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.

### Latvian HCI

A child born in Latvia today will be **71 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 but slightly lower than the average for High income countries. Between 2010 and 2020, the HCI value for Latvia increased from 0.68 to 0.71. 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 Latvia survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In Latvia, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete **13.6 years** of school by her 18th birthday.
- **Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in Latvia score 504 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 years**.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across Latvia, **84 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 Latvia.

#### Differences in HCI Across Gender and Socio-economic Groups

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

In Latvia, 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>0.66</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.71</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>13.5</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonized Test Scores</td>
<td>498</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning-adjusted Years of School</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adult Survival Rate</td>
<td>0.78</td>
<td>0.91</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Stunted Rate</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HCI Ratio (richest / poorest 20 percent) -


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