

Russian Federation

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 the Russian Federation today will be **68 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 Upper middle income countries. Between 2010 and 2020, the HCI value for the Russian Federation increased from 0.60 to 0.68. Figure 1 shows how the HCI and each of the components evolved over time.

- **Probability of Survival to Age 5.** 99 out of 100 children born in the Russian Federation survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In the Russian Federation, 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 the Russian Federation score **498** 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 **10.9 years**.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across the Russian Federation, **80 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 the Russian Federation.

DIFFERENCES IN HCI ACROSS GENDER AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

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

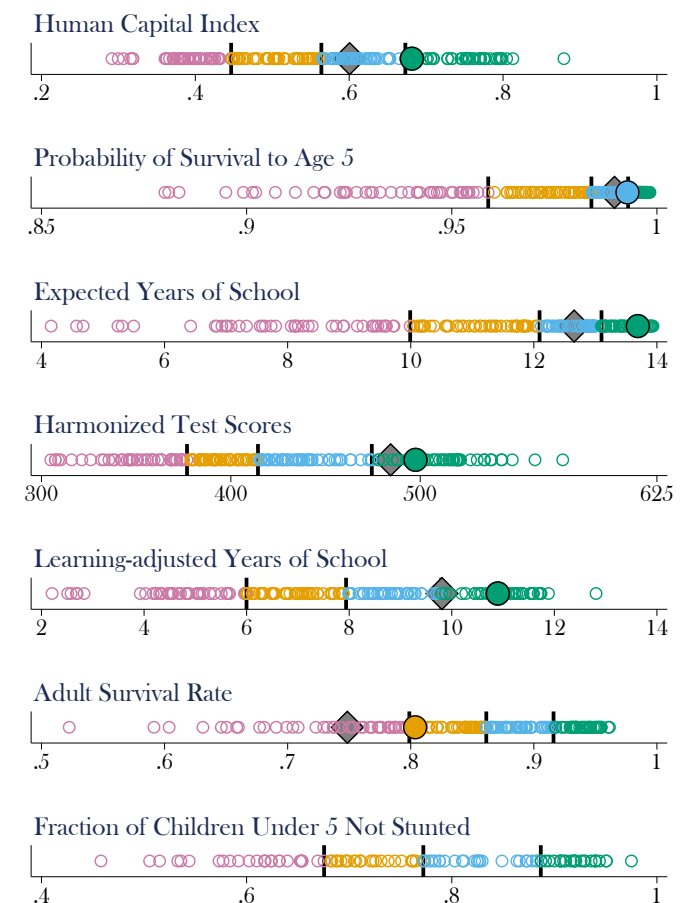
In the Russian Federation, there are not sufficient data to disaggregate HCI by socio-economic groups.

Table 1. HCI by Gender and Socio-economic Group

| Component | Boys | Girls | Overall |
|--|------|-------|---------|
| HCI | 0.64 | 0.73 | 0.68 |
| Survival to Age 5 | 0.99 | 0.99 | 0.99 |
| Expected Years of School | 13.7 | 13.7 | 13.7 |
| Harmonized Test Scores | 494 | 501 | 498 |
| Learning-adjusted Years of School | 10.8 | 11.0 | 10.9 |
| Adult Survival Rate | 0.72 | 0.89 | 0.80 |
| Not Stunted Rate | - | - | - |
| HCI Ratio (richest / poorest 20 percent) | - | - | - |

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