9	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	39	37.8	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	38	37.6	▲	
Training on how to start a business	30	32.9	▼	
Startup incubators	17	41.0	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	28	39.0	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	30	43.5	▲	
Entrepreneurial intentions	26	17.3	▼	
New business density	15	56.1	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	17	57.2	▲	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	32	39.7	▼	
Venture capital investment	27	43.2	▲	
Depth of capital market	31	35.5	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	20	40.4	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	36	37.1	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	30	32.1	▼	
Governmental support	39	nan	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	34	31.2	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	29	25.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	36	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	27	25.0	▼	
Government financial support for networks	28	50.0	▼	
Employment	22	55.9	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	20	53.3	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	15	31.1	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	11	90.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	26	38.7	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	21	61.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	25	50.7	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	16	54.6	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	24	57.0	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	28	40.5	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	22	60.7	▲	
Completed an internship	14	59.1	▲	
Usefulness of internship	31	62.4	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	13	59.3	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	19	52.3	▼	
Preparation for job	26	56.4	▼	
Job wanted	16	48.2	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	36	54.1	▼	
Additional training in most recent job	37	45.6	▼	
Usefulness of training	30	62.7	▼	
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	37	37.0	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	24	44.4	▲	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	39	20.0	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	39	13.2	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	32	26.7	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	29	34.7	▲	
Leadership in civic activities	35	26.3	▲	
Room for leadership at work	17	43.0	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	10	69.1	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	14	75.0	▲	
Financial support for students to access this program	13	75.0	▲	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	13	57.2	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	23	57.8	▲	
English proficiency	12	77.3	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	33	34.4	▼	
Henley Passport Index	19	61.5	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	25	40.3	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	40	29.6	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	33	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	33	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	32	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	29	25.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	30	56.8	▲	
Leadership	35	52.3	▼	
Creative and critical thinking	18	60.0	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	26	58.1	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	31	12.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	31	0.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	27	25.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	32	24.1	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	26	29.8	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	24	18.5	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100		Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	26	52.0	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	27	41.7	▼	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	1	73.6	▲	
Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old	8	84.5	▲	
Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	18	77.1	▲	
Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	4	69.0	▼	
Physical exercise	19	63.6	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	35	33.4	▲	
Suicide rates, age-standardised	37	0.0	▼	
Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	13	66.8	▲	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	15	59.2	▲	
Social acceptance of mental health	13	51.7	▲	
Social importance of mental health	4	61.6	▲	
Access to mental health advice	20	64.2	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	40	17.5	▼	
Prevalence of smoking in youth	39	4.2	▼	
Alcohol consumption	27	48.1	▲	
Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old	36	0.0	▼	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	16	72.7	▲	
Road traffic fatal injury	19	64.4	▲	
Adolescent fertility	17	80.9	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	20	54.4	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	33	52.9	▲	
Mental health education	20	45.4	▲	
Physical health education	32	68.5	▲	
Family planning education	26	33.5	▲	
Healthy eating education	39	64.2	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	7	68.8	▲	
Medical doctors	8	68.8	▲	
Hospital beds	4	100.0	▲	
Promotion of youth sports	11	75.0	▲	
Gender balance in youth sports	18	50.0	▲	
Promotion of healthy diets	28	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	30	41.7	▼	
Government-funded access to mental health counsel	30	25.0	▼	
Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	31	25.0	—	
Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	12	75.0	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100		Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	17	54.6	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	20	53.8	▼	
Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP	3	87.1	▲	
Receipts for use of IP	28	35.9	▼	
Patent applications	11	65.9	▼	
Trademark applications	27	39.9	▲	
Industrial designs	26	44.7	▼	
Economic Dynamism	17	55.6	▼	
GDP per capita growth	22	44.9	▼	
Labor force productivity growth	14	61.8	▲	
Labour force participation rate	19	55.1	—	
Youth unemployment rate	13	58.4	▲	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	22	57.7	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	25	37.3	▼	
Paved Road Density	39	1.9	—	
Gender digital divide	12	56.3	▼	
International bandwidth	26	25.6	▼	
Mobile broadband subscriptions	14	60.4	▲	
Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	31	42.5	▼	
Security & Governance	39	35.6	▼	
Rule of law	40	26.1	—	
Transparency	38	26.0	▼	
Regulatory Quality	39	27.2	▼	
Institutional resilience	37	34.4	▼	
Internal conflict impact	12	100.0	▲	
External relations	38	0.0	▼	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100		Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	24	51.9	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	20	46.5	—	
Commitment to carbon neutrality	23	50.0	—	
Talent for green and energy transition	39	nan	—	
Climate change awareness	39	nan	—	
Top universities for climate action	22	56.6	—	
Climate change knowledge	39	30.3	—	
Readiness for AI-age	19	53.2	—	
Cybersecurity	6	98.1	—	
ICT graduates	38	nan	—	
H-Index AI	24	20.7	—	
AI National Strategies	26	50.0	—	
Capacity to use AI	38	57.5	—	
Developers on github per million population between 15-64	14	30.6	—	
Creativity & Culture	16	39.2	—	
Number of libraries per million population	5	66.5	—	
Number of museums per million population	8	52.9	—	
Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	17	20.7	—	
Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	32	8.2	—	
Cultural participation	33	36.9	—	
National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	23	50.0	—	
Community Participation	30	45.6	—	
Helped a stranger	25	57.0	—	
Feeling of representation by decision-makers	28	53.4	—	
Frequency of community engagement	36	30.5	▼	
Community problem-solving	33	26.4	—	
Social Relations	29	41.1	—	
Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	14	66.7	—	
Online communities	39	43.9	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Saudi Arabia

Overall score

56.3/100

Country ranking

14

Saudi Arabia has moved up two places in the rankings since 2022. The country showcases a strong entrepreneurial ecosystem, supported by financial conditions that drive youth engagement in business ventures. Readiness for Emerging Trends stands out through provisions for integrating AI, while Community Participation also reflects progress, with policies encouraging engagement in problem-solving and local initiatives. Nevertheless, Saudi Arabia’s performance in National Ecosystems highlights areas for progress, particularly in innovation capacity and economic dynamism, which would support stronger youth development and a more resilient future.

Peace and security

34%



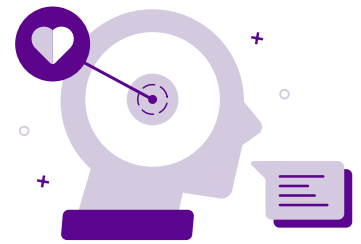
Unemployment

30%



Mental health

28%



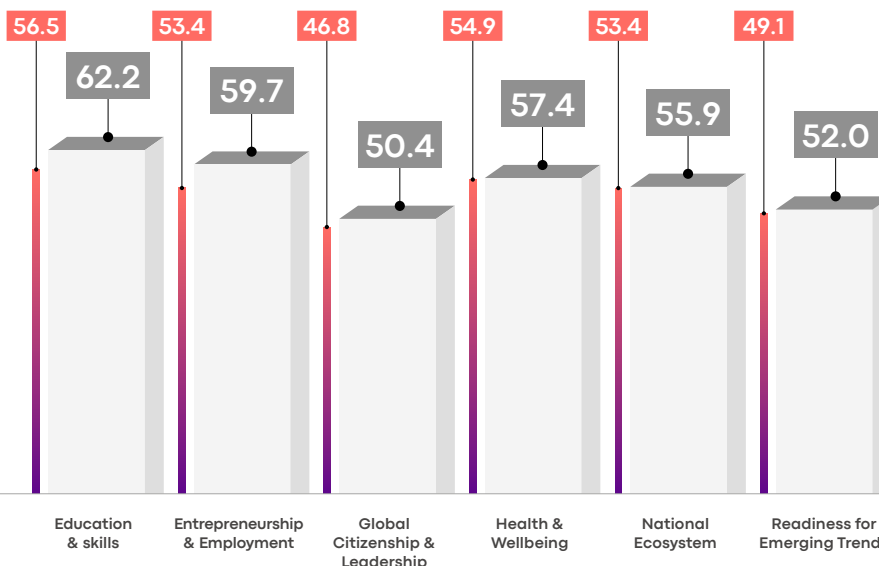
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Saudi Arabia by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	15	62.2	▲	
Access to Quality Education	18	62.8	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	25	72.6	▲	
<i>Pre-primary enrollment ratio</i>	38	17.7	▼	
<i>Primary school enrollment ratio</i>	8	100.0	▲	
<i>Secondary school enrollment ratio</i>	9	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	26	41.3	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	18	65.8	▲	
<i>Total tertiary enrollment</i>	16	68.2	▲	
<i>Female tertiary enrollment</i>	18	68.5	▲	
<i>STEM graduation rate</i>	11	60.8	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	3	68.7	▲	
<i>Quality of secondary education</i>	5	67.1	▲	
<i>Quality of tertiary education</i>	1	81.2	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking in teaching</i>	11	57.8	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	6	65.6	▲	
<i>Business software proficiency</i>	29	68.5	▲	
<i>Programming</i>	6	55.2	▲	
<i>Advanced online communications</i>	11	63.5	▲	
<i>Digital skills of adult population</i>	3	75.4	▲	
Education Policies	14	61.7	▼	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	24	58.3	▼	
<i>Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training</i>	19	75.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets</i>	15	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	28	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	16	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	6	66.7	▼	
<i>Strategy to encourage work-based learning</i>	10	75.0	—	
<i>Incentives for internships</i>	14	50.0	▼	
<i>Digital platform for internships</i>	4	75.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	21	50.0	▼	
<i>High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains</i>	11	75.0	—	
<i>Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes</i>	25	50.0	▼	
<i>Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners</i>	27	25.0	▼	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	13	58.3	▼	
<i>Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions</i>	17	75.0	—	
<i>Availability of strong data on vocational programmes</i>	17	50.0	—	
<i>Consistent funding of vocational programmes</i>	19	50.0	▼	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	8	59.7	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	5	60.4	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	22	47.5	▲	
<i>Training on how to start a business</i>	8	48.9	▲	
<i>Startup incubators</i>	30	36.9	—	
<i>Post school entrepreneurial education and training</i>	8	56.8	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	10	63.1	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial intentions</i>	6	68.9	▲	
<i>New business density</i>	27	38.6	▲	
<i>Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity</i>	8	81.7	▲	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	11	63.9	▲	
<i>Venture capital investment</i>	22	48.1	▼	
<i>Depth of capital market</i>	14	76.4	▲	
<i>Taxes and bureaucracy</i>	3	67.2	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	2	77.3	▲	
<i>Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship</i>	2	80.0	▲	
<i>Governmental support</i>	1	74.7	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	20	50.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes a gender component</i>	30	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets</i>	12	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	28	25.0	▼	
<i>Government financial support for networks</i>	12	75.0	—	
Employment	12	59.1	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	10	63.2	—	
<i>Employees average monthly earnings</i>	2	79.6	—	
<i>Fair wages & decent working hours</i>	15	80.0	—	
<i>Wage equality between women and men</i>	32	29.9	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	14	73.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	9	57.1	▲	
<i>Share of population with career counselling</i>	10	57.0	▲	
<i>Usefulness of career counselling</i>	5	68.8	▲	
<i>Counselling on networking and negotiating</i>	18	45.6	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	15	64.0	▲	
<i>Completed an internship</i>	18	56.7	▲	
<i>Usefulness of internship</i>	12	71.2	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	36	31.3	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	5	59.1	▲	
<i>Preparation for job</i>	5	66.1	▲	
<i>Job wanted</i>	7	52.0	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	11	65.8	▲	
<i>Additional training in most recent job</i>	14	58.4	▲	
<i>Usefulness of training</i>	10	73.1	▲	
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	14	50.4	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	16	50.5	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	11	37.1	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	9	31.8	▼	
<i>Trust in global cooperation</i>	15	42.5	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	3	50.7	▼	
<i>Leadership in civic activities</i>	5	43.3	▼	
<i>Room for leadership at work</i>	3	58.0	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	13	66.8	▲	
<i>Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges</i>	15	75.0	▲	
<i>Financial support for students to access this program</i>	14	75.0	▲	
<i>Mobility of tertiary-education students</i>	16	50.3	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	30	49.3	▲	
<i>English proficiency</i>	36	36.0	▼	
<i>Foreign language proficiency</i>	10	65.7	▲	
<i>Henley Passport Index</i>	22	46.2	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	22	48.8	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	12	50.2	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	3	75.0	▲	
<i>Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement</i>	3	75.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth development targets</i>	3	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	5	75.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	15	60.0	▲	
<i>Leadership</i>	3	64.5	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking</i>	25	59.1	▲	
<i>Collaborative problem solving</i>	33	56.2	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	14	50.0	—	
<i>WEF Global Leaders</i>	13	50.0	▼	
<i>Time Next Generation Leaders</i>	20	50.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	36	15.8	▲	
<i>Average age of parliamentarians</i>	34	nan	—	
<i>Share of parliamentarians under 30</i>	37	0.0	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	26	55.0	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	23	45.4	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	40	31.9	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	38	17.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	29	47.8	▼	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	40	0.0	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	24	62.5	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	13	60.1	▲	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	14	67.6	▲	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	20	52.6	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	14	59.4	▲	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	17	50.5	▲	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	17	55.5	▲	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	13	72.3	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	13	71.7	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	33	37.7	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	1	100.0	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	15	77.4	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	22	61.3	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	34	37.8	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	16	84.8	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	14	59.7	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	4	68.0	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	11	55.2	▲	
<i>Physical health education</i>	11	80.0	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	5	47.6	▲	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	12	89.2	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	17	52.9	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	14	50.1	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	22	39.4	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	12	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	19	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	29	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	15	58.3	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	31	25.0	▼	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	11	75.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	13	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	26	48.5	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	15	62.4	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	15	58.4	▲	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	36	nan	—	
<i>Patent applications</i>	20	49.1	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	31	35.7	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	32	33.2	▼	
Economic Dynamism	19	55.1	▲	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	23	42.7	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	29	40.5	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	22	52.1	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	35	nan	—	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	2	77.3	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	9	60.5	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	35	4.6	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	7	62.6	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	2	100.0	—	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	8	70.1	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	16	65.0	▲	
Security & Governance	20	59.4	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	15	55.8	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	14	52.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	15	58.4	▼	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	34	46.9	▼	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	25	93.5	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	28	50.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	23	52.2	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	27	42.6	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	30	45.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	2	70.7	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	31	62.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	23	56.6	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	30	36.2	—	
Readiness for AI-age	10	65.5	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	2	99.5	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	1	96.0	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	15	35.6	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	5	75.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	19	69.5	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	22	17.6	—	
Creativity & Culture	19	34.7	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	17	35.7	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	28	1.6	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	21	18.5	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	14	32.7	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	9	45.0	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	12	75.0	—	
Community Participation	11	55.6	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	9	67.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	7	63.6	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	11	48.0	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	10	40.5	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	40	4.4	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	3	100.0	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	16	65.5	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



South Africa

Overall score

48.7/100

Country ranking

26

South Africa demonstrates strength in Global Citizenship & Leadership, with youth actively participating in international platforms and leadership initiatives. Health & Wellbeing reveals a nuanced performance, with the country exhibiting supportive healthcare policies. However, there's much room for growth in ensuring better youth health outcomes. Furthermore, Readiness for Emerging Trends and strengthening Education & Skills are key areas of improvement, essential for equipping youth to navigate future challenges and opportunities effectively.

Unemployment

54%



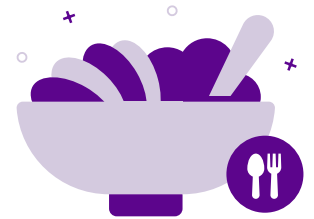
Poverty

39%



Food and water security

33%



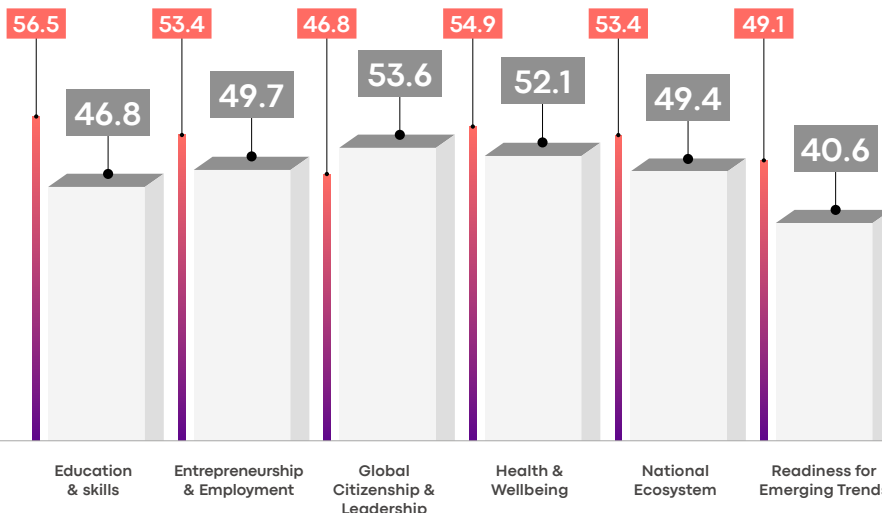
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of South Africa by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	33	46.8	▲	
Access to Quality Education	36	38.6	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	35	45.8	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	39	17.0	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	27	77.5	▼	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	39	nan	—	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	37	19.9	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	35	29.9	▼	
Total tertiary enrollment	34	24.7	▼	
Female tertiary enrollment	33	30.8	▲	
STEM graduation rate	27	34.1	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	31	46.0	▲	
Quality of secondary education	32	42.7	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	19	60.5	▲	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	32	34.9	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	35	51.6	▲	
Business software proficiency	30	68.2	▲	
Programming	36	34.9	▼	
Advanced online communications	33	52.0	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	33	51.3	▲	
Education Policies	21	55.0	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	25	58.3	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	20	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	16	75.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	29	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	17	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	7	66.7	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	11	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	15	50.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	5	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	39	25.0	▼	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	37	25.0	▼	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	35	25.0	▼	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	28	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	23	50.0	▼	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	29	50.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	31	25.0	▼	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	10	75.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	28	49.7	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	35	43.2	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	37	38.1	▼	
Training on how to start a business	27	34.1	▼	
Startup incubators	15	46.8	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	32	33.5	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	15	58.3	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	29	13.3	▼	
New business density	3	91.0	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	13	70.6	▲	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	27	42.4	▲	
Venture capital investment	26	44.7	▲	
Depth of capital market	26	48.8	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	25	33.8	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	38	33.2	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	32	28.5	▼	
Governmental support	27	37.8	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	29	43.8	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	31	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	28	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	29	25.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	13	75.0	▲	
Employment	20	56.2	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	11	60.8	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	24	15.1	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	16	80.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	2	87.3	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	22	55.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	16	53.3	▲	
Share of population with career counselling	30	50.7	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	12	65.5	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	19	43.7	▲	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	21	61.4	▲	
Completed an internship	35	43.9	▲	
Usefulness of internship	2	78.8	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	24	45.6	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	24	50.9	▲	
Preparation for job	29	56.3	▲	
Job wanted	22	45.5	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	7	66.2	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	20	57.1	▲	
Usefulness of training	5	75.4	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	9	53.6	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	20	47.8	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	22	31.0	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	22	24.6	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	18	37.4	▲	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	18	37.3	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	10	37.6	▼	
Room for leadership at work	31	37.0	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	25	46.5	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	26	50.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	24	50.0	▼	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	25	39.6	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	6	77.4	▲	
English proficiency	3	100.0	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	1	76.9	▲	
Henley Passport Index	21	55.4	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	23	46.8	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	6	59.3	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	13	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	19	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	15	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	11	50.0	▲	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	4	64.3	▲	
Leadership	6	63.3	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	2	66.6	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	10	62.9	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	10	75.0	—	
WEF Global Leaders	9	75.0	▲	
Time Next Generation Leaders	14	75.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	18	48.0	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	35	nan	—	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	12	48.6	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
HEALTH & WELLBEING	25	52.1	▲	
Health of Country's Youth	40	44.4	▲	
Life expectancy at birth	39	14.6	▲	
Physical fitness	12	65.6	▲	
Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old	16	70.7	▲	
Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	20	74.8	▲	
Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	26	51.6	▲	
Physical exercise	12	65.6	▲	
State of mental health	30	38.4	▲	
Suicide rates, age-standardised	38	0.0	—	
Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	1	76.9	▲	
Social status of mental health	8	61.0	▲	
Social acceptance of mental health	21	49.8	▲	
Social importance of mental health	15	56.5	▲	
Access to mental health advice	7	76.8	▲	
Substance abuse	19	67.0	▲	
Prevalence of smoking in youth	8	73.4	▲	
Alcohol consumption	26	48.7	▲	
Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old	12	79.0	▲	
Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse	38	19.9	▲	
Road traffic fatal injury	37	17.6	▲	
Adolescent fertility	35	22.2	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	13	59.8	▲	
Health & wellbeing education	6	66.5	▲	
Mental health education	15	49.1	▲	
Physical health education	12	78.0	▲	
Family planning education	6	47.4	▲	
Healthy eating education	6	91.4	▲	
Promotion of physical wellbeing	25	46.2	▼	
Medical doctors	30	14.5	▼	
Hospital beds	21	41.7	▼	
Promotion of youth sports	29	50.0	▼	
Gender balance in youth sports	20	50.0	▼	
Promotion of healthy diets	12	75.0	—	
Promotion of mental wellbeing	9	66.7	▼	
Government-funded access to mental health counsel	18	50.0	▼	
Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	12	75.0	—	
Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	14	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	23	49.4	▲	
Innovation Capacity	19	54.4	▲	
Economic Complexity Index	27	47.0	▼	
Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP	5	85.8	▲	
Receipts for use of IP	20	38.1	▼	
Patent applications	15	54.4	▲	
Trademark applications	18	56.3	▲	
Industrial designs	27	44.6	▲	
Economic Dynamism	38	30.9	▲	
GDP per capita growth	39	18.4	▼	
Labor force productivity growth	26	41.7	▲	
Labour force participation rate	29	41.8	—	
Youth unemployment rate	36	0.0	—	
Social Mobility	31	52.7	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	18	48.2	▼	
Paved Road Density	40	nan	—	
Gender digital divide	35	nan	—	
International bandwidth	28	21.8	▼	
Mobile broadband subscriptions	5	75.9	▲	
Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	17	65.0	▲	
Security & Governance	16	64.0	▲	
Rule of law	19	50.4	—	
Transparency	19	41.0	▼	
Regulatory Quality	25	46.3	▼	
Institutional resilience	8	96.9	▲	
Internal conflict impact	27	74.7	▲	
External relations	16	75.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	34	40.6	—	
Readiness for the Green Economy	31	48.0	—	
Environmental performance	25	42.9	—	
Commitment to carbon neutrality	36	35.0	—	
Talent for green and energy transition	25	52.3	—	
Climate change awareness	23	69.0	—	
Top universities for climate action	33	41.4	—	
Climate change knowledge	4	47.1	—	
Readiness for AI-age	34	40.8	—	
Cybersecurity	32	78.5	—	
ICT graduates	30	15.9	—	
H-Index AI	23	21.0	—	
AI National Strategies	27	50.0	—	
Capacity to use AI	27	66.6	—	
Developers on github per million population between 15-64	29	13.0	—	
Creativity & Culture	36	21.4	—	
Number of libraries per million population	26	13.3	—	
Number of museums per million population	20	8.9	—	
Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	23	16.1	—	
Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	36	nan	—	
Cultural participation	14	44.4	—	
National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	32	25.0	—	
Community Participation	17	52.1	—	
Helped a stranger	5	71.0	—	
Feeling of representation by decision-makers	15	58.7	—	
Frequency of community engagement	13	45.7	▼	
Community problem-solving	2	49.6	—	
Social Relations	31	40.0	—	
Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	25	33.3	—	
Online communities	12	66.1	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



South Korea

Overall score **59.1/100** Country ranking **9**

South Korea demonstrates a robust National Ecosystem thanks to its strong innovation capacity, driven by exceptional governance frameworks, financial investments in R&D, and high economic complexity. Education & Skills also represents a key strength, with widespread tertiary education access and effective vocational training programs. Young people in the country are also well positioned to benefit from the AI age. Improving mental health support and expanding opportunities for community participation in local problem-solving initiatives remain key areas for growth, crucial for fostering more engaged and empowered youth in the country.

