Finland

Human Capital Index 2020

This brief provides an update to the Human Capital Index (HCI). First launched in 2018, the HCI measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18. It conveys the productivity of the next generation of workers compared to a benchmark of complete education and full health. Worldwide a child born in 2020 can expect, on average, to be 56 percent as productive as she could be when she grows up. All data represent the status of countries pre-COVID-19.

THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

Human Capital Index. A child born in Finland today will be **80 percent** as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health. This is higher than the average for Europe & Central Asia region and High income countries. Between 2010 and 2020, the HCI value for Finland decreased from 0.82 to 0.80. Figure 1 shows how the HCI and each of the components evolved over time.

- **Probability of Survival to Age 5.** 100 out of 100 children born in Finland survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In Finland, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete 13.7 years of school by her 18th birthday.
- **Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in Finland score 534 on a scale where 625 represents advanced attainment and 300 represents minimum attainment.
- **Learning-adjusted Years of School.** Factoring in what children actually learn, expected years of school is only 11.7 years.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across Finland, 93 percent of 15-year olds will survive until age 60. This statistic is a proxy for the range of health risks that a child born today would experience as an adult under current conditions.
- **Healthy Growth (Not Stunted Rate).** Data on stunting are not available for Finland.

DIFFERENCES IN HCI ACROSS GENDER AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

In Finland, the HCI for girls is higher than for boys. Table 1 shows gender disaggregation for each of the HCI components.

In Finland, there are not sufficient data to disaggregate HCI by socio-economic groups.

Table 1. HCI by Gender and Socio-economic Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Boys</th>
<th>Girls</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HCI</td>
<td>0.76</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Survival to Age 5</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected Years of School</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonized Test Scores</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning-adjusted Years of School</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Survival Rate</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>0.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Stunted Rate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HCI Ratio (richest / poorest 20 percent): -

Note:
- Large circle represents Finland in 2020
- Diamond represents Finland in 2010
- Small circles represent other countries
- Lines and color of circles indicate quartiles of the distribution