

Moldova

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 Moldova today will be **58 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 Europe & Central Asia region but higher than the average for Lower middle income countries. Between 2010 and 2020, the HCI value for Moldova increased from 0.56 to 0.58. Figure 1 shows how the HCI and each of the components evolved over time.

- **Probability of Survival to Age 5.** 98 out of 100 children born in Moldova survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In Moldova, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete **11.8 years** of school by her 18th birthday.
- **Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in Moldova score **439** 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 **8.3 years**.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across Moldova, **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).** 94 out of 100 children are **not** stunted. 6 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 Moldova, the HCI for girls is higher than for boys. Table 1 shows gender disaggregation for each of the HCI components.

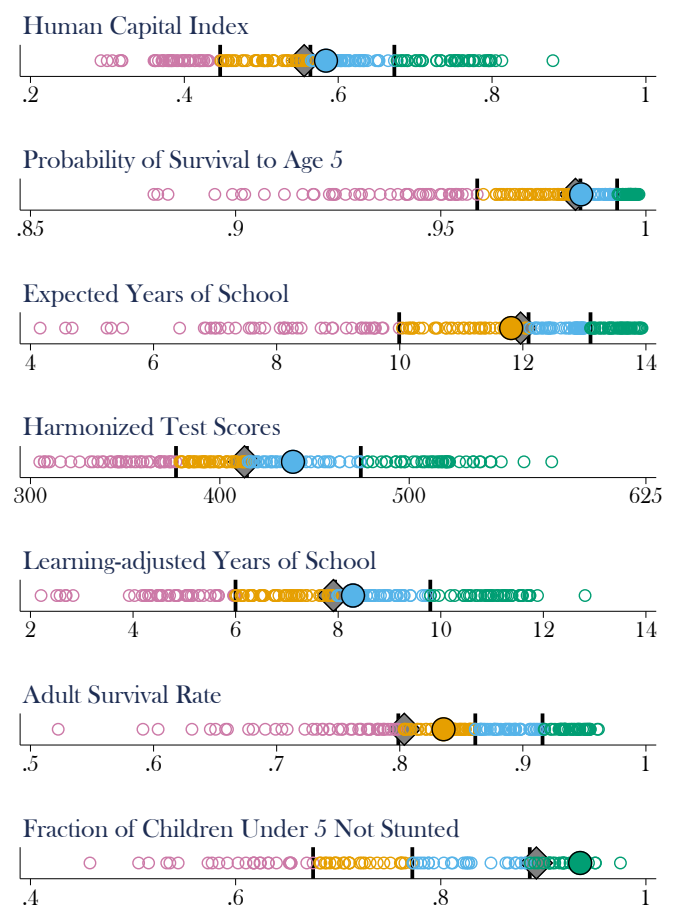
The ratio in HCI between the richest and poorest 20 percent of the population in Moldova is **1.22** (global average: 1.35; global range: 1.12-1.68).

Table 1. HCI by Gender and Socio-economic Group

| Component | Boys | Girls | Overall |
|--|------|-------|---------|
| HCI | 0.56 | 0.61 | 0.58 |
| Survival to Age 5 | 0.98 | 0.99 | 0.98 |
| Expected Years of School | 11.8 | 11.8 | 11.8 |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 430 | 448 | 439 |
| Learning-adjusted Years of School | 8.1 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Adult Survival Rate | 0.76 | 0.91 | 0.84 |
| Not Stunted Rate | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.94 |
| HCI Ratio (richest / poorest 20 percent) | | | 1.22 |

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