Climate change

44%



Peace and security

32%



Artificial Intelligence

30%

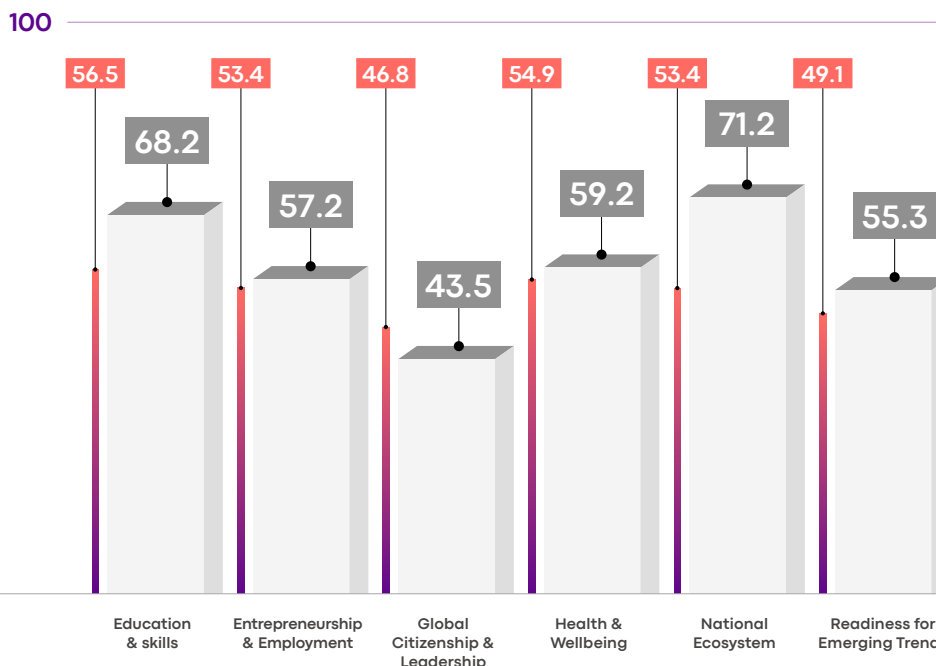


*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of South Korea by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	10	68.2	▲	
Access to Quality Education	6	73.0	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	17	87.7	▼	
<i>Pre-primary enrollment ratio</i>	13	90.0	▼	
<i>Primary school enrollment ratio</i>	25	82.8	▼	
<i>Secondary school enrollment ratio</i>	21	90.3	▼	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	3	76.8	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	1	85.2	▲	
<i>Total tertiary enrollment</i>	4	98.4	▲	
<i>Female tertiary enrollment</i>	9	89.8	▲	
<i>STEM graduation rate</i>	7	67.5	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	17	55.7	▼	
<i>Quality of secondary education</i>	13	62.0	▲	
<i>Quality of tertiary education</i>	17	62.5	▼	
<i>Creative and critical thinking in teaching</i>	21	42.6	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	22	59.4	▲	
<i>Business software proficiency</i>	26	70.8	▲	
<i>Programming</i>	27	40.2	▼	
<i>Advanced online communications</i>	32	52.1	▲	
<i>Digital skills of adult population</i>	5	74.7	▲	
Education Policies	12	63.3	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	26	58.3	▼	
<i>Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training</i>	21	75.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets</i>	17	75.0	▲	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	30	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	6	100.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	19	50.0	▼	
<i>Strategy to encourage work-based learning</i>	23	50.0	▼	
<i>Incentives for internships</i>	16	50.0	▼	
<i>Digital platform for internships</i>	19	50.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	15	58.3	▲	
<i>High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains</i>	12	75.0	▲	
<i>Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes</i>	12	75.0	▲	
<i>Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners</i>	29	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	24	50.0	▼	
<i>Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions</i>	18	75.0	▲	
<i>Availability of strong data on vocational programmes</i>	32	25.0	▼	
<i>Consistent funding of vocational programmes</i>	20	50.0	▼	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	14	57.2	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	9	59.5	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	14	51.6	▲	
<i>Training on how to start a business</i>	34	31.7	▼	
<i>Startup incubators</i>	12	68.7	—	
<i>Post school entrepreneurial education and training</i>	9	54.4	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	22	52.4	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial intentions</i>	13	44.6	▼	
<i>New business density</i>	10	60.4	▼	
<i>Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity</i>	25	52.3	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	4	73.6	▲	
<i>Venture capital investment</i>	7	69.9	▲	
<i>Depth of capital market</i>	6	87.0	▲	
<i>Taxes and bureaucracy</i>	5	63.7	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	13	57.4	▼	
<i>Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship</i>	9	62.7	▲	
<i>Governmental support</i>	15	52.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	7	62.5	▼	
<i>Strategy includes a gender component</i>	16	50.0	—	
<i>Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets</i>	13	75.0	—	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	13	50.0	▼	
<i>Government financial support for networks</i>	14	75.0	—	
Employment	24	55.0	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	7	69.0	—	
<i>Employees average monthly earnings</i>	9	61.7	—	
<i>Fair wages & decent working hours</i>	17	80.0	—	
<i>Wage equality between women and men</i>	10	65.2	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	17	66.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	22	52.0	▼	
<i>Share of population with career counselling</i>	1	64.3	▼	
<i>Usefulness of career counselling</i>	33	53.0	▼	
<i>Counselling on networking and negotiating</i>	34	38.6	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	39	48.9	▼	
<i>Completed an internship</i>	38	39.2	▼	
<i>Usefulness of internship</i>	37	58.6	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	18	50.4	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	22	51.6	▼	
<i>Preparation for job</i>	38	53.4	▲	
<i>Job wanted</i>	14	49.7	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	40	47.1	▲	
<i>Additional training in most recent job</i>	40	42.9	▲	
<i>Usefulness of training</i>	40	51.3	▼	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	25	43.5	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	8	52.6	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	31	26.7	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	11	28.7	▼	
<i>Trust in global cooperation</i>	36	24.8	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	35	32.0	▼	
<i>Leadership in civic activities</i>	29	29.1	▼	
<i>Room for leadership at work</i>	33	35.0	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	12	66.9	▲	
<i>Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges</i>	16	75.0	▲	
<i>Financial support for students to access this program</i>	15	75.0	—	
<i>Mobility of tertiary-education students</i>	15	50.8	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	14	70.6	▲	
<i>English proficiency</i>	15	75.0	▲	
<i>Foreign language proficiency</i>	31	37.7	▲	
<i>Henley Passport Index</i>	6	99.0	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	11	66.7	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	35	34.3	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	34	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement</i>	34	25.0	▼	
<i>Strategy includes youth development targets</i>	33	25.0	▼	
<i>Regular progress monitoring of these targets</i>	30	25.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	19	58.6	▲	
<i>Leadership</i>	5	63.5	▲	
<i>Creative and critical thinking</i>	29	58.2	▲	
<i>Collaborative problem solving</i>	37	54.1	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	15	50.0	—	
<i>WEF Global Leaders</i>	32	0.0	▼	
<i>Time Next Generation Leaders</i>	10	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	38	3.7	▼	
<i>Average age of parliamentarians</i>	28	7.3	▼	
<i>Share of parliamentarians under 30</i>	38	0.0	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	17	57.8	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	2	76.3	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	30	53.5	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	30	49.4	▼	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	12	83.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	32	23.9	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	31	57.5	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	39	23.6	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	39	0.0	▼	
<i>Prevelence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	40	nan	—	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	22	55.5	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	20	50.0	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	35	44.6	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	14	71.9	▼	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	26	51.0	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	28	43.0	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	29	44.9	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	23	65.0	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	11	87.0	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	13	76.8	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	2	97.2	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	12	60.6	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	10	64.6	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	3	66.5	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	19	75.1	▼	
<i>Family planning education</i>	13	41.2	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	33	75.5	▼	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	13	59.0	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	17	45.1	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	5	100.0	—	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	13	75.0	▲	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	31	25.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	30	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	16	58.3	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	9	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	20	50.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	29	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	1	88.8	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	2	90.8	▲	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	7	71.1	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	7	70.7	▲	
<i>Patent applications</i>	3	100.0	—	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	4	100.0	—	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	3	100.0	—	
Economic Dynamism	12	59.7	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	10	64.6	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	15	58.4	▼	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	14	59.9	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	9	63.6	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	33	52.0	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	3	67.2	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	3	100.0	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	16	54.8	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	16	37.5	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	10	66.2	▼	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	7	77.5	▲	
Security & Governance	13	69.2	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	10	73.2	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	11	63.0	▲	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	10	72.9	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	13	81.2	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	13	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	37	25.0	▼	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	12	60.2	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	16	51.0	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	2	80.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	20	54.8	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	1	91.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	30	48.0	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	31	36.2	—	
Readiness for AI-age	6	66.2	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	4	98.5	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	8	62.1	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	12	49.6	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	6	75.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	35	62.0	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	9	49.7	—	
Creativity & Culture	9	51.4	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	21	28.0	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	12	44.3	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	12	29.8	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	5	81.6	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	5	49.7	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	13	75.0	—	
Community Participation	36	43.4	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	26	57.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	29	53.1	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	38	29.7	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	36	25.0	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	19	51.1	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	26	33.3	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	29	54.7	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Spain

Overall score

58.6/100

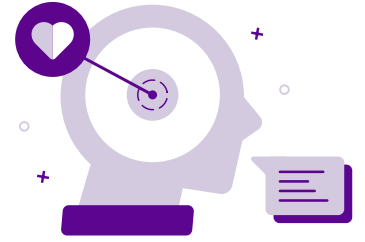
Country ranking

12

Spain showcases strength in Readiness for Emerging Trends and preparedness for green economy transitions and technological adaptation. The country performs well in Education & Skills, with strong tertiary education access and comprehensive vocational training systems. Health & Wellbeing also stands out, supported by robust healthcare infrastructure and effective promotion of physical wellbeing. However, is room for improvement. Enhancing efforts to improve the Entrepreneurial Ecosystem, developing innovation capacity, and providing better youth strategies and participation would improve performance and ensure youth development.

Mental health

43%



Poverty

35%

Unemployment

32%

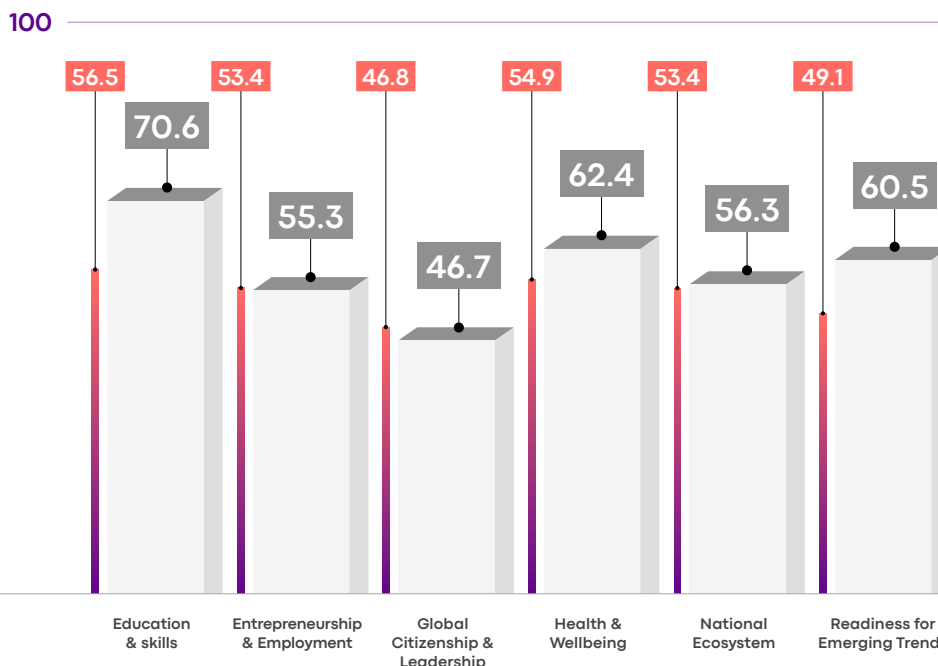


*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Spain by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	4	70.6	▲	
Access to Quality Education	10	71.2	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	2	99.9	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	7	99.8	▲	
Primary school enrollment ratio	9	100.0	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	10	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	13	65.9	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	5	78.2	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	5	92.7	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	3	100.0	▲	
STEM graduation rate	23	41.9	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	24	49.5	▼	
Quality of secondary education	26	49.9	▼	
Quality of tertiary education	26	57.1	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	24	41.4	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	12	62.5	▲	
Business software proficiency	3	80.5	▲	
Programming	11	46.4	▲	
Advanced online communications	17	61.8	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	27	61.2	▲	
Education Policies	2	70.0	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	7	66.7	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	22	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	18	75.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	13	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	7	100.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	14	58.3	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	12	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	7	75.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	36	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	16	58.3	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	21	50.0	▼	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	13	75.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	12	50.0	▲	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	9	66.7	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	19	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	9	75.0	▲	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	21	50.0	▲	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	16	55.3	▲	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	21	49.8	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	8	56.5	▲	
Training on how to start a business	17	41.7	▼	
Startup incubators	7	86.1	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	26	41.6	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	23	51.4	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	27	17.2	▼	
New business density	11	60.3	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	11	76.8	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	21	51.9	▲	
Venture capital investment	14	58.0	▲	
Depth of capital market	16	70.0	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	29	27.8	▼	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	39	32.9	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	31	29.2	▼	
Governmental support	31	36.5	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	15	56.2	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	17	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	14	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	14	50.0	▲	
Government financial support for networks	29	50.0	▼	
Employment	10	60.7	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	5	72.1	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	11	59.1	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	27	70.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	3	87.3	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	5	90.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	24	51.0	▲	
Share of population with career counselling	14	54.9	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	23	57.4	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	27	40.6	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	36	52.9	▲	
Completed an internship	37	39.8	▼	
Usefulness of internship	27	66.0	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	22	47.6	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	16	53.6	▲	
Preparation for job	31	55.7	▲	
Job wanted	8	51.6	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	29	57.9	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	28	52.5	▲	
Usefulness of training	28	63.3	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	20	46.7	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	11	51.9	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	21	31.4	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	16	27.4	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	23	35.5	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	34	32.2	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	26	31.3	▼	
Room for leadership at work	37	33.1	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	15	65.0	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	17	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	16	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	19	44.9	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	10	73.5	▲	
English proficiency	11	78.3	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	26	42.8	▼	
Henley Passport Index	5	99.5	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	14	57.1	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	26	41.5	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	21	41.7	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	20	50.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	16	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	31	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	32	56.2	▲	
Leadership	27	54.5	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	31	56.9	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	29	57.2	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	21	37.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	33	0.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	15	75.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	29	30.8	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	18	41.0	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	23	20.7	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	6	62.4	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	3	75.9	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	5	69.7	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	20	65.3	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	2	88.3	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	21	55.5	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	3	69.8	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	31	37.8	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	12	68.5	▲	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	39	7.0	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	9	61.0	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	23	49.2	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	11	58.4	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	8	75.5	▼	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	32	37.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	25	46.4	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	39	23.6	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	30	41.2	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	4	90.1	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	6	88.2	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	7	92.0	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	9	62.8	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	28	57.8	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	17	47.2	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	24	72.7	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	27	33.1	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	30	78.2	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	4	72.2	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	2	82.3	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	13	53.9	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	14	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	9	75.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	13	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	17	58.3	▲	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	10	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	32	25.0	▼	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	15	75.0	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	17	56.3	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	14	65.1	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	20	51.9	▲	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	12	60.1	▲	
<i>Patent applications</i>	19	49.3	▲	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	19	54.8	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	21	50.9	▲	
Economic Dynamism	35	35.8	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	29	38.6	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	35	32.7	▼	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	28	43.2	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	37	0.0	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	17	64.2	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	13	55.8	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	7	75.4	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	8	62.6	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	37	10.5	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	15	60.4	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	13	70.0	▼	
Security & Governance	10	78.3	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	12	66.0	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	12	60.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	12	65.9	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	15	78.1	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	14	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	7	100.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	5	60.5	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	6	64.2	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	11	70.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	22	54.1	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	10	79.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	6	80.6	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	17	39.5	—	
Readiness for AI-age	5	67.8	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	5	98.5	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	14	51.2	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	8	63.4	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	7	75.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	11	72.2	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	10	46.2	—	
Creativity & Culture	1	64.0	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	8	56.1	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	11	47.9	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	2	100.0	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	4	85.7	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	15	44.0	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	24	50.0	—	
Community Participation	31	45.6	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	27	55.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	36	50.4	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	32	33.7	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	28	29.6	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	13	66.7	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	27	33.3	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	34	50.2	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Sweden

Overall score **62.8/100** Country ranking **4**

Sweden showcases outstanding performance in Education & Skills through excellent teaching standards and comprehensive vocational training strategies. Global Citizenship & Leadership represents another area of strength, shown by strong English proficiency and international engagement opportunities for youth. In Entrepreneurship & Employment, Sweden provides robust startup support systems and well-developed entrepreneurship training programs. To further improve, the country could expand mental health services and youth-focused healthcare while fostering greater innovation capacity to sustain its foundation in National Ecosystems.

Peace and security

43%



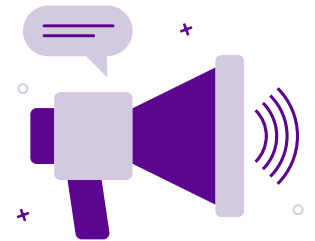
Mental health

39%



Human and civil rights

35%

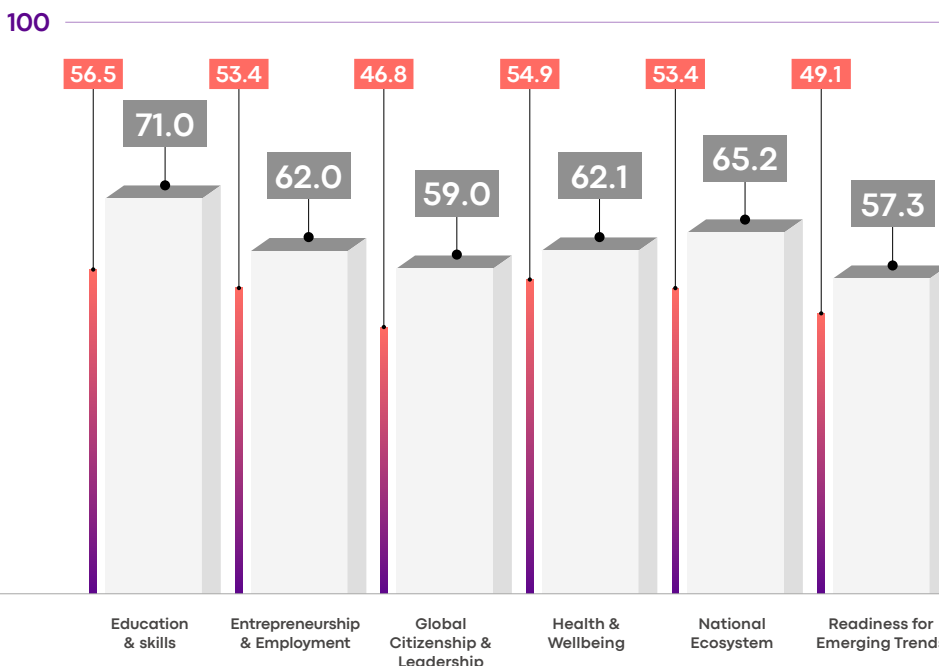


*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Sweden by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Access to Quality Education	3	71.0	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	3	99.5	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	8	98.4	▲	
Primary school enrollment ratio	10	100.0	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	11	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	4	75.9	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	2	82.6	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	6	84.3	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	4	100.0	▲	
STEM graduation rate	10	63.4	▲	
<i>Quality of education</i>	7	66.9	▼	
Quality of secondary education	12	63.6	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	13	65.3	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	2	71.9	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	19	60.5	▼	
Business software proficiency	15	75.1	▲	
Programming	31	38.0	▼	
Advanced online communications	25	57.5	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	10	71.5	▼	
Education Policies	9	65.0	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	27	58.3	▼	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	23	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	19	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	31	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	18	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	15	58.3	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	13	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	17	50.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	20	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	8	66.7	▼	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	13	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	14	75.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	13	50.0	▼	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	10	66.7	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	30	50.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	10	75.0	▲	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	11	75.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	8	60.0	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	2	61.7	▲	
Training on how to start a business	15	42.0	▼	
Startup incubators	2	100.0	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	23	43.0	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	20	54.3	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	24	19.2	▼	
New business density	5	86.4	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	18	57.2	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	22	49.4	▼	
Venture capital investment	9	64.7	▲	
Depth of capital market	30	36.8	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	13	46.9	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	10	59.5	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	12	57.1	▲	
Governmental support	9	61.9	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	2	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	3	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	15	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	3	75.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	15	75.0	—	
Employment	2	64.0	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	6	69.7	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	7	66.0	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	3	100.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	23	43.1	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	2	94.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	35	46.7	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	37	45.7	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	32	53.5	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	25	40.9	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	14	64.1	▼	
Completed an internship	8	63.3	▼	
Usefulness of internship	29	64.9	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	5	65.2	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	18	52.4	▼	
Preparation for job	27	56.4	▼	
Job wanted	15	48.5	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	34	55.7	▼	
Additional training in most recent job	33	50.8	▼	
Usefulness of training	33	60.5	▼	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Exposure to Key Experiences	3	60.8	▲	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	10	37.4	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	4	38.5	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	22	36.2	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	17	37.5	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	27	31.0	▼	
Room for leadership at work	15	44.0	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	9	69.6	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	18	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	17	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	12	58.7	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	1	83.6	▲	
English proficiency	4	100.0	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	16	51.9	▼	
Henley Passport Index	7	99.0	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	5	75.7	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	8	57.2	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	4	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	4	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	4	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	6	75.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	28	57.3	▼	
Leadership	23	56.3	▼	
Creative and critical thinking	19	59.9	▼	
Collaborative problem solving	34	55.8	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	25	25.0	—	
WEF Global Leaders	34	0.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	21	50.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	4	71.3	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	4	74.6	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	5	68.0	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	7	62.1	▼	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	7	73.2	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	9	68.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	22	61.6	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	7	85.7	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	16	58.4	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	10	66.7	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	40	19.2	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	34	26.2	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	38	12.2	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	1	64.8	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	5	57.0	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	2	64.8	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	12	72.6	▼	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	31	39.3	▼	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	11	68.4	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	25	49.5	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	37	0.0	▼	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	2	94.3	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	1	92.9	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	5	95.7	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	7	64.3	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	26	58.9	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	9	58.3	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	29	70.9	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	36	24.3	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	24	82.1	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	9	67.5	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	1	100.0	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	23	37.5	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	15	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	21	50.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	14	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	10	66.7	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	11	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	13	75.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	30	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	6	68.2	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	5	80.7	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	18	52.7	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	2	91.7	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	6	91.1	▲	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	29	37.9	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	19	55.3	▲	
Economic Dynamism	25	52.8	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	20	49.0	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	25	43.0	▼	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	10	66.2	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	24	35.5	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	8	70.5	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	12	56.5	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	16	29.5	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	4	70.7	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	22	28.2	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	6	73.9	▼	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	4	80.0	▼	
Security & Governance	7	83.2	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	2	83.8	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	2	82.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	3	83.6	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	5	100.0	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	15	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	29	50.0	▼	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	3	67.6	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	3	70.5	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	3	80.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	8	65.8	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	19	74.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	8	78.4	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	28	36.7	—	
Readiness for AI-age	11	64.5	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	20	94.5	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	3	71.1	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	16	33.4	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	37	25.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	20	69.4	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	1	93.7	—	
Creativity & Culture	11	49.0	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	23	22.5	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	9	50.9	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	3	100.0	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	27	12.2	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	36	33.3	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	14	75.0	—	
Community Participation	28	48.1	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	28	55.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	40	45.6	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	39	29.3	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	27	29.8	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	1	93.3	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	37	nan	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	35	50.0	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Tanzania

Overall score

42.4/100

Country ranking

38

Tanzania is appearing for the first time in this index, and performs moderately better in the Entrepreneurship & Employment domain, as well as in the Global Citizenship & Leadership domain, thanks to comparatively strong strategies and frameworks in these areas. However, the country would benefit from focused interventions across all areas to improve its performance and truly support youth development. Priority areas for progress include Education & Skills and Health & Wellbeing, which are particularly critical for driving sustainable youth development.

