

Guatemala

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 Guatemala today will be **46 percent** as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health. This is lower than the average for Latin America & Caribbean region and Upper middle income countries. Between 2010 and 2020, the HCI value for Guatemala increased from 0.44 to 0.46. Figure 1 shows how the HCI and each of the components evolved over time.

- **Probability of Survival to Age 5.** 97 out of 100 children born in Guatemala survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In Guatemala, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete **9.7 years** of school by her 18th birthday.
- **Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in Guatemala score **405** 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 **6.3 years**.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across Guatemala, **85 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).** 53 out of 100 children are **not** stunted. 47 out of 100 children are stunted, and so are at risk of cognitive and physical limitations that can last a lifetime.

DIFFERENCES IN HCI ACROSS GENDER AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

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

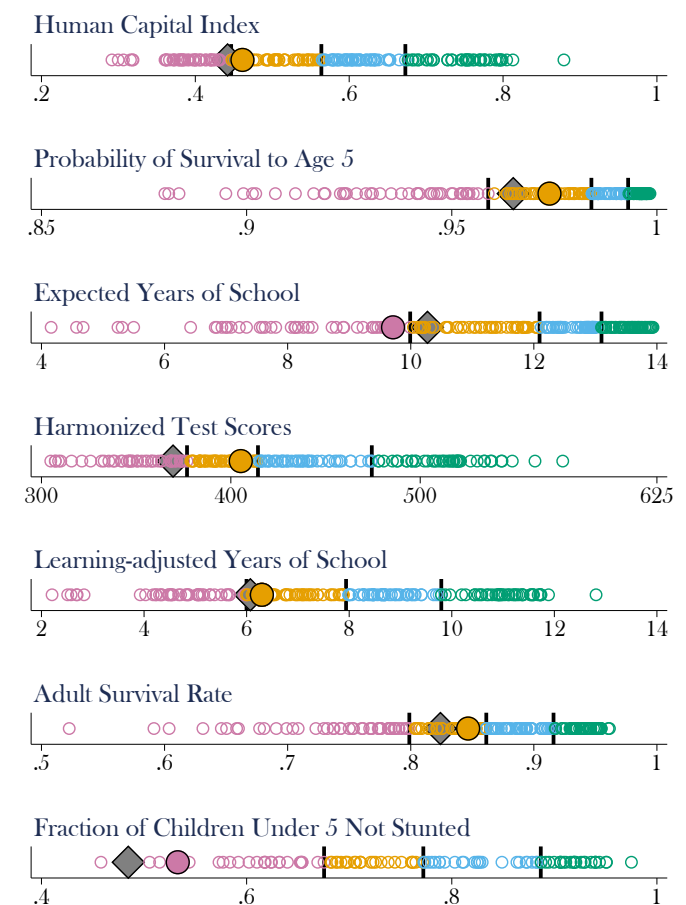
The ratio in HCI between the richest and poorest 20 percent of the population in Guatemala is **1.55** (global average: 1.35; global range: 1.12-1.68).

Table 1. HCI by Gender and Socio-economic Group

Component	Boys	Girls	Overall
HCI	0.45	0.47	0.46
Survival to Age 5	0.97	0.98	0.97
Expected Years of School	9.7	9.7	9.7
Harmonized Test Scores	402	408	405
Learning-adjusted Years of School	6.3	6.3	6.3
Adult Survival Rate	0.80	0.89	0.85
Not Stunted Rate	0.53	0.54	0.53
HCI Ratio (richest / poorest 20 percent)			1.55

For more on socioeconomic disaggregated HCI, please visit <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital/brief/insights-from-disaggregating-the-human-capital-index>

Figure 1. HCI and Components



Note:

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