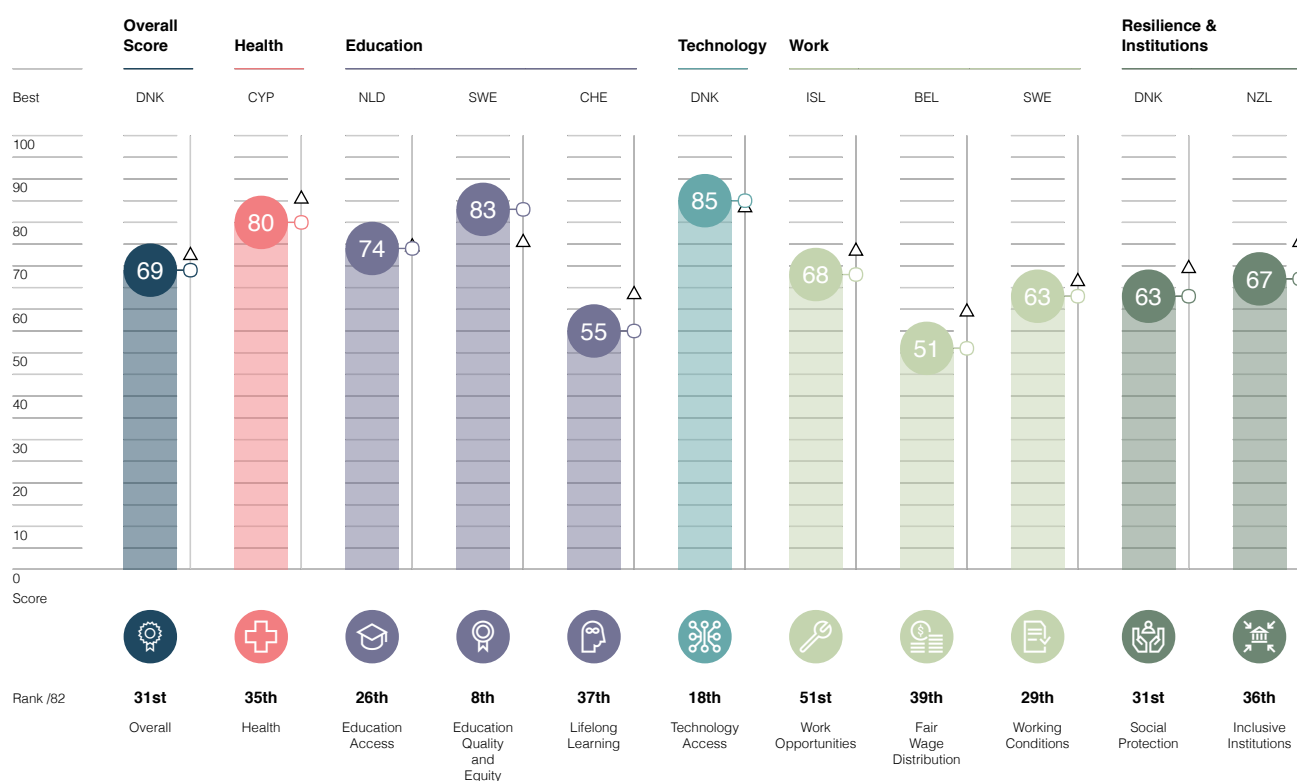


Performance Overview 2020

Key Δ High-income group average



Selected contextual indicators

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

Latvia

31st/82

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

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