Poverty

49%



Unemployment

48%



Climate change

36%



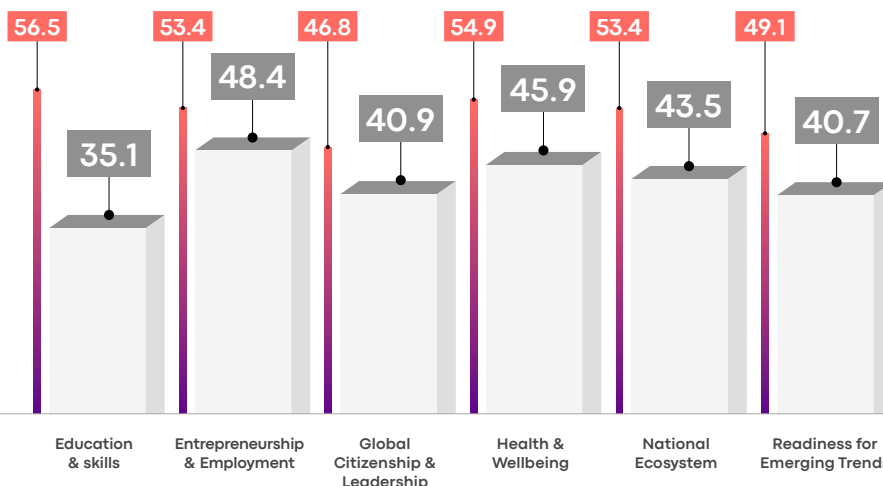
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Tanzania by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	40	35.1	
Access to Quality Education	39	31.9	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	34	46.0	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	21	75.7	
Primary school enrollment ratio	32	62.4	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	40	0.0	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	40	9.4	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	40	5.8	
Total tertiary enrollment	40	5.0	
Female tertiary enrollment	40	4.4	
STEM graduation rate	34	7.9	
<i>Quality of education</i>	23	49.6	
Quality of secondary education	27	49.6	
Quality of tertiary education	28	56.8	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	22	42.4	
<i>ICT skills</i>	39	48.8	
Business software proficiency	35	66.2	
Programming	39	28.8	
Advanced online communications	37	46.8	
Digital skills of adult population	31	53.5	
Education policies	38	38.3	
<i>National strategies for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	35	50.0	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	30	75.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	35	50.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	38	25.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	39	0.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	16	58.3	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	18	75.0	
Incentives for internships	22	50.0	
Digital platform for internships	24	50.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	40	25.0	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	39	25.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	37	25.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	36	25.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	16	58.3	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	24	75.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	37	25.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	14	75.0	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	32	48.4	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	22	49.5	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	12	54.3	
Training on how to start a business	4	55.2	
Startup incubators	37	36.9	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	39	nan	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	34	43.0	
Entrepreneurial intentions	39	nan	
New business density	38	25.0	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	39	nan	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	34	38.4	
Venture capital investment	38	12.6	
Depth of capital market	35	31.5	
Taxes and bureaucracy	39	nan	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	8	61.9	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	39	nan	
Governmental support	23	47.5	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	23	50.0	
Strategy includes a gender component	19	50.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	31	50.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	16	50.0	
Government financial support for networks	32	50.0	
Employment	37	47.2	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	33	39.1	
Employees average monthly earnings	31	8.6	
Fair wages & decent working hours	31	70.0	
Wage equality between women and men	27	38.7	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	35	36.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	11	56.1	
Share of population with career counselling	13	55.2	
Usefulness of career counselling	16	61.8	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	11	51.3	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	25	58.6	
Completed an internship	30	48.1	
Usefulness of internship	17	69.0	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	35	35.9	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	35	47.7	
Preparation for job	24	56.8	
Job wanted	36	38.6	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	30	57.1	
Additional training in most recent job	35	47.8	
Usefulness of training	18	66.5	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	32	40.9	
Exposure to Key Experiences	35	39.2	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	7	39.4	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	24	23.6	
Trust in global cooperation	2	55.2	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	31	33.1	
Leadership in civic activities	31	28.7	
Room for leadership at work	29	37.5	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	28	38.4	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	28	50.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	37	25.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	24	40.3	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	21	58.2	
English proficiency	21	63.7	
Foreign language proficiency	5	73.5	
Henley Passport Index	28	37.4	
<i>Trade activity</i>	35	26.6	
Youth Strategies & Participation	22	42.7	
<i>National youth policies</i>	8	58.3	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	25	50.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	21	50.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	7	75.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	22	58.5	
Leadership	22	56.5	
Creative and critical thinking	24	59.5	
Collaborative problem solving	22	59.4	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	38	0.0	
WEF Global Leaders	38	0.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	37	0.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	17	54.1	
Average age of parliamentarians	40	nan	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	10	50.5	

Full data profile

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	37	45.9	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	35	21.5	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	11	67.4	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	1	94.1	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	32	34.8	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	1	75.8	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	14	64.9	
<i>State of mental health</i>	14	59.9	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	24	51.4	
<i>Prevelence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	11	68.5	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	31	49.0	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	25	48.6	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	27	52.8	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	32	45.6	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	14	67.9	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	6	76.1	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	30	44.4	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	5	83.2	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	35	23.4	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	28	46.9	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	40	0.0	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	32	43.7	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	14	61.9	
<i>Mental health education</i>	28	37.6	
<i>Physical health education</i>	13	78.0	
<i>Family planning education</i>	16	39.4	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	4	92.5	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	38	27.5	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	40	0.9	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	38	11.6	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	34	50.0	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	37	25.0	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	35	50.0	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	32	41.7	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	21	50.0	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	37	25.0	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	35	50.0	

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	37	35.8	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	38	31.7	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	36	26.7	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	38	nan	
<i>Patent applications</i>	40	26.1	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	38	27.7	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	40	nan	
Economic Dynamism	7	68.2	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	19	50.3	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	16	57.0	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	1	100.0	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	2	76.7	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	25	57.2	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	39	13.1	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	37	2.5	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	40	nan	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	38	10.0	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	39	7.5	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	27	45.3	
Security & Governance	26	56.9	
<i>Rule of law</i>	29	41.1	
<i>Transparency</i>	22	40.0	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	33	38.7	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	26	59.4	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	26	86.9	
<i>External relations</i>	21	75.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	38	45.1	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	24	43.1	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	39	35.0	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	15	58.8	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	30	63.0	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	38	25.7	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	7	45.2	
Readiness for AI-age	37	36.2	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	24	90.6	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	39	nan	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	40	3.2	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	39	25.0	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	32	64.8	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	40	1.3	
Creativity & Culture	33	24.9	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	40	nan	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	37	0.4	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	27	10.3	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	40	nan	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	29	39.2	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	37	25.0	
Community Participation	8	56.4	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	35	46.0	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	22	56.1	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	1	54.7	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	4	49.2	
<i>Social Relations</i>	21	48.9	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	40	nan	
<i>Online communities</i>	11	67.8	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Thailand

Overall score

51.9/100

Country ranking

19

Thailand is being included for the first time in the index. The nation displays strong performance in Global Citizenship & Leadership, providing comprehensive exposure to key international and leadership experiences. Additionally, Thailand has fairly strong employment conditions to support youth through counseling, internships, and trainings. Two prime areas for progress are found in Health & Wellbeing and Education & Skills. These domains reflect moderate progress, with room for improvement in ensuring better healthcare outcomes for youth and providing access to quality education, which offers foundational ground for sustainable youth development.

Poverty

41%



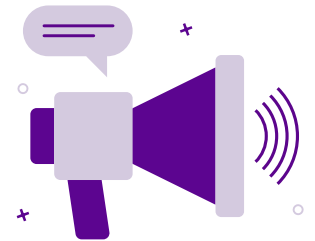
Unemployment

29%



Human and civil rights

29%



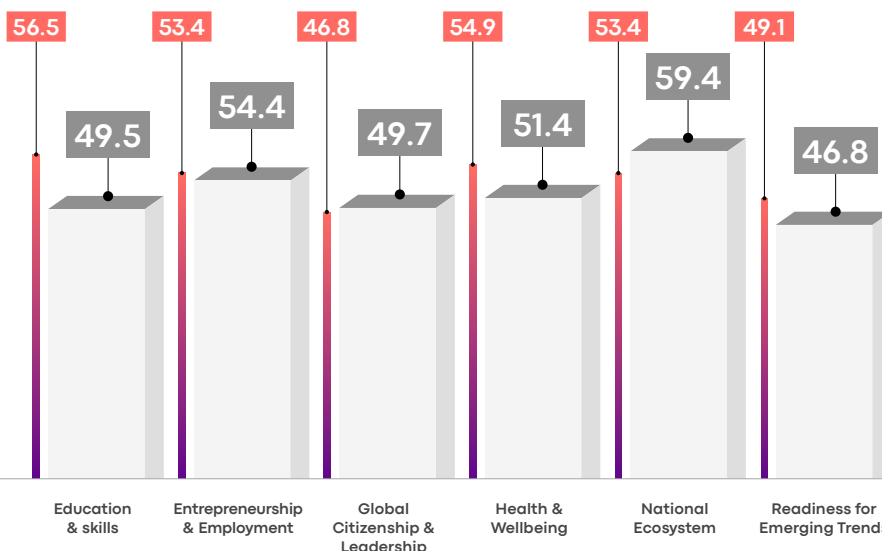
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Thailand by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	32	49.5	
Access to Quality Education	21	60.6	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	19	86.5	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	23	72.8	
Primary school enrollment ratio	23	86.6	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	15	100.0	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	21	48.7	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	22	58.4	
Total tertiary enrollment	23	48.2	
Female tertiary enrollment	23	55.9	
STEM graduation rate	5	71.2	
<i>Quality of education</i>	29	47.6	
Quality of secondary education	30	44.6	
Quality of tertiary education	24	58.1	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	25	40.2	
<i>ICT skills</i>	14	62.0	
Business software proficiency	20	73.0	
Programming	3	59.3	
Advanced online communications	29	54.1	
Digital skills of adult population	26	61.6	
Education policies	39	38.3	
<i>National strategies for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	38	41.7	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	31	75.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	40	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	39	25.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	32	50.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	39	25.0	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	38	25.0	
Incentives for internships	38	25.0	
Digital platform for internships	39	25.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	32	33.3	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	26	50.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	38	25.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	37	25.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	31	41.7	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	25	75.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	38	25.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	37	25.0	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	19	54.4	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	24	49.0	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	29	43.1	
Training on how to start a business	5	53.7	
Startup incubators	38	36.9	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	29	38.7	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	4	67.0	
Entrepreneurial intentions	10	54.0	
New business density	23	46.9	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	5	100.0	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	15	55.4	
Venture capital investment	24	46.6	
Depth of capital market	11	77.2	
Taxes and bureaucracy	18	42.4	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	28	48.5	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	15	54.0	
Governmental support	26	43.0	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	36	31.2	
Strategy includes a gender component	38	25.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	32	50.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	38	25.0	
Government financial support for networks	40	25.0	
Employment	11	59.8	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	31	39.5	
Employees average monthly earnings	18	20.7	
Fair wages & decent working hours	32	70.0	
Wage equality between women and men	35	27.7	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	20	63.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	4	61.4	
Share of population with career counselling	5	59.5	
Usefulness of career counselling	6	68.6	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	3	56.1	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	2	71.4	
Completed an internship	3	69.5	
Usefulness of internship	8	73.3	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	11	60.1	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	9	54.8	
Preparation for job	6	63.0	
Job wanted	20	46.6	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	5	68.4	
Additional training in most recent job	2	63.9	
Usefulness of training	11	72.9	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	15	49.7	
Exposure to Key Experiences	14	51.0	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	6	40.3	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	5	37.5	
Trust in global cooperation	13	43.1	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	6	47.5	
Leadership in civic activities	3	43.5	
Room for leadership at work	8	51.5	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	35	28.8	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	39	25.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	38	25.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	30	36.5	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	38	42.1	
English proficiency	35	38.7	
Foreign language proficiency	22	45.6	
Henley Passport Index	25	42.1	
<i>Trade activity</i>	3	96.4	
Youth Strategies & Participation	17	48.4	
<i>National youth policies</i>	38	25.0	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	38	25.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	38	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	38	25.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	9	62.7	
Leadership	11	60.8	
Creative and critical thinking	7	63.7	
Collaborative problem solving	8	63.7	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	16	50.0	
WEF Global Leaders	25	25.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	16	75.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	14	55.9	
Average age of parliamentarians	13	45.8	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	7	66.1	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	27	51.4	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	16	57.1	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	29	53.9	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	25	55.6	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	31	43.8	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	13	62.2	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	35	54.1	
<i>State of mental health</i>	9	64.0	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	22	52.6	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	3	75.5	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	7	61.6	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	15	51.2	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	24	53.8	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	5	79.8	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	25	52.6	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	24	47.9	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	24	51.2	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	26	58.7	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	33	36.5	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	38	14.6	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	25	58.4	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	29	48.6	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	3	70.6	
<i>Mental health education</i>	14	49.7	
<i>Physical health education</i>	7	82.8	
<i>Family planning education</i>	2	61.4	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	13	88.4	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	27	41.9	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	28	16.7	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	20	42.9	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	35	50.0	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	38	25.0	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	18	75.0	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	37	33.3	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	37	25.0	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	38	25.0	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	36	50.0	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	10	62.2	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	11	72.4	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	2	92.8	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	14	41.5	
<i>Patent applications</i>	27	36.9	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	26	40.9	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	6	88.8	
Economic Dynamism	16	55.9	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	31	34.9	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	24	43.3	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	8	69.1	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	1	78.7	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	30	53.5	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	8	61.0	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	11	51.9	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	21	44.0	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	7	74.0	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	9	67.5	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	15	67.5	
Security & Governance	22	58.6	
<i>Rule of law</i>	18	51.3	
<i>Transparency</i>	30	35.0	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	17	53.3	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	24	62.5	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	28	74.6	
<i>External relations</i>	22	75.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	14	56.4	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	21	45.4	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	20	55.0	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	30	47.1	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	15	76.0	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	10	77.0	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	25	37.7	
Readiness for AI-age	26	48.3	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	26	86.5	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	26	29.7	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	27	18.3	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	10	75.0	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	33	64.1	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	25	16.4	
Creativity & Culture	20	34.2	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	7	56.9	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	29	1.6	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	29	9.4	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	24	16.3	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	8	46.0	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	19	75.0	
Community Participation	27	48.3	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	32	52.0	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	12	60.5	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	15	43.8	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	16	34.0	
<i>Social Relations</i>	25	44.4	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	32	33.3	
<i>Online communities</i>	6	69.9	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Türkiye

Overall score

52.8/100

Country ranking

18

Türkiye shows strength in Health & Wellbeing, supported by enhanced healthcare infrastructure and focused efforts on youth wellbeing. Readiness for Emerging Trends exhibits Türkiye’s commitment to preparing its youth for the future, with particular attention to fostering creativity and culture and preparing for the AI age. However, Entrepreneurship & Employment highlights gaps in the entrepreneurial ecosystem and limited youth entrepreneurial activity. On the other hand, Global Citizenship & Leadership reflects a need to enhance youth strategies and participation through policies, global leadership, and skills for 2030 to empower the youth of Türkiye.

Climate change

33%



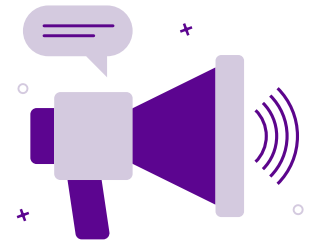
Peace and security

31%



Human and civil rights

30%



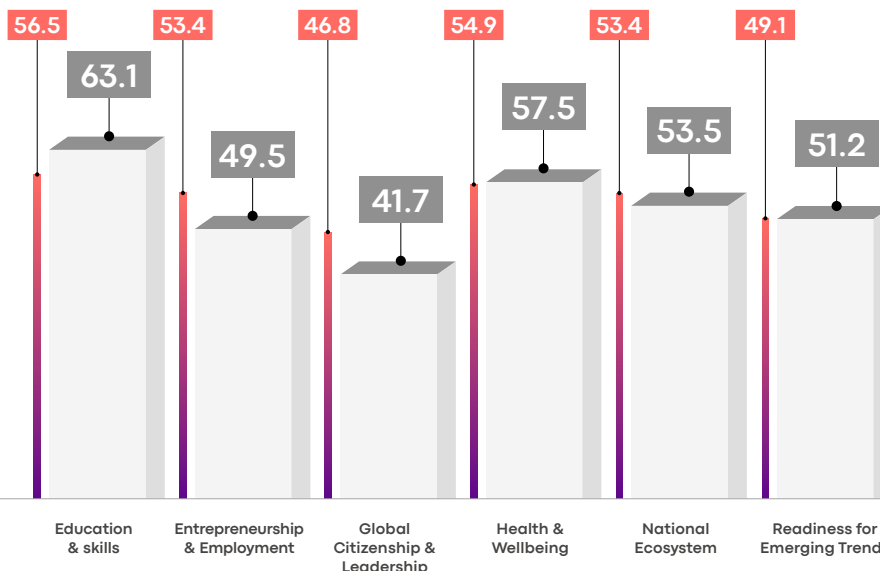
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Türkiye by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	13	63.1	▲	
Access to Quality Education	23	59.4	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	22	79.6	▲	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	32	38.8	▲	
Primary school enrollment ratio	11	100.0	▲	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	12	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	18	53.8	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	8	75.3	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	3	100.0	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	5	100.0	▲	
STEM graduation rate	30	25.8	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	40	32.1	▼	
Quality of secondary education	40	30.9	▼	
Quality of tertiary education	39	37.9	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	38	27.4	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	31	56.5	▼	
Business software proficiency	24	71.1	▲	
Programming	21	43.1	▼	
Advanced online communications	9	63.7	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	35	48.0	▲	
Education Policies	7	66.7	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	28	58.3	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	24	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	20	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	32	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	8	100.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	8	66.7	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	14	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	18	50.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	6	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	22	50.0	▼	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	22	50.0	▼	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	15	75.0	—	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	30	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	14	58.3	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	20	75.0	▲	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	33	25.0	▼	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	12	75.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	29	49.5	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	32	44.3	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	40	33.8	▼	
Training on how to start a business	35	30.6	▼	
Startup incubators	31	36.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	30	34.0	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	24	49.7	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	9	56.1	▼	
New business density	17	55.5	▲	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	29	37.6	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	19	52.3	▲	
Venture capital investment	18	52.5	▲	
Depth of capital market	17	68.2	▲	
Taxes and bureaucracy	23	36.2	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	37	35.5	▼	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	29	33.5	▼	
Governmental support	29	37.5	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	21	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	18	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	29	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	30	25.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	16	75.0	—	
Employment	25	54.8	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	18	53.6	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	16	27.7	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	28	70.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	11	63.0	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	19	63.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	34	46.9	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	39	39.8	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	22	57.5	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	22	43.4	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	19	62.6	▲	
Completed an internship	16	58.7	▼	
Usefulness of internship	22	66.6	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	25	44.0	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	29	49.1	▼	
Preparation for job	30	56.2	▲	
Job wanted	27	42.1	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	15	64.1	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	9	60.4	▲	
Usefulness of training	16	67.8	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	29	41.7	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	19	48.0	▲	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	23	31.0	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	13	28.4	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	24	33.6	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	27	35.2	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	22	31.5	▼	
Room for leadership at work	28	38.9	▲	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	19	62.5	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	19	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	18	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	28	37.4	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	28	54.8	▲	
English proficiency	20	64.3	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	29	39.6	▼	
Henley Passport Index	20	60.5	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	16	56.6	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	34	35.4	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	14	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	5	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	17	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	32	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	36	55.1	▲	
Leadership	30	54.3	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	35	54.3	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	31	56.7	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	32	12.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	35	0.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	28	25.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	33	23.9	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	36	nan	—	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	27	8.6	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	14	57.5	▼	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	13	60.2	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	15	60.6	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	26	55.0	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	8	85.0	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	27	48.3	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	36	54.0	▼	
<i>State of mental health</i>	16	58.9	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	2	86.0	▲	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	32	31.8	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	23	54.0	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	22	49.6	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	39	41.2	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	15	71.3	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	15	67.6	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	34	36.1	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	10	91.6	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	17	75.1	▲	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	13	78.3	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	12	78.1	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	21	78.5	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	25	51.8	▼	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	38	48.8	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	37	24.8	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	38	57.9	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	32	31.8	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	26	80.8	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	23	48.3	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	24	36.6	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	12	54.7	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	16	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	32	25.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	31	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	18	58.3	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	19	50.0	▼	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	14	75.0	—	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	31	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	7	67.2	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	16	62.3	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	29	37.6	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	17	39.7	▲	
<i>Patent applications</i>	13	63.5	▲	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	5	100.0	▲	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	4	100.0	▲	
Economic Dynamism	14	57.6	▲	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	4	98.1	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	5	97.4	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	35	29.3	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	29	20.0	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	40	43.1	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	16	53.1	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	12	44.8	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	36	nan	—	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	10	62.5	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	40	nan	—	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	18	60.0	▲	
Security & Governance	38	36.2	▼	
<i>Rule of law</i>	30	40.8	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	33	34.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	27	45.1	▼	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	39	25.0	▼	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	32	72.5	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	39	0.0	▼	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	18	53.5	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	30	37.6	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	12	65.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	36	38.5	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	16	75.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	15	66.6	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	22	38.5	—	
Readiness for AI-age	16	56.3	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	13	97.5	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	15	48.4	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	13	48.6	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	28	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	21	69.1	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	18	24.5	—	
Creativity & Culture	10	49.4	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	11	48.1	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	21	6.3	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	15	23.8	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	2	100.0	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	16	43.5	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	15	75.0	—	
Community Participation	32	45.6	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	29	54.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	38	48.3	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	14	44.0	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	29	29.0	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	38	22.2	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	15	66.7	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	28	54.9	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Ukraine

Overall score

47.4/100

Country ranking

30

Ukraine showcases notable capabilities in Global Citizenship & Leadership, with increasing youth engagement in international programs and leadership initiatives. Education & Skills is supported by widespread access to quality education and strong vocational training. Entrepreneurship & Employment as well as Health & Wellbeing, among other areas, are primary areas for improvement, highlighting the need for sustainable opportunities and holistic support for youth to foster progress and resilience in the next generation.

Peace and security

60%



Poverty

45%



Unemployment

36%



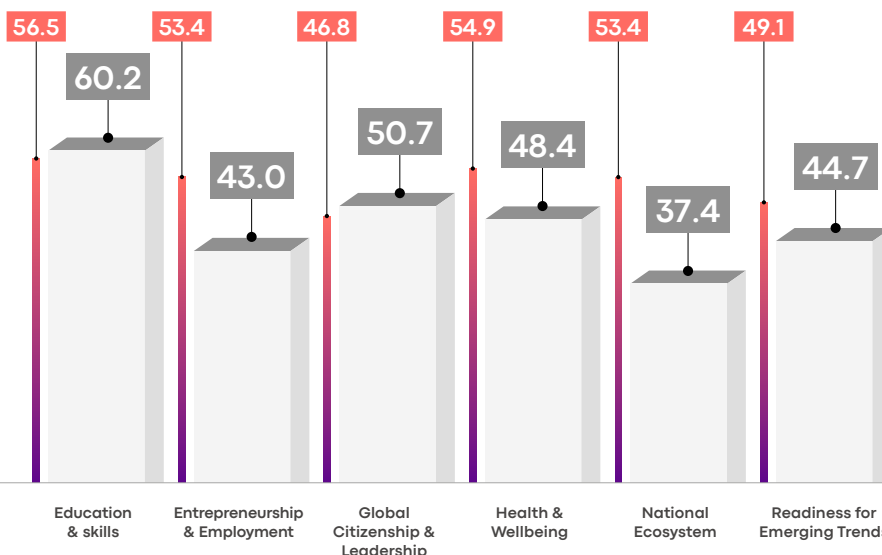
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Ukraine by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	16	60.2	▲	
Access to Quality Education	19	62.0	▼	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	31	63.1	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	19	84.1	▲	
Primary school enrollment ratio	34	46.6	▼	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	30	58.7	▼	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	15	59.9	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	15	67.5	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	15	69.3	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	14	79.1	▲	
STEM graduation rate	16	53.9	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	14	60.0	▲	
Quality of secondary education	11	63.7	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	14	65.1	▲	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	14	51.3	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	23	59.4	▼	
Business software proficiency	17	74.3	▲	
Programming	37	33.1	▼	
Advanced online communications	22	58.3	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	9	71.9	▲	
Education Policies	16	58.3	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	34	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	38	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	22	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	34	25.0	—	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	38	nan	—	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	21	50.0	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	15	75.0	▲	
Incentives for internships	33	25.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	21	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	17	58.3	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	15	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	17	75.0	▲	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	31	25.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	15	58.3	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	22	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	19	50.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	22	50.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	39	43.0	▼	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	38	38.4	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	35	38.3	▼	
Training on how to start a business	39	25.8	▼	
Startup incubators	32	36.9	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	11	52.2	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	32	43.2	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	35	nan	—	
New business density	21	48.4	▼	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	35	nan	—	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	38	30.0	▼	
Venture capital investment	36	19.9	▼	
Depth of capital market	38	28.0	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	19	42.0	▼	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	19	55.4	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	10	62.4	▲	
Governmental support	21	48.4	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	39	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes a gender component	32	25.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	37	25.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	31	25.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	38	25.0	—	
Employment	36	47.6	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	15	56.0	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	17	21.6	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	12	90.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	16	56.4	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	40	11.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	33	47.1	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	27	51.4	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	39	49.7	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	29	40.3	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	28	58.2	▼	
Completed an internship	11	61.7	▼	
Usefulness of internship	39	54.8	▼	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	8	62.7	▼	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	36	46.9	▼	
Preparation for job	37	53.5	▼	
Job wanted	32	40.2	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	38	51.3	▼	
Additional training in most recent job	38	44.9	▼	
Usefulness of training	37	57.6	▼	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	13	50.7	▼	
Exposure to Key Experiences	10	52.0	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	38	21.1	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	40	12.4	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	29	29.8	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	38	31.0	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	32	27.4	▼	
Room for leadership at work	34	34.6	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	20	62.4	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	27	50.0	▼	
Financial support for students to access this program	20	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	11	62.3	▲	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	12	72.3	▲	
English proficiency	14	76.7	▲	
Foreign language proficiency	11	64.4	▼	
Henley Passport Index	17	75.9	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	8	73.1	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	14	49.5	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	22	41.7	▼	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	22	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth development targets	19	50.0	▼	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	33	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	39	52.8	▲	
Leadership	38	49.6	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	36	53.7	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	35	55.0	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	22	37.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	21	25.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	22	50.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	5	66.1	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	37	nan	—	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	3	73.2	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	34	48.4	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	29	41.0	▼	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	4	69.8	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	4	89.3	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	27	59.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	5	68.2	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	23	62.7	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	36	30.3	▲	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	40	0.0	▼	
<i>Prevelence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	17	60.5	▲	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	33	45.8	▲	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	33	43.0	▲	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	22	54.3	▲	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	36	40.1	▼	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	39	19.8	▼	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	40	0.0	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	22	59.5	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	39	0.0	▼	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	17	72.4	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	18	64.7	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	18	80.1	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	27	50.3	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	37	50.1	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	34	27.5	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	15	77.6	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	40	15.8	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	27	79.3	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	20	50.8	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	12	53.8	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	6	100.0	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	30	50.0	▼	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	33	25.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	38	25.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	24	50.0	▼	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	13	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	33	25.0	▼	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	32	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	20	54.0	▲	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	19	56.5	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	11	60.5	▲	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	23	37.2	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	18	50.2	▲	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	17	56.5	▲	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	11	63.1	▲	
Economic Dynamism	28	46.3	▼	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	40	0.0	▼	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	6	94.5	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	32	38.1	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	38	nan	—	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	24	57.2	▲	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	33	28.2	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	21	16.5	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	23	22.1	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	25	26.8	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	27	40.6	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	35	35.0	▲	
Security & Governance	40	21.1	▼	
<i>Rule of law</i>	39	31.6	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	27	36.0	▲	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	28	43.4	▼	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	40	15.6	▼	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	40	0.0	▼	
<i>External relations</i>	40	0.0	▼	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	31	44.7	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	12	54.6	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	31	45.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	23	53.9	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	40	nan	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	36	25.7	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	37	33.7	—	
Readiness for AI-age	29	47.9	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	36	65.9	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	13	55.4	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	34	10.1	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	29	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	36	61.0	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	11	45.2	—	
Creativity & Culture	17	37.6	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	2	98.7	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	14	30.1	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	18	20.3	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	21	20.4	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	39	31.0	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	33	25.0	—	
Community Participation	33	45.6	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	2	78.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	34	51.0	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	37	30.5	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	25	30.0	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	24	44.4	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	29	33.3	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	32	51.8	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Overall score **59.6/100** Country ranking **8**

The UAE debuts in the index, leading the Entrepreneurship & Employment domain through its vibrant startup ecosystem and robust financial conditions for entrepreneurs. It also performs well in Global Citizenship & Leadership due to study-abroad policies and leadership experiences for youth. The country provides a supportive National Ecosystem for youth development through economic dynamism and strong infrastructure and connectivity. To enhance its standing, the UAE could focus on supportive education policies and health and wellbeing policies, particularly in mental health support and preventive care, to create a more holistic environment for youth development.

Climate change

30%



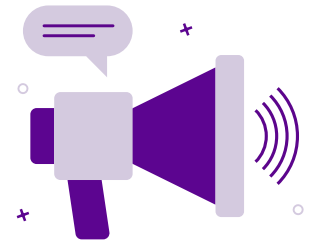
Peace and security

28%



Human and civil rights

27%



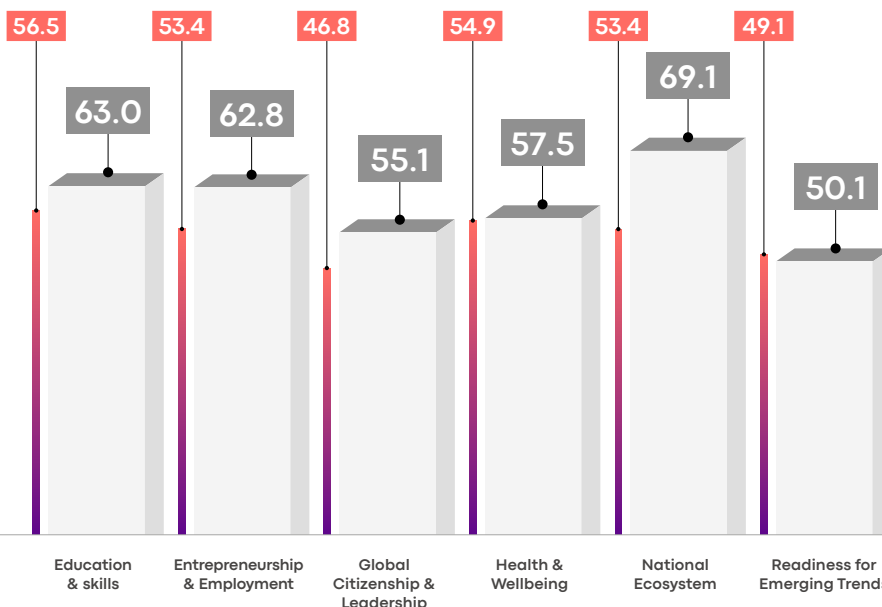
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of United Arab Emirates by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	14	63.0	
Access to Quality Education	4	74.4	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	5	97.4	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	9	92.3	
Primary school enrollment ratio	15	100.0	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	16	100.0	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	16	57.7	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	10	73.8	
Total tertiary enrollment	22	51.7	
Female tertiary enrollment	8	94.5	
STEM graduation rate	3	75.3	
<i>Quality of education</i>	2	71.1	
Quality of secondary education	1	72.2	
Quality of tertiary education	4	73.3	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	3	67.9	
<i>ICT skills</i>	2	71.7	
Business software proficiency	16	75.1	
Programming	2	68.0	
Advanced online communications	5	67.6	
Digital skills of adult population	2	76.2	
Education policies	24	51.7	
<i>National strategies for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	9	66.7	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	32	75.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	26	75.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	16	50.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	33	50.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	10	66.7	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	26	50.0	
Incentives for internships	8	75.0	
Digital platform for internships	10	75.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	26	41.7	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	18	75.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	39	25.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	38	25.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	37	33.3	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	39	25.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	22	50.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	38	25.0	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	1	62.8	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	2	64.7	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	1	73.8	
Training on how to start a business	7	49.9	
Startup incubators	6	86.4	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	1	85.1	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	5	66.6	
Entrepreneurial intentions	5	79.6	
New business density	16	55.6	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	16	64.5	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	14	57.8	
Venture capital investment	15	54.5	
Depth of capital market	28	38.1	
Taxes and bureaucracy	1	80.8	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	1	81.7	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	1	89.0	
Governmental support	2	74.4	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	30	43.8	
Strategy includes a gender component	39	25.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	19	75.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	39	25.0	
Government financial support for networks	33	50.0	
Employment	9	60.9	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	23	51.7	
Employees average monthly earnings	40	nan	
Fair wages & decent working hours	37	60.0	
Wage equality between women and men	36	25.5	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	10	79.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	3	61.6	
Share of population with career counselling	2	63.6	
Usefulness of career counselling	8	68.0	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	8	53.2	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	9	67.1	
Completed an internship	9	62.6	
Usefulness of internship	11	71.7	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	33	39.0	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	3	61.9	
Preparation for job	3	68.5	
Job wanted	3	55.2	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	10	65.9	
Additional training in most recent job	15	58.4	
Usefulness of training	9	73.3	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	6	55.1	
Exposure to Key Experiences	1	73.0	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	1	48.0	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	2	45.6	
Trust in global cooperation	8	50.3	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	1	57.8	
Leadership in civic activities	1	53.4	
Room for leadership at work	2	62.3	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	3	83.3	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	22	75.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	22	75.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	3	100.0	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	8	75.9	
English proficiency	23	62.0	
Foreign language proficiency	7	71.2	
Henley Passport Index	13	94.4	
<i>Trade activity</i>	1	100.0	
Youth Strategies & Participation	30	37.2	
<i>National youth policies</i>	6	66.7	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	7	75.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	6	75.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	15	50.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	3	64.6	
Leadership	1	69.2	
Creative and critical thinking	8	63.7	
Collaborative problem solving	17	61.0	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	39	0.0	
WEF Global Leaders	39	0.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	38	0.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	35	17.6	
Average age of parliamentarians	24	35.2	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	40	0.0	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	15	57.5	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	20	51.6	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	39	39.0	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	40	12.0	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	21	74.3	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	37	5.6	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	16	64.4	
<i>State of mental health</i>	20	53.9	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	11	68.7	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	26	39.0	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	5	62.9	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	4	57.4	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	5	60.6	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	16	70.7	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	20	60.7	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	31	40.4	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	13	85.6	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	27	56.2	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	8	88.1	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	11	80.2	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	4	96.1	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	18	55.7	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	5	67.7	
<i>Mental health education</i>	2	68.1	
<i>Physical health education</i>	22	72.9	
<i>Family planning education</i>	11	43.5	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	17	86.3	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	15	57.6	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	13	51.8	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	24	36.3	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	20	75.0	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	23	50.0	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	19	75.0	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	33	41.7	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	38	25.0	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	21	50.0	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	37	50.0	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	25	49.4	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	21	52.5	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	1	100.0	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	39	nan	
<i>Patent applications</i>	37	29.9	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	33	32.6	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	38	13.5	
Economic Dynamism	3	75.9	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	14	57.7	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	8	79.5	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	2	100.0	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	8	67.2	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	3	75.2	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	1	80.4	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	9	62.1	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	9	62.6	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	5	100.0	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	3	100.0	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	8	77.5	
Security & Governance	12	70.7	
<i>Rule of law</i>	11	66.7	
<i>Transparency</i>	10	68.0	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	11	70.7	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	23	68.8	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	22	100.0	
<i>External relations</i>	32	50.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	20	53.0	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	14	52.0	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	21	55.0	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	6	67.6	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	33	61.0	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	34	41.4	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	14	41.3	
Readiness for AI-age	13	58.8	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	7	98.1	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	18	43.3	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	25	19.9	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	11	75.0	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	2	79.3	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	12	37.2	
Creativity & Culture	35	22.2	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	29	6.7	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	24	2.8	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	28	10.2	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	13	36.7	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	2	51.8	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	38	25.0	
Community Participation	1	66.3	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	18	63.0	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	8	62.9	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	4	52.2	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	9	41.0	
<i>Social Relations</i>	6	76.7	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	4	100.0	
<i>Online communities</i>	9	68.4	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



United Kingdom

Overall score

63.9/100

Country ranking

1

The United Kingdom has leapt up from 8th position in 2022, reflecting significant progress in youth development. Consistently ranking among the top nine across domains, it leads in Readiness for the Green Economy, driven by advancements in carbon neutrality and environmental efforts. Global Citizenship & Leadership are strengthened by initiatives like scholarships, while strong performances in Education & Skills and Employment and a supportive National Ecosystem solidify its position. Enhancing youth health – particularly mental health services – and fostering economic dynamism could further empower the UK’s youth and sustain its leadership in youth development.

Climate change

42%



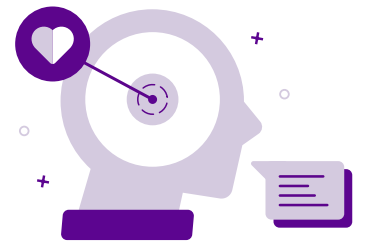
Poverty

38%



Mental health

33%

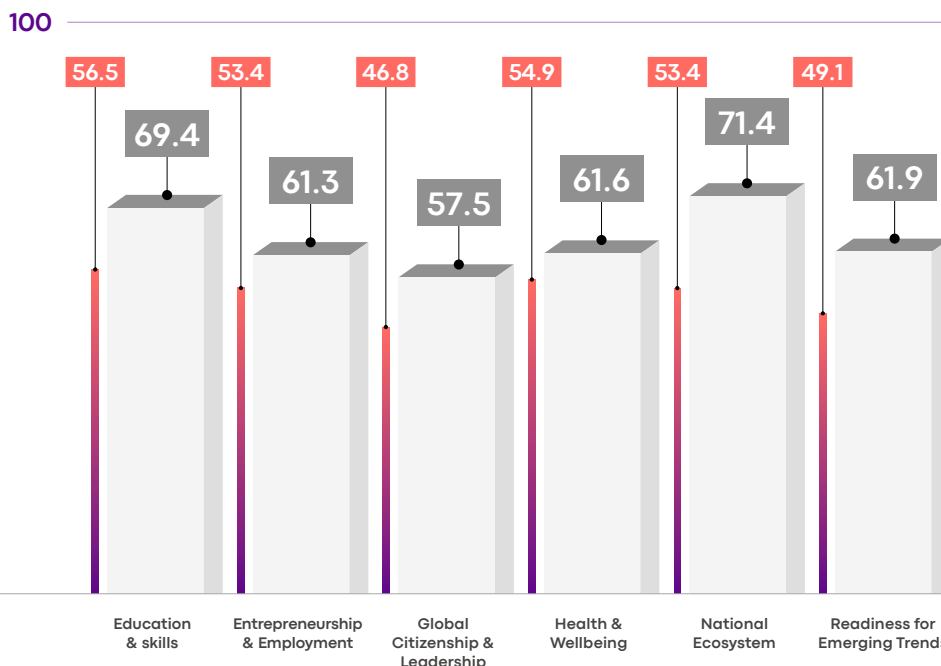


*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of United Kingdom by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Access to Quality Education	8	69.4	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	13	93.3	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	5	100.0	—	
Primary school enrollment ratio	26	79.9	▼	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	13	100.0	▲	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	5	75.5	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	14	69.0	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	11	75.5	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	12	87.2	▲	
STEM graduation rate	22	44.2	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	12	61.6	▲	
Quality of secondary education	14	61.9	▲	
Quality of tertiary education	15	63.8	▲	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	9	59.2	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	17	61.3	▲	
Business software proficiency	18	73.2	▲	
Programming	17	43.3	▼	
Advanced online communications	14	62.5	▲	
Digital skills of adult population	16	66.0	▲	
Education Policies	8	66.7	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	33	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	37	50.0	▼	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	21	75.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	33	25.0	▼	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	9	100.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	20	50.0	▼	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	35	25.0	▼	
Incentives for internships	19	50.0	▼	
Digital platform for internships	7	75.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	9	66.7	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	14	75.0	—	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	16	75.0	▲	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	14	50.0	▲	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	11	66.7	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	21	75.0	—	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	18	50.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	13	75.0	—	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	3	64.2	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	5	58.8	▲	
Training on how to start a business	33	32.0	▼	
Startup incubators	3	100.0	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	21	44.4	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	9	64.4	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	23	20.0	▼	
New business density	2	100.0	—	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	12	73.1	▼	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	5	72.2	▲	
Venture capital investment	3	77.2	▲	
Depth of capital market	4	87.6	▼	
Taxes and bureaucracy	8	51.9	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	15	56.6	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	13	56.8	▼	
Governmental support	11	56.5	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	4	68.8	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	4	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	16	75.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	15	50.0	▼	
Government financial support for networks	17	75.0	—	
Employment	15	58.5	▲	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	25	50.5	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	13	40.6	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	29	70.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	25	40.9	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	11	76.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	29	49.2	▲	
Share of population with career counselling	21	53.0	▲	
Usefulness of career counselling	26	55.9	▲	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	33	38.7	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	31	56.4	▲	
Completed an internship	36	43.2	▲	
Usefulness of internship	16	69.5	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	14	59.3	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	14	53.9	▲	
Preparation for job	28	56.4	▲	
Job wanted	9	51.4	▲	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	17	63.9	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	7	60.6	▲	
Usefulness of training	17	67.3	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Exposure to Key Experiences	7	54.6	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	32	26.7	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	17	27.2	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	33	26.3	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	22	36.4	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	33	27.2	▼	
Room for leadership at work	13	45.7	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	2	83.3	▲	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	20	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	19	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	2	100.0	—	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	9	73.6	▲	
English proficiency	39	nan	—	
Foreign language proficiency	37	22.4	▼	
Henley Passport Index	9	98.5	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	20	52.9	▲	
Youth Strategies & Participation	4	60.5	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	15	50.0	▲	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	21	50.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	18	50.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	12	50.0	▼	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	7	63.0	▼	
Leadership	2	65.9	▼	
Creative and critical thinking	15	61.4	▼	
Collaborative problem solving	15	61.7	▼	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	8	87.5	—	
WEF Global Leaders	10	75.0	▼	
Time Next Generation Leaders	11	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	19	41.3	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	16	44.5	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	16	38.1	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	9	61.6	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	10	69.7	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	26	55.5	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	27	54.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	4	86.9	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	35	12.8	▼	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	8	68.2	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	29	40.5	▼	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	18	58.9	▲	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	36	22.1	▼	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	19	57.6	▼	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	18	50.3	▼	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	23	54.2	▼	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	18	68.3	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	38	28.0	▼	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	19	53.8	▼	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	37	30.3	▲	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	38	0.0	—	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	6	89.3	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	3	91.9	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	13	86.6	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	4	66.4	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	13	64.2	▼	
<i>Mental health education</i>	8	60.1	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	30	70.7	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	21	36.7	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	11	89.3	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	12	60.0	▼	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	11	57.0	▼	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	19	43.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	17	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	10	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	32	50.0	▼	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	4	75.0	▲	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	12	75.0	—	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	15	75.0	▲	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	16	75.0	—	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	8	66.4	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	4	82.3	▲	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	22	49.4	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	5	82.9	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	9	72.5	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	22	50.2	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	15	61.2	▼	
Economic Dynamism	23	53.4	▲	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	26	41.1	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	31	39.6	▼	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	17	57.1	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	10	63.6	▲	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	16	65.4	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	2	77.6	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	4	100.0	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	11	57.2	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	3	100.0	—	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	13	63.0	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	14	67.5	▼	
Security & Governance	4	88.4	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	7	78.3	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	8	71.0	▼	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	5	81.3	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	6	100.0	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	16	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	8	100.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	3	61.9	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	2	72.7	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	4	80.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	12	60.6	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	20	73.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	4	83.7	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	8	44.8	—	
Readiness for AI-age	2	77.3	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	3	99.5	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	17	44.0	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	3	95.5	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	8	75.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	10	72.6	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	6	77.3	—	
Creativity & Culture	7	52.1	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	24	17.9	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	5	79.7	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	11	47.4	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	37	nan	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	13	44.8	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	16	75.0	—	
Community Participation	25	49.0	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	33	51.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	23	55.6	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	24	39.6	▲	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	31	27.1	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	5	78.9	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	28	33.3	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	25	57.2	—	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



United States

Overall score

59.0/100

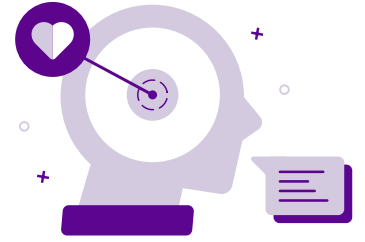
Country ranking

10

The US showcases strength in Entrepreneurship & Employment, attributed to a favorable ecosystem supporting young entrepreneurs. Education & Skills is supported by high tertiary education access, strong ICT skills development, and quality teaching standards. The National Ecosystem reflects robust economic dynamism and infrastructure, providing opportunities for youth. However, to further improve its performance and ensure better youth development, the US must focus on: accelerating efforts to improve youth health outcomes, including mental and physical aspects, as well as proponents of Global Citizenship & Leadership, which showcase limited youth exposure to key experiences.

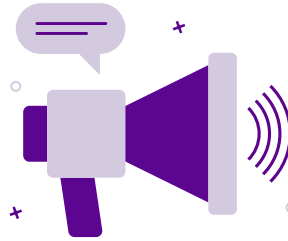
Mental health

35%



Human and civil rights

34%



Climate change

33%



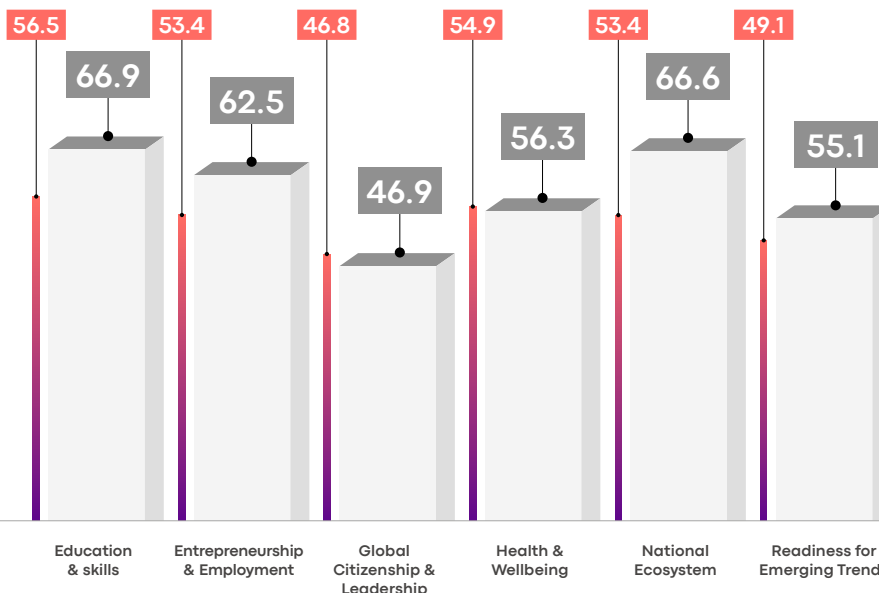
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of United States by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Access to Quality Education	11	66.9	▲	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	23	77.0	▼	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	24	70.9	▼	
Primary school enrollment ratio	29	70.9	▼	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	22	89.2	▼	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	12	66.3	▲	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	12	73.6	▲	
Total tertiary enrollment	7	83.2	▲	
Female tertiary enrollment	6	99.7	▲	
STEM graduation rate	24	38.0	▼	
<i>Quality of education</i>	10	65.3	▼	
Quality of secondary education	9	64.5	—	
Quality of tertiary education	10	67.8	▼	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	5	63.5	—	
<i>ICT skills</i>	16	61.5	▲	
Business software proficiency	28	68.7	▲	
Programming	29	39.5	▼	
Advanced online communications	12	63.1	▼	
Digital skills of adult population	6	74.6	▲	
Education Policies	10	65.0	▲	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	8	66.7	▲	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	25	75.0	—	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	23	75.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	14	50.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	19	75.0	▲	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	9	66.7	▲	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	16	75.0	—	
Incentives for internships	20	50.0	—	
Digital platform for internships	8	75.0	—	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	10	66.7	▲	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	23	50.0	▲	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	18	75.0	▲	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	10	75.0	—	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	25	50.0	▲	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	31	50.0	▼	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	20	50.0	—	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	23	50.0	▲	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	1	65.9	▲	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	4	60.3	▲	
Training on how to start a business	29	33.3	▼	
Startup incubators	4	100.0	—	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	16	47.8	▼	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	17	56.7	▼	
Entrepreneurial intentions	22	21.7	▼	
New business density	40	nan	—	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	9	80.4	▲	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	2	81.6	▲	
Venture capital investment	1	95.1	▲	
Depth of capital market	1	100.0	—	
Taxes and bureaucracy	11	49.8	▲	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	6	68.2	▲	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	5	70.8	▼	
Governmental support	7	65.6	▲	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	8	62.5	▲	
Strategy includes a gender component	5	75.0	▲	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	17	75.0	▲	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	32	25.0	—	
Government financial support for networks	18	75.0	▲	
Employment	13	59.0	▼	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	24	50.8	—	
Employees average monthly earnings	5	74.7	—	
Fair wages & decent working hours	39	50.0	—	
Wage equality between women and men	34	27.7	—	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	7	83.0	—	
<i>Career counseling</i>	28	49.7	▼	
Share of population with career counselling	34	46.4	▼	
Usefulness of career counselling	25	56.5	▼	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	17	46.1	▼	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	34	54.6	▼	
Completed an internship	39	39.0	▼	
Usefulness of internship	15	70.2	▲	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	6	63.3	▲	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	21	52.0	▼	
Preparation for job	25	56.6	▼	
Job wanted	18	47.4	▼	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	22	59.9	▲	
Additional training in most recent job	22	55.6	▼	
Usefulness of training	25	64.3	▲	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Exposure to Key Experiences	18	46.9	▼	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	35	24.1	▼	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	27	22.1	▼	
Trust in global cooperation	34	26.0	▼	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	20	36.6	▼	
Leadership in civic activities	39	24.6	▼	
Room for leadership at work	11	48.7	▼	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	16	64.8	▼	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	21	75.0	—	
Financial support for students to access this program	21	75.0	—	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	20	44.3	▼	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	13	71.7	▲	
English proficiency	40	nan	—	
Foreign language proficiency	40	18.6	▼	
Henley Passport Index	12	96.4	▲	
<i>Trade activity</i>	39	22.0	▼	
Youth Strategies & Participation	13	50.1	▼	
<i>National youth policies</i>	25	33.3	▲	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	23	50.0	—	
Strategy includes youth development targets	34	25.0	—	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	34	25.0	—	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	2	64.6	▲	
Leadership	8	62.9	▲	
Creative and critical thinking	3	66.1	▲	
Collaborative problem solving	5	64.6	▲	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	4	100.0	—	
WEF Global Leaders	4	100.0	—	
Time Next Generation Leaders	12	100.0	—	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	39	2.4	▼	
Average age of parliamentarians	38	0.0	▼	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	30	4.7	▼	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	32	50.4	▲	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	14	59.8	▲	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	21	59.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	39	12.1	▲	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	1	89.8	▲	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	11	64.6	▲	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	4	69.8	▲	
<i>State of mental health</i>	38	25.4	▲	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	36	13.4	▼	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	27	37.4	▲	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	12	59.8	▲	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	9	52.7	▲	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	25	53.6	▲	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	11	73.1	▲	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	35	32.2	▲	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	14	60.2	▲	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	34	36.5	▼	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	40	0.0	—	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	18	66.0	▲	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	25	52.3	▲	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	20	79.7	▲	
Health & Wellbeing policies	10	62.2	▲	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	18	60.4	▲	
<i>Mental health education</i>	12	53.9	▼	
<i>Physical health education</i>	31	69.7	▲	
<i>Family planning education</i>	23	35.4	▼	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	23	82.4	▲	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	8	67.8	▲	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	9	63.9	▲	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	14	50.2	▲	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	18	75.0	—	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	11	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	15	75.0	—	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	19	58.3	▲	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	20	50.0	▲	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	16	75.0	▲	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	33	50.0	▼	

Direction: ▲ Increase ▼ Decrease — No change

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	12	60.8	▼	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	6	78.1	▼	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	26	41.0	▼	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	8	68.9	▼	
<i>Patent applications</i>	5	92.0	▼	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	28	38.1	▼	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	24	46.4	▼	
Economic Dynamism	9	62.8	▲	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	16	57.2	▲	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	12	64.9	▲	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	20	54.9	—	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	11	62.9	▼	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	4	74.0	▼	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	6	61.5	▼	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	18	23.4	—	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	5	68.6	▼	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	15	43.2	▼	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	2	100.0	▲	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	10	72.5	▼	
Security & Governance	8	81.2	▲	
<i>Rule of law</i>	8	77.4	—	
<i>Transparency</i>	9	69.0	▲	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	8	78.5	▲	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	10	87.5	▲	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	17	100.0	▲	
<i>External relations</i>	17	75.0	▲	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Direction	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	10	55.1	—	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	11	57.3	—	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	19	55.0	—	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	5	67.6	—	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	27	66.0	—	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	3	84.5	—	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	20	39.1	—	
Readiness for AI-age	1	78.4	—	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	1	100.0	—	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	9	61.4	—	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	2	100.0	—	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	30	50.0	—	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	17	69.8	—	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	3	89.3	—	
Creativity & Culture	30	29.6	—	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	18	35.4	—	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	16	22.9	—	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	31	7.2	—	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	38	nan	—	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	28	39.6	—	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	34	25.0	—	
Community Participation	21	50.9	—	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	4	76.0	—	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	30	53.0	—	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	26	39.0	▼	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	34	25.9	—	
<i>Social Relations</i>	10	70.0	—	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	30	33.3	—	
<i>Online communities</i>	23	58.7	—	



Uzbekistan

Overall score

45.5/100

Country ranking

33

Uzbekistan appears for the first time in this index, with its primary strength lying in its National Ecosystem, driven by vibrant economic dynamism in the country. This is further demonstrated by the country having one of the shortest times to secure a first full-time job after education, boosting the country's performance in Entrepreneurship & Employment. Nevertheless, the country can improve its performance by focusing on advancing efforts to prepare for future trends under Readiness for Emerging Trends, establishing better policies and access to quality education, and ensuring effective youth strategies and experiences for holistic and comprehensive youth development.

Top Three Priorities for Young People*

Unemployment

37%



Peace and security

37%



Poverty

32%



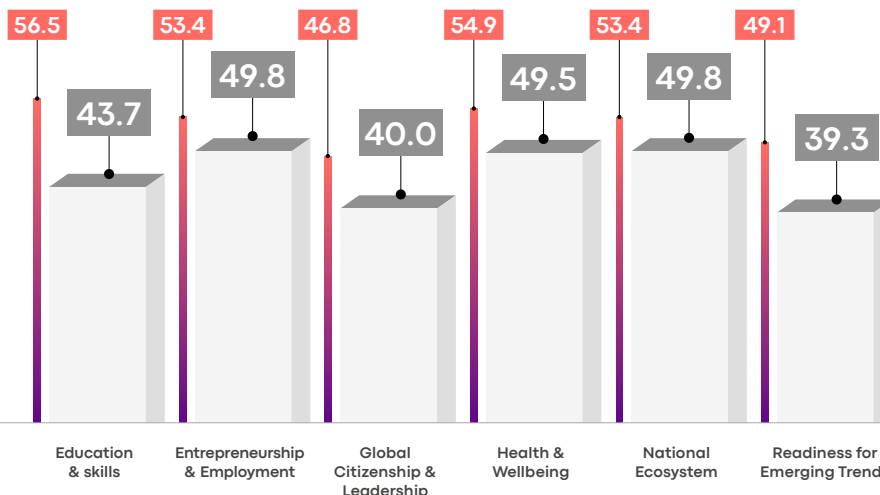
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Uzbekistan by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0-100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
EDUCATION & SKILLS	36	43.7	
Access to Quality Education	28	54.1	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	32	55.4	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	31	43.0	
Primary school enrollment ratio	33	55.7	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	27	67.7	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	19	52.9	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	29	44.6	
Total tertiary enrollment	33	30.9	
Female tertiary enrollment	34	28.8	
STEM graduation rate	4	74.2	
<i>Quality of education</i>	15	58.0	
Quality of secondary education	15	59.5	
Quality of tertiary education	21	60.0	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	40	nan	
<i>ICT skills</i>	21	59.5	
Business software proficiency	27	70.6	
Programming	26	41.1	
Advanced online communications	30	53.3	
Digital skills of adult population	40	nan	
Education policies	40	33.3	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	3	75.0	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	33	75.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	27	75.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	3	75.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	40	0.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	32	33.3	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	39	25.0	
Incentives for internships	39	25.0	
Digital platform for internships	25	50.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	33	33.3	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	27	50.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	40	25.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	39	25.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	40	25.0	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	40	25.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	39	25.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	39	25.0	
ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	27	49.8	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	26	48.4	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	28	44.7	
Training on how to start a business	38	26.4	
Startup incubators	39	36.9	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	40	nan	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	25	48.5	
Entrepreneurial intentions	40	nan	
New business density	13	58.0	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	40	nan	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	28	41.5	
Venture capital investment	35	21.5	
Depth of capital market	40	nan	
Taxes and bureaucracy	40	nan	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	23	51.3	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	40	nan	
Governmental support	40	nan	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	16	56.2	
Strategy includes a gender component	20	50.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	33	50.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	17	50.0	
Government financial support for networks	21	75.0	
Employment	30	51.2	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	30	42.0	
Employees average monthly earnings	20	18.1	
Fair wages & decent working hours	33	70.0	
Wage equality between women and men	40	nan	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	26	52.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	40	43.6	
Share of population with career counselling	40	36.8	
Usefulness of career counselling	27	55.8	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	35	38.2	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	35	54.5	
Completed an internship	34	45.5	
Usefulness of internship	30	63.6	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	2	66.8	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	33	48.4	
Preparation for job	22	57.0	
Job wanted	33	39.8	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	39	50.7	
Additional training in most recent job	39	44.9	
Usefulness of training	39	56.4	
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	34	40.0	
Exposure to Key Experiences	28	43.4	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	29	27.2	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	37	17.0	
Trust in global cooperation	19	37.4	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	26	35.3	
Leadership in civic activities	30	28.8	
Room for leadership at work	22	41.9	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	22	55.4	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	29	50.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	39	25.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	5	91.3	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	39	42.0	
English proficiency	32	47.3	
Foreign language proficiency	21	45.8	
Henley Passport Index	32	32.8	
<i>Trade activity</i>	15	56.9	
Youth Strategies & Participation	31	36.7	
<i>National youth policies</i>	39	25.0	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	39	25.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	39	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	39	25.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	33	55.9	
Leadership	26	54.6	
Creative and critical thinking	34	55.7	
Collaborative problem solving	28	57.3	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	40	0.0	
WEF Global Leaders	40	0.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	39	0.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	6	66.0	
Average age of parliamentarians	3	81.8	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	11	50.2	

Full data profile

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	31	49.5	
Health of Country's Youth	19	56.9	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	30	41.0	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	10	67.9	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	12	80.1	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	22	73.5	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	6	66.0	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	38	52.2	
<i>State of mental health</i>	18	56.4	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	26	50.6	
<i>Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	15	62.3	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	38	42.8	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	28	46.5	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	32	48.7	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	40	33.3	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	21	58.9	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	26	44.8	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	14	82.6	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	29	49.3	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	15	74.3	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	15	68.7	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	19	79.8	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	35	42.2	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	40	41.9	
<i>Mental health education</i>	40	15.9	
<i>Physical health education</i>	39	56.9	
<i>Family planning education</i>	38	19.1	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	32	75.6	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	19	51.3	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	21	42.7	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	8	89.0	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	21	75.0	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	39	25.0	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	40	25.0	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	38	33.3	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	39	25.0	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	39	25.0	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	38	50.0	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	22	49.8	
Innovation Capacity	31	42.8	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	30	46.5	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	31	35.5	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	22	37.7	
<i>Patent applications</i>	17	50.4	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	23	46.9	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	28	40.0	
Economic Dynamism	4	72.5	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	6	88.8	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	3	100.0	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	30	40.0	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	12	60.0	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	5	73.8	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	29	34.1	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	19	22.1	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	25	18.5	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	17	36.8	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	18	57.9	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	37	35.0	
Security & Governance	31	49.8	
<i>Rule of law</i>	36	32.9	
<i>Transparency</i>	34	33.0	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	32	39.0	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	35	43.8	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	23	100.0	
<i>External relations</i>	33	50.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	37	39.3	
Readiness for the Green Economy	28	50.3	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	26	42.9	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	32	45.0	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	40	nan	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	17	75.0	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	24	56.6	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	38	31.0	
Readiness for AI-age	40	31.9	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	34	71.1	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	25	31.7	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	39	4.5	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	40	25.0	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	39	52.4	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	39	6.8	
Creativity & Culture	26	31.4	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	14	44.2	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	18	15.0	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	20	18.9	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	8	53.1	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	38	32.0	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	39	25.0	
Community Participation	35	43.7	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	23	59.0	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	16	58.7	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	29	36.5	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	24	30.2	
<i>Social Relations</i>	27	42.2	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	33	33.3	
<i>Online communities</i>	38	46.0	

Top Three Priorities for Young People*



Vietnam

Overall score

50.6/100

Country ranking

23

Vietnam makes its debut in the index. The country performs well in the National Ecosystem, underpinned by strong economic dynamism and promising innovative capacity. Vietnam also performs fairly well in the Readiness for Emerging Trends, ensuring community participation among youth. However, Vietnam faces challenges in other domains. Health & Wellbeing is a crucial area of improvement for developing proactive health policies for youth and ensuring better youth health outcomes. Additionally, youth strategies and participation could also present another area of growth that could enhance youth development in the country.

Climate change

41%



Unemployment

35%



Peace and security

35%



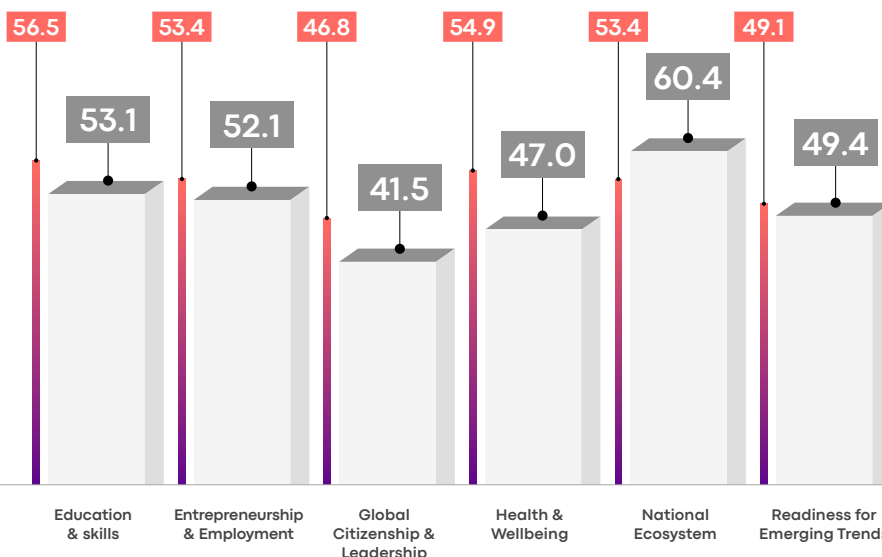
*Percentage of youth survey respondents who selected the issue when answering: "Which three of the following 13 global issues are most important to you?"

Performance of Vietnam by index domains

Global Youth Index 2024

■ Sample average (0–100)

100



Full data profile

EDUCATION & SKILLS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	23	53.1	
Access to Quality Education	16	64.4	
<i>K-12 enrollment ratio</i>	14	93.1	
Pre-primary enrollment ratio	12	90.6	
Primary school enrollment ratio	16	100.0	
Secondary school enrollment ratio	23	88.7	
<i>Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling</i>	11	67.4	
<i>Tertiary education</i>	26	48.4	
Total tertiary enrollment	28	41.4	
Female tertiary enrollment	28	42.7	
STEM graduation rate	40	nan	
<i>Quality of education</i>	19	54.3	
Quality of secondary education	18	58.0	
Quality of tertiary education	12	65.6	
Creative and critical thinking in teaching	26	39.2	
<i>ICT skills</i>	25	59.0	
Business software proficiency	19	73.2	
Programming	19	43.2	
Advanced online communications	34	51.6	
Digital skills of adult population	15	68.0	
Education policies	35	41.7	
<i>National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers</i>	36	50.0	
Strategy includes digital skills in teacher training	34	75.0	
Strategy includes youth digital literacy targets	36	50.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	40	25.0	
<i>National strategies for e-inclusion of females</i>	34	50.0	
<i>National strategies for work-based learning programs</i>	40	25.0	
Strategy to encourage work-based learning	40	25.0	
Incentives for internships	40	25.0	
Digital platform for internships	40	25.0	
<i>National strategies for vocational training</i>	27	41.7	
High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	40	25.0	
Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programmes	22	75.0	
Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	40	25.0	
<i>Support for vocational programmes</i>	32	41.7	
Vocational programmes developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	26	75.0	
Availability of strong data on vocational programmes	40	25.0	
Consistent funding of vocational programmes	40	25.0	

ENTREPRENEURSHIP & EMPLOYMENT (E&E)	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	24	52.1	
Entrepreneurial Ecosystem	20	50.2	
<i>Entrepreneurship training</i>	36	38.3	
Training on how to start a business	23	36.0	
Startup incubators	40	36.9	
Post school entrepreneurial education and training	24	41.9	
<i>Entrepreneurial activity</i>	8	64.8	
Entrepreneurial intentions	12	44.7	
New business density	19	49.8	
Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	6	100.0	
<i>Financial conditions for entrepreneurs</i>	30	41.4	
Venture capital investment	21	49.9	
Depth of capital market	29	36.9	
Taxes and bureaucracy	22	37.5	
<i>Legal and social framework for new businesses</i>	14	56.7	
Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	8	62.9	
Governmental support	18	50.5	

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

E&E CONTINUED	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
<i>Youth entrepreneurship strategies</i>	24	50.0	
Strategy includes a gender component	40	25.0	
Strategy includes youth entrepreneurship targets	20	75.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	40	25.0	
Government financial support for networks	22	75.0	
Employment	28	54.0	
<i>Employment conditions</i>	28	43.3	
Employees average monthly earnings	23	15.5	
Fair wages & decent working hours	20	80.0	
Wage equality between women and men	29	34.3	
<i>Attractiveness of domestic labor market</i>	25	53.0	
<i>Career counseling</i>	21	52.2	
Share of population with career counselling	26	52.2	
Usefulness of career counselling	28	54.5	
Counselling on networking and negotiating	14	49.9	
<i>Participation in internships</i>	17	63.3	
Completed an internship	12	60.2	
Usefulness of internship	26	66.3	
<i>Time to first full-time job after education</i>	15	55.0	
<i>Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market</i>	32	48.9	
Preparation for job	23	56.9	
Job wanted	30	40.9	
<i>Training in the workplace</i>	18	62.5	
Additional training in most recent job	12	58.8	
Usefulness of training	19	66.2	

GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP & LEADERSHIP	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
	30	41.5	
Exposure to Key Experiences	15	50.6	
<i>Global citizenship in education</i>	30	27.1	
<i>Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</i>	26	23.3	
Trust in global cooperation	27	30.9	
<i>Leadership experiences</i>	7	46.6	
Leadership in civic activities	6	43.2	
Room for leadership at work	9	50.0	
<i>Policies promoting studying abroad</i>	32	31.4	
Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	40	25.0	
Financial support for students to access this program	40	25.0	
Mobility of tertiary-education students	21	44.2	
<i>Assets for a globalised world</i>	31	48.1	
English proficiency	16	68.3	
Foreign language proficiency	20	47.7	
Henley Passport Index	37	28.2	
<i>Trade activity</i>	2	100.0	
Youth Strategies & Participation	39	32.4	
<i>National youth policies</i>	40	25.0	
Strategy includes global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	40	25.0	
Strategy includes youth development targets	40	25.0	
Regular progress monitoring of these targets	40	25.0	
<i>Skills for 2030</i>	27	57.4	
Leadership	31	54.1	
Creative and critical thinking	21	59.8	
Collaborative problem solving	25	58.3	
<i>Global Leaders</i>	35	12.5	
WEF Global Leaders	26	25.0	
Time Next Generation Leaders	40	0.0	
<i>Ecosystem for political participation</i>	22	34.8	
Average age of parliamentarians	11	53.1	
Share of parliamentarians under 30	25	16.5	

Full data profile

This country has no change arrows as it is new to the GYI

HEALTH & WELLBEING	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Health of Country's Youth	35	47.0	
<i>Life expectancy at birth</i>	26	43.4	
<i>Physical fitness</i>	22	58.7	
<i>Prevalence of obesity, 10-19 years old</i>	9	84.4	
<i>Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old</i>	35	22.7	
<i>Prevalence of risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old</i>	17	57.5	
<i>Physical exercise</i>	2	70.2	
<i>State of mental health</i>	10	63.6	
<i>Suicide rates, age-standardised</i>	19	56.9	
<i>Prevelence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old</i>	8	70.2	
<i>Social status of mental health</i>	29	49.8	
<i>Social acceptance of mental health</i>	29	45.5	
<i>Social importance of mental health</i>	19	54.5	
<i>Access to mental health advice</i>	27	49.6	
<i>Substance abuse</i>	28	48.8	
<i>Prevalence of smoking in youth</i>	30	41.9	
<i>Alcohol consumption</i>	16	75.7	
<i>Drug abuse prevalence, 15-39 years old</i>	32	28.8	
<i>Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse</i>	30	48.3	
<i>Road traffic fatal injury</i>	32	40.5	
<i>Adolescent fertility</i>	27	56.0	
Health & Wellbeing Policies	36	42.0	
<i>Health & wellbeing education</i>	19	60.3	
<i>Mental health education</i>	30	34.1	
<i>Physical health education</i>	9	80.5	
<i>Family planning education</i>	22	35.5	
<i>Healthy eating education</i>	7	91.2	
<i>Promotion of physical wellbeing</i>	35	32.3	
<i>Medical doctors</i>	29	15.0	
<i>Hospital beds</i>	16	46.7	
<i>Promotion of youth sports</i>	40	25.0	
<i>Gender balance in youth sports</i>	40	25.0	
<i>Promotion of healthy diets</i>	36	50.0	
<i>Promotion of mental wellbeing</i>	39	33.3	
<i>Government-funded access to mental health counsel</i>	40	25.0	
<i>Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses</i>	40	25.0	
<i>Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities</i>	39	50.0	

NATIONAL ECOSYSTEM	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Innovation Capacity	13	55.9	
<i>Economic Complexity Index</i>	23	50.7	
<i>Research and development (R&D) expenditure per GDP</i>	9	64.3	
<i>Receipts for use of IP</i>	40	nan	
<i>Patent applications</i>	26	39.8	
<i>Trademark applications</i>	7	74.8	
<i>Industrial designs</i>	10	67.4	
Economic Dynamism	1	84.3	
<i>GDP per capita growth</i>	3	100.0	
<i>Labor force productivity growth</i>	4	100.0	
<i>Labour force participation rate</i>	4	86.1	
<i>Youth unemployment rate</i>	3	73.6	
<i>Social Mobility</i>	18	61.6	
Infrastructure & Connectivity	20	44.4	
<i>Paved Road Density</i>	17	26.0	
<i>Gender digital divide</i>	27	15.7	
<i>International bandwidth</i>	8	74.0	
<i>Mobile broadband subscriptions</i>	20	51.4	
<i>Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure</i>	23	55.0	
Security & Governance	25	57.0	
<i>Rule of law</i>	22	46.8	
<i>Transparency</i>	20	41.0	
<i>Regulatory Quality</i>	31	41.4	
<i>Institutional resilience</i>	25	62.5	
<i>Internal conflict impact</i>	24	100.0	
<i>External relations</i>	34	50.0	

READINESS FOR EMERGING TRENDS	Rank 0-40	Score 0-100	Within full sample
Readiness for the Green Economy	19	49.4	
<i>Environmental performance</i>	40	24.5	
<i>Commitment to carbon neutrality</i>	14	65.0	
<i>Talent for green and energy transition</i>	21	54.5	
<i>Climate change awareness</i>	3	85.0	
<i>Top universities for climate action</i>	25	56.6	
<i>Climate change knowledge</i>	5	47.0	
Readiness for AI-age	17	53.7	
<i>Cybersecurity</i>	21	94.6	
<i>ICT graduates</i>	40	nan	
<i>H-Index AI</i>	21	22.0	
<i>AI National Strategies</i>	34	50.0	
<i>Capacity to use AI</i>	31	65.0	
<i>Developers on github per million population between 15-64</i>	20	21.5	
Creativity & Culture	25	32.2	
<i>Number of libraries per million population</i>	9	52.0	
<i>Number of museums per million population</i>	25	2.3	
<i>Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population</i>	30	7.8	
<i>Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage</i>	6	61.2	
<i>Cultural participation</i>	11	44.9	
<i>National strategy on creativity and culture for young people</i>	40	25.0	
Community Participation	9	56.4	
<i>Helped a stranger</i>	34	47.0	
<i>Feeling of representation by decision-makers</i>	9	62.0	
<i>Frequency of community engagement</i>	9	48.3	
<i>Community problem-solving</i>	14	39.1	
<i>Social Relations</i>	36	30.0	
<i>Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering</i>	5	100.0	
<i>Online communities</i>	8	68.7	

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Appendix

A Index Validation Overview and Results Summary

Introduction

The third edition of the Global Youth Index (GYI) is strengthened by a thorough validation process, which involved the contribution of three external experts from the field of composite indices to support and validate the strategic and methodological development process of the index. The validation process and its results are summarized in this document, authored by the index validation panel members.

The validation panel

The GYI has been validated by three experts with highly respected and extensive knowledge and experience in the development, review and/or teaching about composite indices at leading entities. The panel members are:

Dr. Jennifer Blanke - Economic Development and Development Finance Expert, Independent Board Chair; former WEF Chief Economist with responsibility for the Global Competitiveness Report and other indexes

Dr. Milorad Kovacevic - Statistician, Former Chief Statistician, United Nations Development Program; former lead of the UNDP Human Development Index

Dr. Stefan Andreas Sperlich - Professor for Statistics, University of Geneva; author of Coursera course on Global Statistics – Composite Indices for International Comparisons

Objective of the validation process

The objective of conducting a thorough validation process via an external and independent panel was to ensure the robustness, accuracy, and credibility of the third edition of the GYI.

The GYI 2024 is a composite index, meaning that the overall index score is based on a combination of multiple indicators. Such a single metric is used then for country ranking. The validation process is essential to confirm that each component meaningfully contributes to the overall index scores, and that the indicators cover the broad spectrum of factors that influence youth development and preparedness for the future.

Additionally, validation ensures that the methodology for imputation, normalization, weighting and aggregation of indicators is in line with best practice, minimizing potential biases in the final index.

The rigorous validation process enhances and confirms the index's accuracy, credibility, and applicability.

It ensures that the index can be used reliably by a multi-stakeholder audience, including policymakers, and referenced as a tool and dataset about the state of youth development in 40 countries across the world.

The validation process

The validation of the GYI 2024 used a validation framework including six key dimensions for the review process (see in next section). The process was split into two phases, each with clear objectives:

Phase 1: To validate and provide feedback on the methodology planned to be used to compile the index, and cover the review of:

- Index definition and objectives
- Index structure
- Indicators, including secondary data, policy assessments and survey questionnaire
- Planned index methodology, including aggregation methodology, normalization, weighting, treatment of gaps and outliers, scoring

Phase 2: To validate and provide feedback on the calculations and findings, and cover the review of:

- Actions taken and updates implemented based on phase 1 feedback.
- Survey process
- The final and revised methodology, including aggregation methodology, normalization, weighting, treatment of gaps and outliers, scoring, quality assurance
- Index calculation and scores
- Presentation of results

The validation panel applied a scoring system on an ascending scale of 1 to 5 to assess the different dimensions. The dimensions with an average score below 2 are to be improved, 3 to 4 are satisfactory and meet expectations, the score of 5 means above expectations. The experts also provided constructive feedback on short-term considerations with suggested immediate actions for the third edition of the index, as well as additional long-term suggestions to be considered for the future editions of the GYI.

Summary of experts' feedback

Overall, the index validation panel provided positive feedback on the methodology of the GYI 2024. **The average score of the three experts, including all six dimensions of the validation after the two phases, is 4.5 out of 5.**

The below table showcases the six key dimensions of the validation and summarizes the experts' feedback, actions already taken to enhance the index, and suggestions for the longer term.

Criteria	Summary of feedback	Actions taken	Long-term considerations
① Index definition and objectives	Index title seen as too broad. Definition could be tightened to increase clarity.	✔ Complete – Index definition was revised and approved by focus group experts. Revised definition has been approved by validators in phase 2.	Refine definitions and sub-indices while keeping the definition of the overall index stable.
	Objective and purpose seen as clear and highly relevant for human development. Consider addressing questions about comparability, individual use, and time consistency.	✔ Complete – Comparability explained, and the importance of youth empowerment is also discussed in the index report.	No action recommended
	Target audience seen as logical and well identified. Importance of engaging various stakeholders in utilizing the index.	✔ Complete – The explanation of the index and its methodology is written to address all audiences.	No action recommended
② Structure	The framework is effectively structured to capture key areas of importance in youth development. Split opinions on final index structure (domains vs sub-indices).	✔ Complete – Second sessions of the focus group, plus Horizon team, agreed on the six equally weighted domains. This option was validated by the index validators in phase 2.	No action recommended
	Great coverage of domains with minimal overlap. No action suggested.	✔ Complete – No action recommended.	Check for overlaps based on this year's results.
	Index contains extensive information for youth development which is seen as useful for the different stakeholders.	✔ Complete – The report contains an executive summary, a user's guide, and the overall language is to address different audiences. Methodology note is to serve the technical audience.	Continue improving the index usability for different target groups either by creating complementary explainer handbooks or focusing analysis on sub-indices and domains levels, rather than indicator.

Criteria	Summary of feedback	Actions taken	Long-term considerations
③ Indicators	Good balance of data types in line with best practices. Check composite indicators not to overlap with hard data used in the index. Survey questions should be specific and avoid vague or ambiguous terms to ensure clarity and consistency in responses, particularly given translation into different languages.	<p>✔ Complete – In case of composite indicators overlap with hard data, replacement done.</p> <p>The survey questionnaire wording simplified to improve clarity.</p>	Explore how the index could accommodate changes in indicators without impacting continuity.
	Selection of policy indicators are clear, the clarity of policy assessment methodology to be improved.	✔ Complete – Detailed policy assessment methodology integrated in the full index methodology note.	Continue streamlining the methodology for policy indicators and explore different approaches to scoring/aggregation to increase index robustness.
	Indicators list well documented, comprehensive and balanced. Few suggestions for additional indicators to be considered.	✔ Complete – Change in indicators implemented.	Explore significantly lightening indicator list based on correlations to avoid overlap.
	Clear documenting of sources. Ensure the continuation of clear source descriptions.	✔ Complete – Sources are well documented in the report and the annex.	No action recommended
	The list of indicators is sufficiently broad and complementary to cover the different areas considered in the subindices. The chosen indicators are available in most countries, and any potential missing data points are reasonably well imputable due to the large list considered.	✔ Complete – No action recommended.	<p>The experts note that additional countries should be added with caution and based on data availability given the very comprehensive list of indicators.</p> <p>There is broad coverage of issues relating to youth. However, there is nothing specifically about young families and social and economic policies designed to help demographic recovery of societies. This area could be considered further in future editions.</p>
④ Survey	Question wording relatively clear. Suggestions provided to improve clarity of a few questions.	✔ Complete – Survey questionnaire updated and survey complete.	Continue to refine the survey questionnaire based on each iteration's results.

Criteria	Summary of feedback	Actions taken	Long-term considerations
④ Survey	The survey was conducted in line with best practice and with detailed documentation and explanation provided. Data quality guarantees achieved.	✔ Complete – No action recommended.	The GYI is an interesting tool for monitoring the development of trends over time, but due to cultural and data biases, it may be a bit less helpful for rigorous comparisons between countries. In future, it would be worth considering both a data governance strategy, as well as how such a survey could be simplified to allow frequent iterations that allow for more meaningful comparisons between editions.
	Professional survey company used. Efforts made to address issues risen from previous GYI editions.	✔ Complete – No action recommended	Consider using a separate survey data firm to carry out an analysis of data quality. This would further enhance the credibility of the report. Make sure to organize it such that the index series remains comparable over time.
	Sampling performed by the survey company has been checked in various ways. Questions were raised about the positioning of certain countries in the rankings.	✔ Complete – Final scores reviewed and approved by validators.	If possible, document the detailed process followed by the survey company in the methodology.
⑤ Methodology	Arithmetic average is agreed to be the common practice for composite indices. Preference for simplicity and clear explanation in aggregation methods.	✔ Complete – Detailed explanation is integrated into the methodology note. Approved by validators in phase 2.	Maintain transparent and clear documentation of aggregation methodology in subsequent editions.
	Importance of scaling factors in the normalization approach, but keep methodology straightforward, explainable and easy to replicate.	✔ Complete – Formulas and calculations were shared with validators in the phase 2 and approved.	Maintain transparent and clear documentation about the normalization approach in subsequent editions.
	Equal weights agreed to be the best choice.	✔ Complete – Weighting approach is justified in the methodology note. Approved by validators in phase 2.	Maintain transparent and clear documentation of weighting approach in subsequent editions.
	Treatment of data gaps are reasonable, but more extensive explanations and reporting of data gaps, including the count of missing values per indicator and per country, is necessary.	✔ Complete – Treatment methods are integrated and explained in the methodology note. Approved by validators in phase 2.	Maintain transparent and clear documentation of treatment of data gaps and outliers in the following editions.

Criteria	Summary of feedback	Actions taken	Long-term considerations
⑤ Methodology	Need for clarity and detailed documentation.	✔ Complete – Robustness tests completed and explained in the methodology note. Approved by validators in phase 2.	Maintain transparent and clear documentation of scoring approach in subsequent editions.
	Quality assurance appears to have been completed in line with best practice. Clarify exactly what quality assurance was performed and how the analysis was used to correct or adjust the data processing.	✔ Complete – Quality assurance detailed in the methodology note.	No action recommended
⑥ Presentation of results, country data profiles	Methodology description is very clear and transparent. If possible, document the process followed by the survey company in the updated methodology note.	✔ Complete – Further clarifications are included in the methodology note.	No action recommended
	Overall, the presentation is very well done, including country data profiles, estimates and final results. Question on keeping Ukraine and Russia in the sample given current hostilities.	✔ Complete – Both countries maintained in the ranking given the importance of youth development to post conflict economies.	No action recommended
	Given the importance of the topic there would be value in annual publications in order to keep it high on the policy agenda. However, values are unlikely to change significantly year on year.	✔ Complete – No short-term actions for consideration.	Consider the optimal frequency of future editions, balancing the importance of keeping this important topic high on the policy agenda with the likelihood that there wouldn't be significant changes year-on-year to several indicators.

Conclusion

Dr. Jennifer Blanke states that “the Global Youth Index is a crucial tool for understanding the diverse, interlocking factors that enable young people to thrive in our rapidly evolving economies. By examining not only policies and institutions but also the economic and social ecosystems around youth, this index provides valuable insights to guide targeted, effective interventions. Investing in young people through such informed frameworks is an investment in our collective sustainable future.

The future of youth is the future of humanity and our planet. Given the great socioeconomic and environmental challenges we are facing, it is of utmost importance that

young people are equipped with the tools they need to place the world on a much more economically and environmentally sustainable path.”

Dr. Milorad Kovacevic concludes that “the conceptual underpinning of the youth development and the construction of the GYI is an enormous undertaking that includes combining large number of indicators and data about six key areas (domains) relevant for assessing the state of youth development. Such a framework currently serves to measure and inform about the state of youth in 40 countries, predominantly developed countries.

However, the conceptual and measurement framework have the flexibility which allows easy substitution or

addition of new indicators and domains of interest for a possible accommodation of developing countries, as well. The structure of the GYI allows disaggregation by domain, and so it potentially enriches analysis and inference. If GYI is regularly computed based on the consistent framework, it will be an efficient tool for analyzing the change in values and corresponding rankings. In such a way, GYI may allow inference about impacts of some policy changes on the state of youth.”

Dr. Stefan Sperlich stated that “the Global Youth Index provides us with an extremely helpful instrument to measure development and preparedness of young people for mastering the diverse present and future challenges of their societies. One may think that this is particularly interesting and important for developing countries where they often represent more than 50% of the population. However, one could equally well say that the youth in rapidly aging societies where they constitute a small minority, is facing serious challenges as well, though in part quite different ones. Therefore, the clear structure of the GYI, being composed out of well-defined sub-indices by sectors and scopes, makes it particularly informative.

For composite indicators, data collection, selection, weighting and aggregation will always be much-discussed issues. But it is evident that there is no unique nor indisputable best way to perform these steps. They all depend on many factors and should target the needs of the specific indicator. That is why a clear definition of objectives as well as of the targeted stakeholders is fundamental. In this sense I am convinced that the GYI complies with best practices and standards, achieving an objective and informative measure (and sub-measures) for a highly relevant topic. In addition, it is a quite successful compromise between the complexity of the considered subject(s) and the simplicity one needs for an easy interpretation. Moreover, its present structure allows for both its extension to other countries as well as its continuation over time. The latter is important for countries to monitor the success of its efforts to foster their youth’s development and preparedness.”

B Methodology Note

Introduction and changes to GYI 2024

The GYI aims to measure the factors that determine youth development worldwide. Youth development is understood as the process that prepares a young person to meet the challenges of a potentially complex future and achieve their full potential. This includes (i) being knowledgeable, (ii) being healthy, (iii) being enabled to participate in the life of community and processes of the society, and (iv) having enhanced opportunities through work, access to productive resources, and a conducive environment for youth to thrive.

The 2024 edition builds on the foundation of GYI 2022 and the inaugural GYI 2018, incorporating feedback from an international expert panel and addressing new and emerging topics relevant to youth. Major changes include:

- 1 **A revised framework and new domain:** The GYI 2024 adopts a simplified structure, eliminating sub-indices to provide a cohesive and streamlined representation of youth development.⁹⁰ A new domain, *Readiness for Emerging Trends*, assesses youth preparedness for critical global transformations, shaped by expert feedback to remain adaptable to evolving priorities. It focuses on four key trends:
 - **The AI age:** Preparing young people for careers shaped by AI and automation, emphasizing their ability to adapt and leverage AI’s opportunities for both professional and social growth.
 - **Green economy:** Highlighting the importance of green skills as demand grows in fields like renewable energy and sustainable agriculture, with young people positioned to drive and benefit from these transformations.
 - **Creativity & culture:** Recognizing creativity as a vital skill and its role in shaping identities, driving innovation, and creating employment opportunities in cultural sectors.
 - **Community participation:** Encouraging youth engagement in civic and community initiatives to foster positive change, develop purpose, and strengthen societal connections.
- 2 **Expanded country coverage:** 10 new countries were added, ensuring a more diverse representation of global youth contexts.
- 3 **Updated indicators:** To ensure that the index reflects the most pertinent and up-to-date data for the majority of countries included, certain indicators have been revised and, in some instances, new measures have been introduced.

The result is a broader, more inclusive, and more insightful index that provides a roadmap for action. It explores not just the foundations of youth development but also the enabling ecosystems that foster long-term progress and sustainability for youth across the globe.

Research process – from youth development definition to index scores

The development of the GYI 2024 followed a rigorous and systematic eight-step research process, ensuring a comprehensive and credible index that captures the multifaceted nature of youth development. Each step was designed to contribute to the overall accuracy, relevance, and applicability of the index:

- 1 Literature review and background research**

The process began with an extensive review of academic publications, policy papers, and global reports on youth development. This step was essential for identifying the latest trends and emerging topics, such as the impact of AI, mental health, and green economy preparedness. By understanding the evolving priorities and challenges faced by youth worldwide, the index could incorporate contemporary and forward-looking measures to remain relevant and actionable.
- 2 Audit of GYI 2022**

The audit of the previous edition aimed to evaluate whether the GYI 2022 framework remained comprehensive and relevant in light of new developments. It also assessed the effectiveness of the indicators in capturing the intended concepts. This step was critical to ensuring that outdated measures were replaced, gaps were addressed, and the index stayed aligned with global benchmarks in youth development.
- 3 Focus group discussions with international experts**

Bringing together experts from diverse sectors – public, private, non-profit, and academia – helped incorporate a range of perspectives on youth issues. These discussions provided valuable suggestions and insights on refining the index framework and indicators. In particular, two Focus Group meetings were held at the beginning and end of the research process, in March and August 2024, respectively. This step emphasized the importance of inclusivity and expertise in shaping a robust tool that resonates with global stakeholders.
- 4 Revised index definition and framework**

Insights from the literature review, audit, and expert consultations informed updates to the index framework. These revisions included defining a new domain, *Readiness for Emerging Trends*, and restructuring indicators to reflect current priorities. This step ensured that the GYI 2024 remains adaptable to global shifts while maintaining continuity with its foundational goals.
- 5 Data collection and cleaning**

Data was collected from reliable secondary sources, surveys, and policy research to ensure a holistic view of youth development. Rigorous data cleaning processes were implemented to eliminate errors, inconsistencies, and biases. For quantitative indicators, statistical methods were employed to identify outliers and analyze the shape and characteristics of the distributions. If a distribution was found to be non-normal (absolute skewness coefficient greater than 2.25, an absolute kurtosis coefficient exceeding 3.5, or more than six outliers) a logarithmic transformation was applied. This step was crucial for ensuring that the index was based on accurate and reliable data that is comparable across countries.

- 6 Indicator score calculation**

Raw data was normalized using statistical methods, and missing values were estimated to maintain consistency across countries. Indicator scores were calculated to enable cross-country comparisons. This step ensured that the index results were fair, reliable, and reflective of actual conditions.

Deep dive on scoring methodology per indicator type:

- Quantitative indicators were normalized using a z-score methodology. First, outliers were identified and excluded from the sample using the interquartile range (IQR) method to calculate the sample mean and standard deviation. Then, the data was normalized according to the formula $z = \frac{x - \mu}{\sigma}$; where z stands for the normalized score, μ for the sample mean, and σ for the sample standard deviation. Values were winsorized at z-scores of -2.5 and 2.5, except when there were natural boundaries, such as ratios for which the upper and/or lower benchmarks were hard-coded. Finally, the z-score values were rescaled to a 0-100 scale.
- Qualitative indicators were rescaled to a 0-100 scale according to their theoretical maximum and minimum values.
- Survey-based indicators were scored using the possible answers as benchmarks – i.e. Yes=100 points and No=0 points. For some survey questions a Likert scale of 1-5 was transformed to the 0-100 scale of the index. All survey-based scores are based on the average response per country.
- Policy indicators were given a score of 25, 50 or 75 (converted from 0 pts., 1 pt. and 2 pts. respectively) to avoid these indicators from outweighing all the others. This is the result of using a z-score methodology (for the quantitative indicators) and averages (for the survey indicators), which leads to the corresponding scores centering around a score of 50.

Deep dive on missing data imputation:

While the selection of indicators allowed for a threshold of 25% missing data across the GYI sample countries,⁹¹ some indicators still had missing data for certain countries. To address this data gap, we opted to impute the missing values, ensuring that comparisons are made on a consistent basis. The heuristic imputation – when data is imputed with a pre-defined, logical criteria – was used for English proficiency, where countries with English as a native language and missing data, are imputed with the highest proficiency score. Missing data for the other indicators was imputed using the k-nearest neighbors imputation methodology.

The specific step-by-step procedure is as follows:

- i. Identifying relevant indicators: First, the top three indicators that are most correlated with the indicator of missing data are identified within the same domain. These indicators must also have data available for the countries for which missing data is imputed.
- ii. Finding nearest neighbor countries: Next, the average Euclidean distance between the country in question and all other countries is calculated for each of the indicators selected in step one. This is done to identify the top three countries that are statistically nearest to the country in question based on the selected indicators. It is worth keeping in mind that these neighboring countries will vary depending on the indicator.
- iii. Replacing missing values: The missing value is estimated using the average score of the three nearest neighbor countries identified in the previous step.

7 Aggregation of indicator scores
 The computation of the GYI is based on successive aggregations of scores, from the sub-indicator

level (the most disaggregated level) to the overall GYI score. The unweighted arithmetic mean has been used to aggregate (i) sub-indicators within each indicator group, (ii) indicators within each domain, and finally, (iii) the domains within the index. An equal weighting methodology was applied to avoid biases and ensure balance across the diverse aspects of youth development. The weighting structure was supported by the literature review and expert consultations. This step was vital for providing a clear and interpretable composite score for each country.

8 Internal and external validation of the overall index results

Rigorous quality assurance processes were implemented to verify the appropriateness of the framework, weighting structure, and calculations. Sensitivity analyses were conducted to test the robustness of the index against methodological changes. In addition, the entire research process, including the accuracy, reliability, and applicability of the index, was validated by external experts specializing in composite indices (see Validation in Appendix A). This process ensured the scientific rigor, transparency, and credibility of the index structure.

Index Structure

The GYI framework consists of six equally weighted domains, offering a holistic view of the challenges and opportunities youth face today.

1 Education & Skills →
(A) Access to quality education (B) Education policies
3 Global Citizenship & Leadership →
(A) Exposure to key experiences (B) Youth strategies and participation
5 National Ecosystem →
(A) Innovation capacity (B) Economic dynamism (C) Infrastructure & connectivity (D) Security & governance

2 Entrepreneurship & Employment →
(A) Entrepreneurial ecosystem (B) Employment
4 Health & Wellbeing →
(A) Health of country’s youth (B) Health and wellbeing policies
6 Readiness For Emerging Trends →
(A) Readiness for the green economy (B) Readiness for AI-age (C) Creativity & culture (D) Community participation











Geographical scope: Country selection

These 40 countries account for 76% of global youth (18–30 years old)⁹² and 86% of the world's gross domestic product (GDP)⁹³ (based on 2023 data). For the selection of the new countries, the following criteria were used:

<p>1 Regional representation: Countries from all major regions (Africa, Asia, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East) were included to ensure diverse geographic coverage.</p>	<p>4 Internet access: Countries with higher internet penetration were prioritized to ensure effective participation in the survey and better data coverage.</p>
<p>2 Youth population size: Priority was given to countries with a significant youth share (ages 18–30).</p>	<p>5 Data availability: Inclusion was limited to countries where comprehensive, reliable data for the required indicators was accessible.</p>
<p>3 Economic diversity: The index captures countries across income levels, from low-middle income to high-income economies, highlighting varied economic impacts on youth development.</p>	<p>6 Strategic importance: Countries with regional or global influence and innovative youth policies were included to showcase best practices and broader impact.</p>

Below is the list of the 10 newly selected countries with key indicators.

Table A1: New countries covered in the GYI 2024

ISO	Country	Region	GDP per Capita	Youth share (18–30 yrs)	Share of population using internet
DZA	 Algeria	Africa	5260.21	17.3%	70.8
BGD	 Bangladesh	Asia	2529.08	23.6%	38.9
COL	 Colombia	Americas	6979.73	22.1%	72.8
GHA	 Ghana	Africa	2238.16	22.3%	68.2
OMN	 Oman	Middle East	23295.33	23.1%	96.4
TZA	 Tanzania	Africa	1211.06	22.7%	31.6
THA	 Thailand	Asia	7171.81	17.6%	88.0
ARE	 United Arab Emirates (UAE)	Middle East	52976.81	27.4%	100.0
UZB	 Uzbekistan	Asia	2496.11	19.8%	76.6
VNM	 Vietnam	Asia	4346.77	17.7%	78.6

Source: World Bank Group and UNPD World Population Prospects 2024 Revision

Data types and sources

GYI 2024 framework includes 151 individual indicators, ensuring depth and granularity while avoiding duplication or aggregation of data. The index is comprised of two types of indicators:

- 1 Secondary data (56%)** includes 85 quantitative and qualitative indicators sourced from leading international organizations such as the World Bank, IMF, UNESCO, WHO, OECD, ILO, Global Entrepreneurship Monitor, ITU, and others. These indicators provide a robust foundation for cross-country comparisons and global benchmarking.
- 2 Primary data (44%)** comprises 66 indicators that were collected through two main processes:

 - **Policy Indicators:** A set of 29 indicators developed through Horizon Group’s policy assessments, aimed at evaluating critical aspects of the policy environment across domains, such as the effectiveness of youth development strategies and health policies.

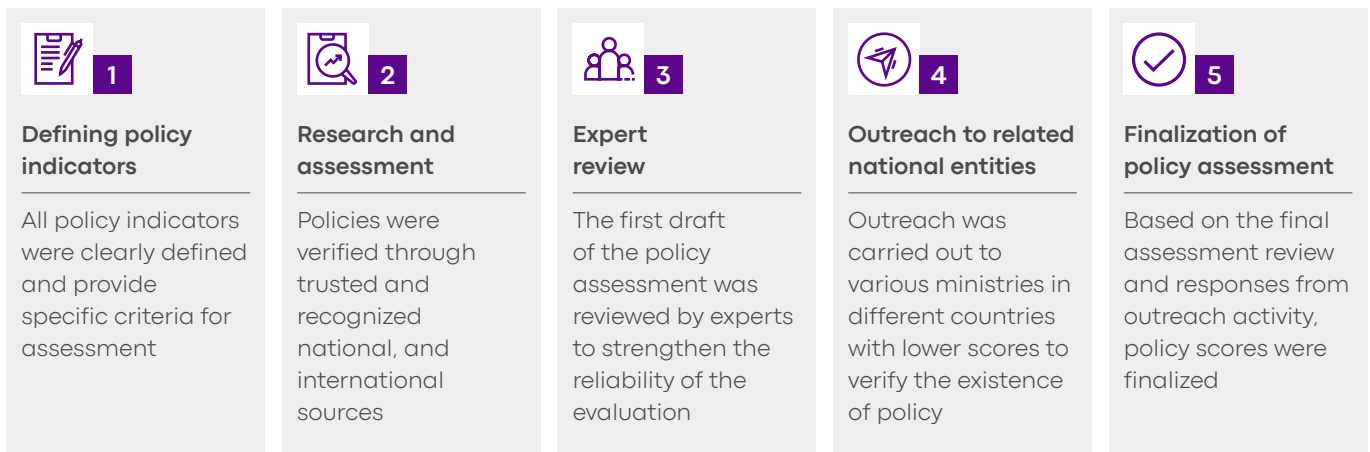
- **Global Youth Survey:** The survey results informed 37 indicators. Tailored specifically for the GYI 2024, the survey captured the attitudes and behaviors of 41,272 young people aged 18–30 across 40 countries. Each country had at least 1,000 respondents, except Saudi Arabia, which had 2,000 to ensure regional representativeness.

A detailed list of all the GYI indicators is available at the end of this Appendix.

Policy Indicator Methodology

A rigorous approach to policy assessment is implemented to maintain the credibility of the index and ensure the utility of the assessment in guiding youth development initiatives globally. This methodology is developed by Horizon Group’s internal index development expert team. It is comprised of the five key steps outlined in Figure A1:

Figure A1: Policy Indicator Methodology



1 Defining policy indicators

Policy assessments have been conducted since the index’s inception in 2018 and were further refined in the 2022 edition with the comprehensive index structure review. During this refinement, subject matter experts were engaged to ensure the utmost accuracy and relevance of the evaluated policies and strategies, aligning them with real-world policy developments and global youth needs. Thus, each of the uniquely designed GYI policy indicators assesses a critical aspect of the policy environment that significantly impacts youth development.

For this edition, we reviewed the continued relevance of policy indicators including thematic areas and policy questions with input from subject matter experts. Despite significant changes in the global environment, our review concluded that all policy indicators covered in GYI 2022

remained relevant. Apart from minor adjustments to the scoring criteria, policy indicators from the previous edition have been kept. This allows readers to track progress in the 30 countries covered in both editions. In addition, two new policy indicators were introduced in the new areas covered by the index.

2 Research and assessment

The existence and specifications of the policies were verified by a team of research analysts by searching trusted and recognized government, national, and international sources. All policy evidence was sourced from government websites, documents, or recognized organizations such as UN agencies, ASEAN, EU, and World Bank. To ensure that only current and relevant policies were considered, policies and strategies adopted before 2014

without evidence of updates or progress were classified as outdated and excluded from the assessment process.

Additionally, to account for the diverse income levels and resource capacities across countries covered in the index, strategies and programs developed or implemented by international organizations were included in the assessment, but only if the national government was actively involved in their design or implementation.

For federal countries, in the absence of federal-level evidence, scores were awarded only if evidence was found for all states. Policies addressing issues in just one federal state or administrative unit were deemed insufficient for scoring. This standardized approach ensured consistency and fairness in the evaluation process across all benchmarked countries.

To ensure that the qualitative data could be compared across the diverse range of countries included in the Index, a standardized scoring methodology was implemented. All evidence was scored using standardized criteria with a 0-1-2 scale (no evidence of policy, partial policy, and full policy, respectively). The simple scale provides a straightforward approach to assessment, helping to minimize the uncertainty inherent in judging the quality of policies across diverse contexts. The systematic research and scoring approach allowed for a comprehensive and comparative analysis of the policies across countries.

3 Expert review

After the first round of policy assessment, the results were reviewed by experts through interviews with local academics, think tanks, and policymakers. This process was undertaken to corroborate the findings and increase the assessment's reliability and quality. The insights and feedback provided by the experts helped us to refine the evaluation, ensuring the results were robust and accurate of the policy landscape of various countries.

4 Outreach to related national entities

For policy indicators where countries scored low or where the policy's existence could not be verified, we contacted the respective ministries and authorities of these countries to confirm our assessment. The outreach included key governing bodies and authorities such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Employment and Labour, and the National Statistics Bureau of these countries. Wherever possible, we also identified relevant individuals with expertise to supply us with valid information to verify policies. Based on the responses received from the ministry outreach, the scores were reviewed and updated accordingly. If no response was received, the internal assessment was considered approved.

5 Finalization of policy assessment

Distilling the information from the expert review and response from the related national entities, we finalized the policy assessment and scores. Overall, these steps ensured a thorough process taking into account all available information.

Additional comments and considerations for GYI 2024 Policy Assessment

The policy assessment took place between March and August 2024. The research ended in June and subsequent modifications to the policy assessments were based solely on input received from experts and national entities. We would like to express our appreciation to everyone who contributed to this process, including the National Ministries.

A particular note on our assessment of Canada is needed, as education policy falls under provincial jurisdiction. While we have made every effort to evaluate each province appropriately, this may have impacted our assessment.

It is important to note that the undertaken policy assessment refrains from making judgment calls on policy application; therefore, deviations from national policies and strategies due to conflict or other unforeseen circumstances may be under-represented.

Finally, despite our utmost diligence and rigor throughout the process, errors may still occur. We would be grateful if you could bring any to our attention.

Global Youth Survey Methodology

The Global Youth Survey was conducted between July and August 2024, gathering responses from 41,272 young people aged 18–30 years across 40 countries included in the GYI 2024. This large-scale survey provides a unique glimpse into the realities, aspirations, and challenges of young people in diverse contexts, building a narrative of their potential, resilience, and areas needing targeted support.

The Global Youth Survey formulation followed best practices from David de Vaus's *Surveys in Social Research* and the Pew Research Center guidelines to ensure clarity, simplicity, and appropriateness of language.

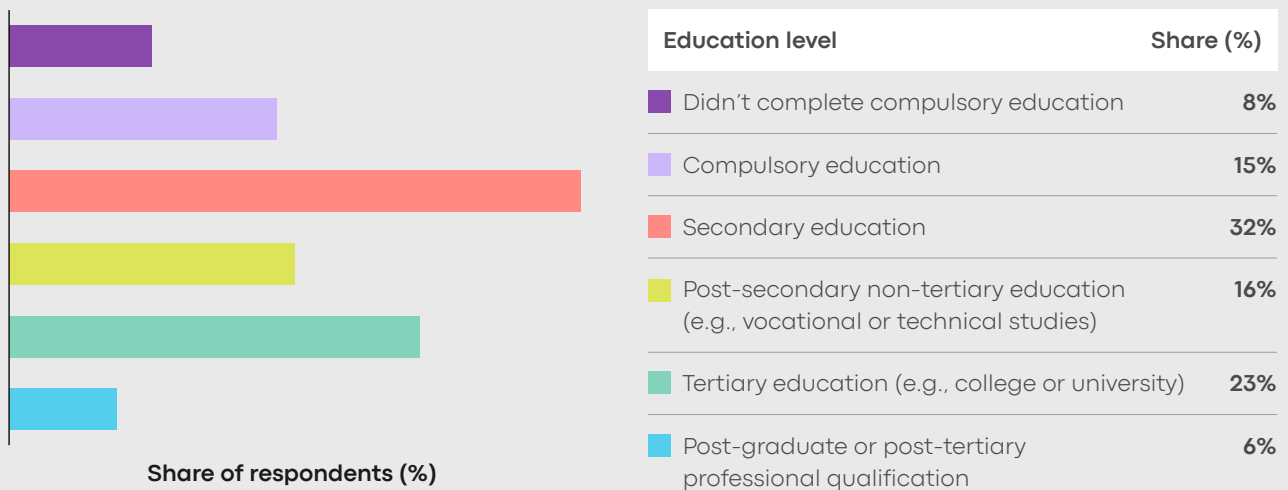
The questionnaire covered a range of topics designed to assess youth development across the six domains of the GYI 2024, with a focus on demographic and contextual factors to enable comprehensive analysis. All questions were multiple choice with most questions following a five-point Likert scale. The Global Youth Survey was initially scripted in English and then translated into all the main languages of our country sample. The survey was

administered entirely online through our survey partners. The survey took about 15 minutes to complete.

The survey’s target population covered young people aged 18–30 years living in the 40 countries included in the index. At least 1,000 young people were surveyed in each country. With the objective of achieving the most representative youth sample possible, several demographic characteristics at the national level were

closely monitored. The survey sampling controlled for gender, ensuring that the national sample had a 50:50 split between male and female respondents.⁹⁴ In addition, soft checks for age groups (18-24 and 25-30 years) and the highest education attainment levels per country were implemented (with a maximum of 15% of respondents not having completed compulsory education in each country). Across all countries, the highest level of education achieved by respondents was as follows:

Figure A2: Highest level of education achieved by Global Youth Survey respondents



The survey was conducted in two phases. A pilot phase covering 10% of the total sample was conducted in June 2024, allowing for usability tests and adjustments. The full-scale survey was then administered from June to August 2024. In addition, individual survey responses were rigorously examined for consistency and reliability. Survey responses were accepted only if they had a completion rate above 90%. During the survey fielding, a variety of internal checks were implemented to ensure survey quality.

All responses were analyzed for consistency. Rigorous data analysis was conducted with disaggregated responses by age, gender, and geography, enabling nuanced insights into youth priorities, challenges, and resilience, fostering a comprehensive understanding of global youth dynamics. Relationships between variables were analyzed across key domains, with systematic coding to identify recurring themes. This approach helped build a narrative of youth priorities, potential, and areas requiring targeted support.

C Indicator List

Detailed index structure and indicators' sources.

Number	Education & Skills	Source	Description	Unit	Note
I.a	Access to quality education				
I.a.1	K-12 enrollment ratio				Average of sub-indicators
I.a.1.1	Pre-primary enrollment ratio, gross	UNESCO	Pre-primary education refers to programs at the initial stage of organized instruction, designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment and to provide a bridge between home and school.	%	
I.a.1.2	Primary school enrollment ratio, gross	UNESCO	Primary education refers to programs after the pre-primary education, designed primarily to introduce young children to basic subjects such as reading, writing, and mathematics, and to provide a foundation for lifelong learning and personal development.	%	
I.a.1.3	Secondary school enrollment ratio, gross	UNESCO	Secondary education refers to programs following primary education, designed primarily to consolidate and expand on the knowledge and skills acquired at the primary level, and to prepare students for higher education, vocational training, or entry into the workforce.	%	
I.a.1.4	Learning-adjusted mean years of schooling	World Bank	Learning-adjusted years of school are calculated by multiplying the estimates of expected years of school by the ratio of most recent harmonized test scores to 625.	Years	
I.a.2	Tertiary education				Average of sub-indicators
I.a.2.1	Total tertiary enrollment	UNESCO	Tertiary education, whether to an advanced research qualification, normally requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the secondary level.	%	
I.a.2.2	Female tertiary enrollment	UNESCO	Gross enrollment ratio (female) in tertiary education.	%	
I.a.2.3	STEM graduation rate	UNESCO	Number of graduates in STEM expressed as a percentage of the total number of graduates.	%	
I.a.3	Quality of education				Average of sub-indicators
I.a.3.1	Quality of secondary education	WEF, Executive Opinion Survey	In your country, how well does secondary non-vocational education meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]	Score 1-7, 7=best	

Number	Education & Skills	Source	Description	Unit	Note
I.a.3.2	Quality of tertiary education	WEF, Executive Opinion Survey	In your country, how well does tertiary education meet the needs of a competitive economy? [1 = Not at all; 7 = To a great extent]	Score 1-7, 7=best	
I.a.3.3	Creative and critical thinking in teaching	WEF, Executive Opinion Survey	In your country/economy, how do you characterize the style of teaching? [1 = Passive – focused on memorizing; 7 = Interactive – focused on creative and critical thinking]	Score 1-7, 7=best	
I.a.4	ICT skills				Average of sub-indicators
I.a.4.1	Business software proficiency	Global Youth Survey	Which of the following tasks have you successfully completed on your own? (Select all that apply)	Score 0-3, 3=best	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Created a structured and formatted CV/ resume, report or other text-based document (e.g., using Microsoft Word or Google Docs) (1 pt) ■ Created a presentation slideshow with tables, flow charts and text (e.g., using Microsoft PowerPoint or Google Slides) (1 pt) ■ Created a spreadsheet with multiple variables and perform calculations (e.g., using Microsoft Excel or Google Sheets) (1 pt) ■ None of the above (0 pt) 		
I.a.4.2	Programming	Global Youth Survey	Which of the following tasks have you successfully completed on your own? (Select all that apply)	Score 0-3, 3=best	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Wrote a code in a programming language (e.g., Python, JavaScript, Java, C# or R) (1 pt) ■ Created a macro (e.g., in Excel) (1 pt) ■ Developed a mobile app (1 pt) ■ None of the above (0 pt) 		
I.a.4.3	Advanced online communications	Global Youth Survey	Which of the following tasks have you successfully completed on your own? (Select all that apply)	Score 0-3, 3=best	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Sent e-mails using an automated marketing service (e.g., Mailchimp or HubSpot) (1 pt) ■ Designed and published a webpage or blog site (1 pt) ■ Produced, edited and published visual content (e.g., photos, images, videos) online (1 pt) ■ None of the above (0 pt) 		
I.a.4.4	Digital skills of adult population	WEF, Executive Opinion Survey	In your country/economy, to what extent does the active population possess sufficient digital skills (e.g., computer skills, basic coding, digital reading)? [1 = Not all; 7 = To a great extent]	Score 1-7, 7=best	

Number	Education & Skills	Source	Description	Unit	Note
I.b Education policies					
I.b.1 National strategy for digital literacy for students and teachers					Average of sub-indicators
I.b.1.1	Strategy includes incorporating digital skills in teacher training	Desk research	National level strategy or program includes digital training for all teachers to build their digital skills and competencies. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy found = 0 Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
I.b.1.2	Strategy includes specific targets in terms of youth digital literacy	Desk research	Government initiated policy or program with specific targets to promote youth digital literacy or digital skills. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy found = 0 Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
I.b.1.3	Progress toward these targets has been regularly monitored	Desk research	Progress of the above policy or program for youth digital literacy are regularly monitored through KPIs and published in public domains for data after 2020. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy found = 0 Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
I.b.2	National strategies for e-inclusion of females	EIU, The Inclusive Internet Index	Whether strategies addressing e-inclusion of females exist that help address gender digital divides. The indicator examines whether e-inclusion strategies exist that address 1) female internet access and adoption, 2) digital skills and 3) encourage STEM education	Score 0-4, 4=best	
I.b.3 National strategies for work-based learning programs					Average of sub-indicators
I.b.3.1	Strategy to encourage work-based learning	Desk research	Work-based learning in national curricula under the Ministry of Education. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy found = 0 Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
I.b.3.2	Incentives for internships	Desk research	Government provisions exist for educational component, regulatory benefits for employers (Ministry of Employment, labor law, education-policy docs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy found = 0 Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	

Number	Education & Skills	Source	Description	Unit	Note
I.b.3.3	Digital platform for internships	Desk research	Existence of national-level digital portal-enlisting internships and other professional opportunities either run by the government or linked on a government website. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
I.b.4	National strategies for vocational planning				Average of sub-indicators
I.b.4.1	High-quality apprenticeship systems, covering a wide range of professional domains	Desk research	National apprenticeship system is regulated and formally recognized, including multiple domains, and offers certification or diploma to students. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
I.b.4.2	Work-based learning systematically integrated into all vocational programs	Desk research	Whether VET/TVET program requires working with a company. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
I.b.4.3	Vocational teaching workforce including industry practitioners	Desk research	The vocational training workforce includes those with necessary knowledge and expertise in their respective fields and practical experience in industry. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
I.b.5	Support for vocational programs				Average of sub-indicators
I.b.5.1	Vocational programs developed in partnership between government, employers and trade unions	Desk research	Existing vocational program(s) is a collaborative venture between the government and private company. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
I.b.5.2	Availability of strong data on vocational programs	Desk research	Recent public data is available to monitor the progress of VET from 2020 onwards with disaggregation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	

Number	Education & Skills	Source	Description	Unit	Note
I.b.5.3	Consistent funding of vocational programs	Desk research	National strategy includes provisions for consistent funding of vocational program(s) over the upcoming one to three years. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	

Number	Entrepreneurship & Employment	Source	Description	Unit	Note
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II.a Entrepreneurial ecosystem

II.a.1 Entrepreneurship training Average of sub-indicators

II.a.1.1	Training on how to start a business	Global Youth Survey	Have you received training on how to start your own business including a social venture? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pt) ■ Yes (1 pt) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
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II.a.1.2	Startup incubators	Failory	Number of startup accelerators and incubators per country. Startup accelerators are short-term programs that provide funding and mentorship to startups that already have some traction. Startup incubators are primarily dedicated to nurturing businesses that are in their nascent stages, often during the initial phase of ideation.	# of incubators per 1,000 adult population (15-64)	
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II.a.1.3	Post school entrepreneurial education and training	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor	The extent to which training in creating or managing SMEs is incorporated within the education and training system in higher education, such as vocational, college, business schools, etc.	Score 1-9, 9=best	
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II.a.2 Entrepreneurial activity Average of sub-indicators

II.a.2.1	Entrepreneurial intentions	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor	Percentage of 18-64 population (individuals involved in any stage of entrepreneurial activity excluded) who are latent entrepreneurs and who intend to start a business within three years	%	
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II.a.2.2	New business density	World Bank	New business density measures new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year per 1,000 adult population aged 15-64.	# of businesses	Logarithmic transformation
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II.a.2.3	Female early-stage entrepreneurial activity	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor	Percentage of female 18-64 population who are either a nascent entrepreneur or owner-manager of a new business, divided by the equivalent percentage for their male counterparts	Ratio	
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Number	Entrepreneurship & Employment	Source	Description	Unit	Note
II.a.3	Financial conditions for entrepreneurs				Average of sub-indicators
II.a.3.1	Venture capital investment	Dealroom	Venture capital (VC) investments across multiple countries. It specifically covers non-mature growth stages, excluding rounds categorized as grants, SPACs, or private placements. The data is focused on tech-related investments and includes only verified deals.	USD Amount invested	Logarithmic transformation
II.a.3.2	Depth of capital markets	IESE	The Venture Capital & Private Equity Country Attractiveness Index considers various factors (economic activity, size and liquidity of capital markets, taxation, investor protection and corporate governance, the human and social environment, and entrepreneurial culture and opportunities) across different nations to determine the relative positioning of economies and regions as they stand with respect to their attractiveness for venture capital and private equity investments.	Score 0-100, 100=best	
II.a.3.3	Taxes and bureaucracy	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor	The extent to which public policies support entrepreneurship - taxes or regulations are either size-neutral or encourage new businesses and SMEs	Score 1-9, 9=best	
II.a.4	Legal and social framework for new businesses				Average of sub-indicators
II.a.4.1	Supporting social norms and institutions for entrepreneurship	Global Entrepreneurship Monitor	The extent to which social and cultural norms encourage or allow actions leading to new business methods or activities that can potentially increase personal wealth and income	Score 1-9, 9=best	
II.a.4.2	Governmental support and policies	WEF, Executive Opinion Survey	In your country, to what extent does the public sector support the startup ecosystem? [1 = Extremely weak; 7 = Extremely strong]	Score 1-7, 7=best	
II.a.5	Youth entrepreneurship strategies				Average of sub-indicators
II.a.5.1	Strategy includes a gender component	Desk research	Youth entrepreneurship target/programs specifically mention promotion of women-led businesses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	

Number	Entrepreneurship & Employment	Source	Description	Unit	Note
II.a.5.2	Strategy includes specific targets in terms of youth entrepreneurship	Desk research	National youth entrepreneurship strategy includes specific provisions/targets to promote youth entrepreneurship through self-employment or start-ups. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
II.a.5.3	Progress toward these targets has been regularly monitored	Desk research	Public data is available to monitor the progress of youth entrepreneurship targets mentioned above from 2020 onwards with disaggregation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
II.a.5.4	Financial support from the government for youth entrepreneurship networks	Desk research	Government support for youth entrepreneurship ventures through resources, skills, and financial incentives or credit facilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	

II.b

Employment

II.b.1

Career counseling

Average of sub-indicators

II.b.1.1	Prevalence of career counseling	Global Youth Survey	Have you ever received any career counselling services – e.g. as part of your education program, as a voluntary service in your education facilities (career offices), mentoring programs, etc.? (By “career counselling services” we mean guidance and advice to explore career options and make informed decisions on profession, education, and training) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pts) ■ Yes (1 pt) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
II.b.1.2	Usefulness of career counseling	Global Youth Survey	<i>For those that answered “yes” to EM005.</i> How useful was the career counseling? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all useful (1 pt) ■ Slightly useful (2 pts) ■ Somewhat useful (3 pts) ■ Very useful (4 pts) ■ Extremely useful (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best	

Number	Entrepreneurship & Employment	Source	Description	Unit	Note
II.b.1.3	Counseling on networking and negotiating	Global Youth Survey	Were you advised on how to build a professional network and negotiate a job offer during your education or career counselling? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pts) ■ Partially (1 pt) ■ Yes (2 pts) 	Score 0-2, 2=best	
II.b.2 Participation in internships					Average of sub-indicators
II.b.2.1	Completed an internship	Global Youth Survey	During your studies, did you complete an internship or training in potential employer's location? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pts) ■ Yes (1 pt) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
II.b.2.2	Usefulness of internship	Global Youth Survey	<i>For those that answered "yes" to EM009.</i> How useful was the internship or training to advance your career? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all useful (1 pt) ■ Slightly useful (2 pts) ■ Somewhat useful (3 pts) ■ Very useful (4 pts) ■ Extremely useful (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best	
II.b.3 Time to first full-time job after education					Average of sub-indicators
	Global Youth Survey	How many months after completing your education did you start paid work? [Open question]	Score 0-10, 10=best		
Scores are based on the country average's distance from the global mean, measured in standard deviations. Full 10 pts are awarded to countries with an average of mean -1 standard deviation or more. Zero pts are awarded to countries with an average of mean +1 standard deviation or more.					
II.b.4 Youth's perceived skills-matching in labor market					Average of sub-indicators
II.b.4.1	Preparation for job	Global Youth Survey	To what extent did your education prepare you for your current/most recent job? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all (1 pt) ■ Not well (2 pts) ■ Somewhat (3 pts) ■ Very well (4 pts) ■ Extremely well (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best	

Number	Entrepreneurship & Employment	Source	Description	Unit	Note
II.b.4.2	Job wanted	Global Youth Survey	How similar is your current job to the job you wanted before obtaining it? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all what I wanted to do (1 pt) ■ Not close to what I wanted to do (2 pts) ■ Somewhat close what I wanted to do (3 pts) ■ Very close to what I wanted to do (4 pts) ■ Exactly what I wanted to do (5 pts) ■ Better than what I wanted to do (6 pts) 	Score 1-6, 6=best	
II.b.5 Training in the workplace					Average of sub-indicators
II.b.5.1	Additional training in most recent job	Global Youth Survey	In your current job, have you received any job-related training? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pts) ■ Yes, less than once a year (1 pt) ■ Yes, once a year (2 pts) ■ Yes, more than once a year (3 pts) 	Score 0-3, 3=best	
II.b.5.2	Usefulness of training	Global Youth Survey	For those that answered "yes" to EM013. How useful was the training for your professional development? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all useful (1 pt) ■ Slightly useful (2 pts) ■ Somewhat useful (3 pts) ■ Very useful (4 pts) ■ Extremely useful (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best	
II.b.6 Employment conditions					Average of sub-indicators
II.b.6.1	Employees average monthly earnings	ILOSTAT, LFS	Average monthly earnings of employees by sex and economic activity.	2021 PPP \$	
II.b.6.2	Fair wages and decent working hours	The Labour Rights Index	The Fair Wages indicator measures whether the law stipulates minimum wages or whether the wages are determined through collective bargaining. It also measures whether wages are paid in a regular and timely manner. Additionally, it evaluates 135 jurisdictions on their compliance to International Regulatory Standards on overtime and night work premium alongside the provision of a compensatory rest day for those working on a weekly rest day.	Score 0-200, 200=best	
II.b.6.3	Wage equality between women and men	WEF, Gender Gap Report	The metric is calculated from responses to the Executive Opinion Survey, where business leaders are asked to assess the wage equality in their respective countries on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 representing "significantly less than men" and 7 representing "equal to men." The resulting score is then normalized on a scale from 0 to 1, where 1 indicates perfect equality.	Ratio	

Number	Entrepreneurship & Employment	Source	Description	Unit	Note
II.b.7	Attractiveness of domestic labor market	Fragile States Index	The Human Flight and Brain Drain Indicator considers the economic impact of human displacement (for economic or political reasons) and the consequences this may have on a country's development.	Score 0-10, 10=best	

Number	Global Citizenship & Leadership	Source	Description	Unit	Note
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III.a Exposure to key experiences

III.a.1	Global citizenship in education				Average of sub-indicators
III.a.1.1	Education on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Global Youth Survey	Did your education include course content on sustainable development – e.g., the UN's Sustainable Development Goals, Planetary Boundaries? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes (1 pts) ■ Maybe (0 pt) ■ No (0 pts) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
III.a.1.2	Trust in global cooperation	Global Youth Survey	Do you trust that the international system – i.e., international organizations and multilateral negotiations – will address the global issues you care about the most? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes (1 pt) ■ Maybe (0 pts) ■ No (0 pts) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
III.a.2	Leadership experiences				Average of sub-indicators
III.a.2.1	Experience in civic activities	Global Youth Survey	How have you engaged, outside of work, to address an issue you care about in the last year? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ I've acted at an individual level (1 pt) ■ I've joined an existing action group (2 pts) ■ I've created and led a new action group (3 pts) ■ None of the above (0 pts) 	Score 0-3, 3=best	
III.a.2.2	Room for leadership at work	Global Youth Survey	In your country, how easy is it for young people (18-30 years old) to move up into position of leadership at work? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all (1 pt) ■ Difficult (2 pts) ■ Neither difficult nor easy (3 pts) ■ Easy (4 pts) ■ Extremely easy (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best	

Number	Global Citizenship & Leadership	Source	Description	Unit	Note
III.a.3	Policies promoting studying abroad				Average of sub-indicators
III.a.3.1	Part of multilateral international program for student exchanges	Desk research	Provisions for international exchange program(s) at national level supporting students, young professionals, etc. to research and study abroad. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy found = 0 Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
III.a.3.2	Financial support for students to access this program	Desk research	Student exchange programs are supported by government covering partially or in full the costs of the program(s). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No policy found = 0 Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
III.a.3.3	Mobility of tertiary-education students, inbound and outbound	UNESCO	Number of students from abroad studying in a given country and number of students from a given country studying abroad, expressed as a percentage of total tertiary enrolment in that country.	%	Logarithmic transformation
III.a.4	Assets for a globalized world				Average of sub-indicators
III.a.4.1	English proficiency	EF EPI	The EF English Proficiency Index (EPI) calculates a country's/region's average adult English skill level using data from three different versions of the EF SET. <p>To calculate a country's EF EPI score, each test score was normalized to obtain the percentage of correct answers for that test. All the scores for a country/region were then averaged across the three tests, giving equal weight to each test. Regional and global averages were weighted by the populations of each country/region within each region.</p>	Z-scores	
III.a.4.2	Foreign language proficiency	Global Youth Survey	How many languages do you fluently write and speak in? <p>(We define fluent as being able to use the language in a work environment with little to no help of a dictionary or other tool)</p> <p>[Open question]</p> <p>Scores are based on the country average's distance from the global mean, measured in standard deviations. Full 10 pts are awarded to countries with an average of mean +1 standard deviation or more. Zero pts are awarded to countries with an average of mean -1 standard deviation or more.</p>	Score 0-6, 6=best	
III.a.4.3	Henley Passport Index	Henley	Number of countries that a specific passport can access	# of countries	

Number	Global Citizenship & Leadership	Source	Description	Unit	Note
III.a.5	Trade activity – five years avg	World Bank	Trade activity is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.	% of GDP, five-year average	

III.b Youth strategies and participation

III.b.1	National youth policies			Average of sub-indicators
III.b.1.1	Strategy includes incorporating issues related to global citizenship, leadership and civic engagement	Desk research	<p>National youth policy of the country includes elements of global citizenship, leadership, and civic engagement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best
III.b.1.2	Strategy includes specific targets in terms of youth development	Desk research	<p>There are specific targets in place for youth development under global citizenship, leadership, and civic engagement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best
III.b.1.3	Progress toward these targets has been regularly monitored	Desk research	<p>Public data is available for monitoring the progress of youth development targets under global citizenship, leadership, and civic engagement from 2020 onwards with disaggregation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best

III.b.2	Skills for 2030			Average of sub-indicators
III.b.2.1	Leadership	Global Youth Survey	<p>To what extent has your education prepared you with the skills necessary to lead in various settings, e.g., in your community, job, or similar?</p> <p>(We define “leading” as taking the initiative; effectively communicating and cooperating with others; guiding and influencing others in the pursuit of common goals; learning and recovering from failures; being aware of your behaviors and taking responsibility for their consequences)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all (1 pt) ■ Not well (2 pts) ■ Somewhat (3 pts) ■ Very well (4 pts) ■ Extremely well (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best

Number	Global Citizenship & Leadership	Source	Description	Unit	Note
III.b.2.2	Creative and critical thinking	Global Youth Survey	To what extent has your education prepared you to creatively and critically solve problems that you encounter at work or in your personal life? (We define "creative and critical problem solving" as being able to use your knowledge and imagination to generate, evaluate and improve ideas) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all (1 pt) ■ Not well (2 pts) ■ Somewhat (3 pts) ■ Very well (4 pts) ■ Extremely well (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best	
III.b.2.3	Collaborative problem solving	Global Youth Survey	To what extent has your education prepared you to solve complex problems in collaboration with others, at work or in your personal life? (e.g., by sharing knowledge, skills and effort toward finding a solution.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all (1 pt) ■ Not well (2 pts) ■ Somewhat (3 pts) ■ Very well (4 pts) ■ Extremely well (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best	
III.b.3 Global leaders		Youth Policy			Average of sub-indicators
III.b.3.1	WEF Global Leaders	WEF Young Global Leaders	Count of civic and business innovators, entrepreneurs, technology pioneers, educators, activists, artists, journalists who are part of the WEF's Global Leaders community. (Countries with more than 4 are assigned the best score; countries with below 4 are assigned same score as number of leaders)	Score 0-4, 4=best	
III.b.3.2	Time Next Generation Leaders	Time Next Generation Leaders	Count of civic and business innovators, entrepreneurs, technology pioneers, educators, activists, artists, journalists who are part of the Time Magazine's Future Leaders list. (Countries with more than 4 are assigned the best score; countries with below 4 are assigned same score as # of leaders)	Score 0-4, 4=best	
III.b.4 Ecosystem for political participation					Average of sub-indicators
III.b.4.1	Average age of parliamentarians	Inter-Parliamentary Union	The average age of members of parliament	Age	
III.b.4.2	Share of parliamentarians under 30	Inter-Parliamentary Union	Share of MPs below the age of 30 as a percentage of total MPs	%	

Number	Health & Wellbeing	Source	Description	Unit	Note
IV.a Health of country's youth					
IV.a.1	Life expectancy at birth	WHO	Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.	Years	
IV.a.2 Physical fitness					Average of sub-indicators
IV.a.2.1	Prevalence of obesity among 10-19-year-olds	WHO	Percentage of defined population with a body mass index (BMI) greater than two standard deviations above the median, according to the WHO references for school-age children and adolescents.	%	
IV.a.2.2	Prevalence of underweight, 10-19 years old	WHO	Percentage of defined population with a body mass index (BMI) less than 18.5 kg/m ² .	%	
IV.a.2.3	Age-standardized risk from low physical activity, 15-39 years old	IHME	Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) per 100,000 lost due to low physical activity for individuals between 15-49 years old. Low physical activity was measured in total metabolic equivalents (METs) and was defined as average weekly physical activity (at work, home, transport-related, and recreational) of less than 3,000-4,500 MET minutes per week.	DALYs per 100,000	
IV.a.2.4	Physical exercise	Global Youth Survey	In the past 3 months, have you had regular physical activity? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not all (0 pt) ■ Less than once a week (1 pt) ■ Once a week (2 pt) ■ Two to three times a week (3 pt) ■ More than 3 times a week (4 pt) 	Score 0-4, 4=best	
IV.a.3 State of mental health					Average of sub-indicators
IV.a.3.1	Age-standardized suicide rates per 100,000	WHO	The age-standardized mortality rate is a weighted average of the age-specific mortality rates per 100,000 persons, where the weights are the proportions of persons in the corresponding age groups of the WHO standard population.	Persons	
IV.a.3.2	Prevalence of depressive disorders, 15-39 years old	WHO	Number of persons with depressive disorder (major depressive disorder/depressive episode or dysthymia) in the last year. Major depressive disorder/ depressive episode involves symptoms such as depressed mood, loss of interest and enjoyment, and decreased energy; depending on the number and severity of symptoms, a depressive episode can be categorized as mild, moderate or severe	%	

Number	Health & Wellbeing	Source	Description	Unit	Note
IV.a.4	Social status of mental health				Average of sub-indicators
IV.a.4.1	Social acceptance of mental health	Global Youth Survey	When you don't feel at your best – e.g., you are experiencing feelings of depression, anxiety, disinterest, anger, moodiness, irritation, self-consciousness or similar – are you comfortable speaking about it with people you are close to? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all (1 pt) ■ Barely (2 pts) ■ To some extent (3 pts) ■ Almost always (4 pts) ■ Always (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best	
IV.a.4.2	Social importance of mental health	Global Youth Survey	When you don't feel at your best – e.g., you are experiencing feelings of depression, anxiety, disinterest, anger, moodiness, irritation, self-consciousness or similar – do you receive help and support from people you are close to? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Not at all (1 pt) ■ Barely (2 pts) ■ To some extent (3 pts) ■ Almost always (4 pts) ■ Always (5 pts) 	Score 1-5, 5=best	
IV.a.4.3	Access to mental health advice	Global Youth Survey	If needed, would you have access to a professional mental health advisor – i.e., a psychologist, psychiatrist or counsellor? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pts) ■ Yes (1 pts) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
IV.a.5	Substance abuse				Average of sub-indicators
IV.a.5.1	Prevalence of smoking (15-24 years old)	IHME	Prevalence of current smoking among people aged 15–24 years. Current smoking tobacco use is defined as use of any type of smoked tobacco product on a daily or occasional basis. Smoked tobacco products include manufactured cigarettes, hand-rolled cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, pipes, shisha, and regional products such as bidis and kreteks. Methods for estimating the prevalence of current smoking tobacco use have been published separately.	% 15-39 years old	
IV.a.5.2	Alcohol, total per capita (15+ years) consumption	WHO	Total APC is defined as the total (sum of three-year average recorded and three-year average unrecorded APC, adjusted for three-year average tourist consumption) amount of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) over a calendar year, in liters of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data), while the unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol that is not taxed and is outside the usual system of governmental control.	L of pure alcohol	

Number	Health & Wellbeing	Source	Description	Unit	Note
IV.a.5.3	Drug abuse, prevalence, age-standardized	IHME	Drug dependence is defined by the International Classification of Diseases as the presence of three or more indicators of dependence for at least a month within the previous year. Drug dependency includes all illicit drugs.	%	
IV.a.6	Other risky behaviors beyond substance abuse				Average of sub-indicators
IV.a.6.1	Estimated road deaths per 100,000	WHO	Estimated road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population	Persons	
IV.a.6.2	Adolescent fertility	World Bank	Adolescent fertility rate is the number of births per 1,000 women aged 15-19.	Births per 1,000 women	
IV.b	Health & wellbeing policies				
IV.b.1	Health & wellbeing education				Average of sub-indicators
IV.b.1.1	Mental health education	Global Youth Survey	Did you receive any form of mental health education in school? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pts) ■ Yes (1 pt) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
IV.b.1.2	Physical health education	Global Youth Survey	Did you receive any form of physical health education in school – e.g. on prevention of communicable diseases? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pts) ■ Yes (1 pt) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
IV.b.1.3	Family planning education	Global Youth Survey	Did you receive any form of family planning education in school? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pts) ■ Yes (1 pt) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
IV.b.1.4	Healthy eating education	Global Youth Survey	Did you receive any type of information on how to eat healthily in school? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No (0 pts) ■ Yes (1 pt) 	Score 0-1, 1=best	
IV.b.2	Promotion of physical wellbeing				Average of sub-indicators
IV.b.2.1	Medical doctors per 10,000	WHO	Includes generalists, specialist medical practitioners and medical doctors not further defined, in the given national and/or subnational area. Depending on the nature of the original data source may include practicing (active) physicians only or all registered physicians.	Doctors	
IV.b.2.2	Hospital beds per 10,000	WHO	Number of hospital beds available per every 10,000 inhabitants in a population.	Beds	

Number	Health & Wellbeing	Source	Description	Unit	Note
IV.b.2.3	Promotion of youth sports	Desk re-search	Existence of national initiatives, e.g. youth sports clubs, compulsory sports and physical training participation in schools and sports and physical training being a part of national curricula. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
IV.b.2.4	Gender balance in youth sports	Desk re-search	Existence of provisions promoting participation of women and their equal treatment in youth sports (part of national initiative). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
IV.b.2.5	Promotion of healthy diets	Desk re-search	Healthy diets are promoted in educational institutions through healthy lunch meals and dietary guidelines provided for the citizens by the government. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
IV.b.3	Promotion of mental wellbeing				Average of sub-indicators
IV.b.3.1	Government-funded access to mental health counsel	Desk re-search	Access to government-provided mental health counsel at no cost or nominal fee, helplines, consultations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
IV.b.3.2	Policy and plan for early detection of mental illnesses	Desk re-search	National awareness programs to monitor, detect, and diagnose mental illnesses (1 pt); national curriculum mentions mental health (1 pt). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	
IV.b.3.3	Policy on protection of youths with physical and mental disabilities	Desk re-search	National awareness programs, guidelines or initiatives to safeguard the rights of disabled citizens in education, health, and employment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2=best	

Number	National Ecosystem	Source	Description	Unit	Note
V.a Innovation capacity					
V.a.1	Economic Complexity Index	The Observatory of Economic Complexity	A measure of an economy's capacity which can be inferred from data connecting locations to the activities that are present in them. It has been estimated using diverse data sources, such as trade data, employment data, stock market data, and patent data. This index has been shown to predict important macroeconomic outcomes, including a country's level of income, economic growth, income inequality and greenhouse gas emissions.	Z-scores	
V.a.2	Research and development (R&D) expenditure	UNESCO	Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, as a share of GDP	%	
V.a.3	Receipts for use of IP, as % of GDP	IMF	Charges for the use of intellectual property are payments and receipts between residents and nonresidents for the authorized use of proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, industrial processes and designs including trade secrets and franchises) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals or prototypes (such as copyrights on books and manuscripts, computer software, cinematographic works and sound recordings) and related rights (such as for live performances and television, cable or satellite broadcast). Data is in current US dollars.	%	Logarithmic transformation
V.a.4	Number of patent applications per capita	WIPO	Total patent annual applications (direct and PCT national phase entries) per 1,000 inhabitants	# of applications per 1 billion GDP PPP by residents	Logarithmic transformation
V.a.5	Trademark applications per capita	WIPO	Total trademark applications (direct and via the Madrid system) by filling office residents and non-residents, per 1,000 inhabitants	# of applications per 1 billion GDP PPP by residents	
V.a.6	Industrial designs per capita	WIPO	Total industrial design applications by filling office residents and non-residents, per million inhabitants	# of designs per 1 billion GDP PPP by residents	Logarithmic transformation

Number	National Ecosystem	Source	Description	Unit	Note
V.b Economic dynamism					
V.b.1	GDP per capita growth – Five-year average	IMF	Annual percentages of constant price GDP are year-on-year changes; the price base year is country-specific. Expenditure-based GDP is total final expenditures at purchasers' prices (including the f.o.b. value of exports of goods and services), less the f.o.b. value of imports of goods and services.	Five-year average, %	
V.b.2	Labor force productivity growth – Five-year average	ILO	Labor productivity represents the total volume of output (GDP) produced per unit of labor (measured in terms of the number of employed persons or hours worked) during a given time reference period.	Five-year average, %	
V.b.3	Labor force participation rate – Five-year average	World Bank	Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor to produce goods and services during a specified period.	Five-year average, %	
V.b.4	Youth unemployment rate – Five-year average	ILO	Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.	Five-year average, %	
V.b.5	Social mobility	WEF	"In your country, to what extent do individuals have the opportunity to improve their economic situation through their personal efforts regardless of their parents' socioeconomic situation? [1=Not at all; 7=To a great extent]"	Score 1-7, 7=best	
V.c Infrastructure & connectivity					
V.c.1	Paved road density	Globio	Kilometers of main roads including highways and primary roads per square kilometer of land.	km/km ²	
V.c.2	Gender digital divide	ITU	Female individuals using the Internet divided by male individuals using the Internet, by country	Ratio	
V.c.3	International bandwidth	ITU	International bandwidth; in Mbit/s	Mbps	
V.c.4	Mobile broadband subscriptions	ITU	Active mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	%	

Number	National Ecosystem	Source	Description	Unit	Note
V.c.5	Quality of trade and transportation-related infrastructure	World Bank, Logistics Performance Index	Data are from Logistics Performance Index surveys conducted by the World Bank in partnership with academic and international institutions and private companies and individuals engaged in international logistics. 2009 round of surveys covered more than 5,000 country assessments by nearly 1,000 international freight forwarders. Respondents evaluate eight markets on six core dimensions on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best). The markets are chosen based on the most important export and import markets of the respondent's country, random selection, and, for landlocked countries, neighboring countries that connect them with international markets.	Score 1-5, 5=best	

V.d Security & governance

V.d.1	Rule of law	World Bank	Captures perceptions of the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, and in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution – i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.	Z-scores	
V.d.2	Transparency	Transparency International	The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) aggregates data from several different sources that provide perceptions by businesspeople and country experts of the level of corruption in the public sector.	Score 0-100, 100=best	
V.d.3	Regulatory quality	World Bank	Captures perceptions of the ability of the government to formulate and implement sound policies and regulations that permit and promote private sector development. Estimate gives the country's score on the aggregate indicator, in units of a standard normal distribution, i.e. ranging from approximately -2.5 to 2.5.	Z-scores	
V.d.4	Institutional resilience	Global Peace Index	Qualitative assessment of the political instability within the country. It addresses the degree to which political institutions are sufficiently stable to support the needs of their citizens, businesses and overseas investors. Ranked 1-5 (very low to very high) by EIU analysts.	Score 1-5, 5=best	
V.d.5	Internal conflict impact	Global Peace Index	Number of battle deaths from internal conflict, which is defined as a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a year.	Score 0-4, 4=best	
V.d.6	External relations	Global Peace Index	Qualitative assessment of relations with neighboring countries. Ranked 1-5 (very low-very high) by EIU analysts.	Score 1-5, 5=best	

Number	Readiness For Emerging Trends	Source	Description	Unit
VI.a Readiness for the green economy				
VI.a.1	Environmental performance	Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy, Environmental Performance Index	The Yale Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is a biennial report produced by Yale University and Columbia University that evaluates and ranks countries based on their environmental performance. Using 40 performance indicators across 11 issue categories, the EPI ranks 180 countries on climate change performance, environmental health, and ecosystem vitality.	0-100
VI.a.2	Commitment to carbon neutrality	Desk research	Policy implemented or under consideration for the country to go carbon neutral, based on Net-Zero Tracker	Score: 0-10, 10 = best
VI.a.3	Talent for green and energy transition	WEF	Business leaders' answers to the question: "In your country, to what extent do companies find the talent needed for the green and energy transition?"	1=not at all; 7=To a great extent
VI.a.4	Climate change awareness	Yale Program on Climate Change Communication: International Public Opinion on Climate Change	People who responded to the statement "climate change will harm future generations" using one of these options: a great deal, a moderate amount, only a little.	% of respondents
VI.a.5	Top universities for climate action	Times Higher Education	Measures universities' research on climate change, their use of energy and their preparations for dealing with the consequences of climate change.	# of universities in Top 100
VI.a.6	Climate change knowledge	Global Youth Survey	"When it comes to climate change, I can explain the following to a friend..." Select all that apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The impacts of climate change (1 pt) ■ The science behind climate change (1 pt) ■ Actions you can take to tackle climate change (e.g., recycling, saving energy, eating less meat...) (1 pt) ■ National level actions to tackle climate change (e.g., tree planting, rainwater harvesting, renewable energy) (1 pt) ■ Climate change policies or frameworks (1 pt) 	0-3
VI.b Readiness for the AI-age				
VI.b.1	Global Cybersecurity Index	ITU	Evaluates countries across five key pillars: Legal (cybersecurity laws and frameworks), Technical (technical implementation capabilities), Organizational (national policies and coordination), Capacity Building (R&D, training, and certification), and Cooperation (partnerships and information sharing networks).	Score: 0-100, 100 = best

Number	Readiness For Emerging Trends	Source	Description	Unit
VI.b.2	H-index in AI	Scimago Journal & Country Rank	Quantity of academic papers in the fields of computer science and artificial intelligence as indexed by Scimago	Score: 0-, higher the better
VI.b.3	Developers on GitHub per million population between 15-64	GitHub	Number of developer accounts on GitHub in a given economy. This count excludes users that are bots or otherwise flagged as "spammy" within internal systems.	# of GitHub developers
VI.b.4	AI National Strategies	Desk Research	Existence of a national AI strategy with youth as direct beneficiaries. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2 = best
VI.b.5	Capacity to use AI	Global Youth Survey	I feel confident that I can... <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use generative artificial intelligence (AI) for simple tasks (ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes (1 pt) / No (0 pt) / Don't know (0 pt) 2. Use generative artificial intelligence (AI) effectively to save time and effort in my work (ChatGPT, Gemini, Claude) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes (1 pt) / No (0 pt) / Don't know (0 pt) 3. Develop or adapt a generative artificial intelligence (AI) model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes (1 pt) / No (0 pt) / Don't know (0 pt) 	Score: 0-3, 3 = best
VI.b.6	ICT Graduates	UNESCO	Distribution of tertiary graduates by field of study	# of ICT graduates
VI.c	Creativity & culture			
VI.c.1	Number of libraries per million population	IFLA	National level number of libraries data across the world.	# of libraries
VI.c.2	Number of museums per million population	UNESCO	Range of the number of museums in each country, with the highest range of 5,000+ and the lowest range of 26-50.	# of museums
VI.c.3	Number of UNESCO heritage sites per million population	UNESCO	Number of UNESCO heritage sites by country	# of UNESCO heritage sites
VI.c.4	Number of Intangible Cultural Heritage	UNESCO	Number of intangible cultural heritage recognized by UNESCO per country. Intangible cultural heritage encompasses the living expressions, traditions, and knowledge systems passed down through generations, recognized and valued by communities worldwide.	# of UNESCO intangible cultural heritage

Number	Readiness For Emerging Trends	Source	Description	Unit
VI.c.5	Cultural participation	Global Youth Survey	In the past year, how frequently did you participate in cultural activities? (By "cultural activity" we mean attended a live music concert or performance, visited a museum or art gallery, attended a lecture on cultural or historical topics, participated in creative writing or poetry reading etc.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least once a week (5 pts) ■ At least once a month (4 pts) ■ At least once every three months (3 pts) ■ Less often (2 pts) ■ I don't participate in cultural activities (1 pt) 	Score: 0-15, 15 = best
VI.c.6	National strategy on creativity and culture for young people	Desk research	National cultural policy with specific youth components. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ No policy found = 0 ■ Policy partially fitting the criteria = 1 ■ Policy fully fitting the criteria = 2 	Score: 0-2, 2 = best
VI.d Community participation				
VI.d.1	Helped a stranger	Charities Aid Foundation	Percent of adults who helped a stranger in a given year	%
VI.d.2	Feeling of representation by decision-makers	Global Youth Survey	The decision makers in my community consider young peoples' opinions when making decisions that affect the future of the community. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Never (1 pt) ■ Rarely (2 pts) ■ Sometimes (3 pts) ■ Often (4 pts) ■ Always (5 pts) 	Score: 0-5, 5 = best
VI.d.3	Social Relations	Fund for Peace	Sub-indicator of the State Resilience Index: social relations refer to horizontal networks that exist between individuals and groups. When people have a strong community support network, they are better equipped to handle crises and maintain community organization.	Score, 0-10, 10 = best
VI.d.4	Online communities	Global Youth Survey	To what extent do you agree with this statement: I feel part of the online communities I participate in, such as Facebook groups, Reddit subreddits and online gaming communities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Strongly agree (5 pt) ■ Agree (4 pts) ■ Neither agree nor disagree (3 pts) ■ Disagree (2 pts) ■ Strongly disagree (1 pt) 	Score: 0-5, 5 = best

Number	Readiness For Emerging Trends	Source	Description	Unit
VI.d.5	Engagement in community activities	Global Youth Survey	<p>In the past year, how much time did you spend actively participating in community activities?</p> <p>(By "community activity" we mean community projects, local charities, non-profit organizations, religious organizations, etc.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ At least one hour a week (4 pts) ■ At least one hour a month (3 pts) ■ At least one hour every three months (2 pts) ■ Less often (1 pt) ■ I don't participate in community activities (0 pts) 	Score: 0-4, 4 = best
VI.d.6	Laws, policies, and schemes related to volunteering	ILO	<p>Volunteer work by age 15-24, work done through organizations or through self-help or mutual aid groups. Volunteer work comprises non-compulsory work performed for others without pay. The beneficiaries of goods and services – can be all types of organizations, institutions or businesses (formal or informal); or individuals who are not members of the volunteer's household or family.</p>	Score: 0-6, 6 = best
VI.d.7	Community problem-solving	Global Youth Survey	<p>In the past year, have you participated in or attended any activities aimed at solving a problem facing your community?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes (1 pt) ■ No (0 pts) 	Score: 0-1, 1 = best

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16. Learning-adjusted years of schooling is a measure of both the quantity and quality of education. By adjusting expected years of schooling based on harmonized test scores from international assessments, it recognizes that similar durations of schooling can lead to different learning outcomes, offering a clearer picture of educational effectiveness. Source: World Bank
17. https://www.un.org/sites/un2.un.org/files/2022/09/tes_youthdeclaration_en.pdf
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21. Includes Questions 5, 6, 7A, 7B: *Whether youth feel confident using basic ICT skills (business software proficiency); advanced ICT skills (programming); advanced ICT skills (advanced online communications); advanced ICT skills (generative AI)*
22. Includes Question 9: *How similar is your current job to the job you wanted before obtaining it?*
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24. Includes Question D7: *Which of the following descriptions comes closest to how you feel about your household’s income nowadays?* And Question 33: *When you don’t feel at your best—e.g., you are experiencing feelings of depression, anxiety, disinterest, anger, moodiness, irritation, self-consciousness or similar—are you comfortable speaking about it with people you are close to?*
25. Includes Question 10B: *How useful was career counseling in landing a job?*

26. Includes Question 37: *In the past year, how frequently did you participate in cultural activities? (By "cultural activity" we mean attended a live music concert or performance, visited a museum or art gallery, attended a lecture on cultural or historical topics, participated in creative writing or poetry reading etc.)* And Question 38: *To what extent do you agree with this statement: I feel part of the online communities I participate in, such as online gaming communities, Facebook groups, and Reddit subreddits*
27. Includes Question 21: *Which three (3) of the following global issues are most important to you?* And Question 22: *Do you trust that the international system—i.e., international organisations and multilateral negotiations—will address the global issues that are most important to you (selected in Q21)?*
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90. In comparison to GYI 2022, the sub-pillar “Ecosystem for Youth Development” has been renamed to “National Ecosystem” and is now categorized as a domain. Additionally, the “Entrepreneurship & Employability” domain has been expanded to “Entrepreneurship & Employment” encompassing both supply and demand aspects of labor markets. The remaining domains have remained unchanged.
91. In total, 35 indicators (less than 25% of the indicators) included in the GYI have data gaps. Only one indicator, average age of parliamentarians, has a 25% data gap; all other indicators have 20% or less data gaps.
92. UNPD World Population Prospects 2024 Revision.
93. GDP (current US\$) World Bank, 2023.
94. The actual percentage experienced minor fluctuations (less than a 3% deviation) as the survey allowed respondents to select “Prefer not to say”.



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