

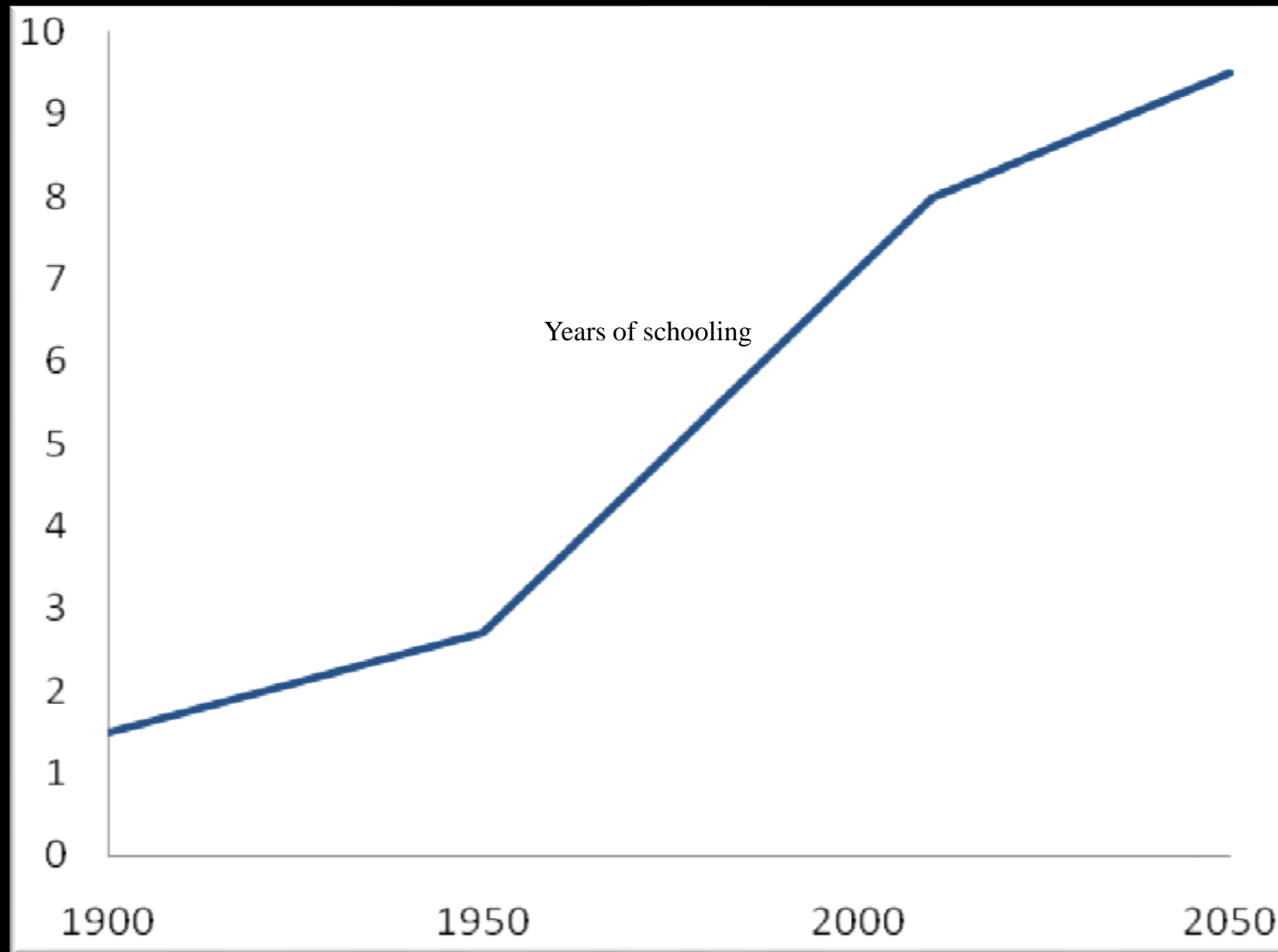
Human Capital Project & Index

Harry Anthony Patrinos

[@hpatrinos](#)

World Bank

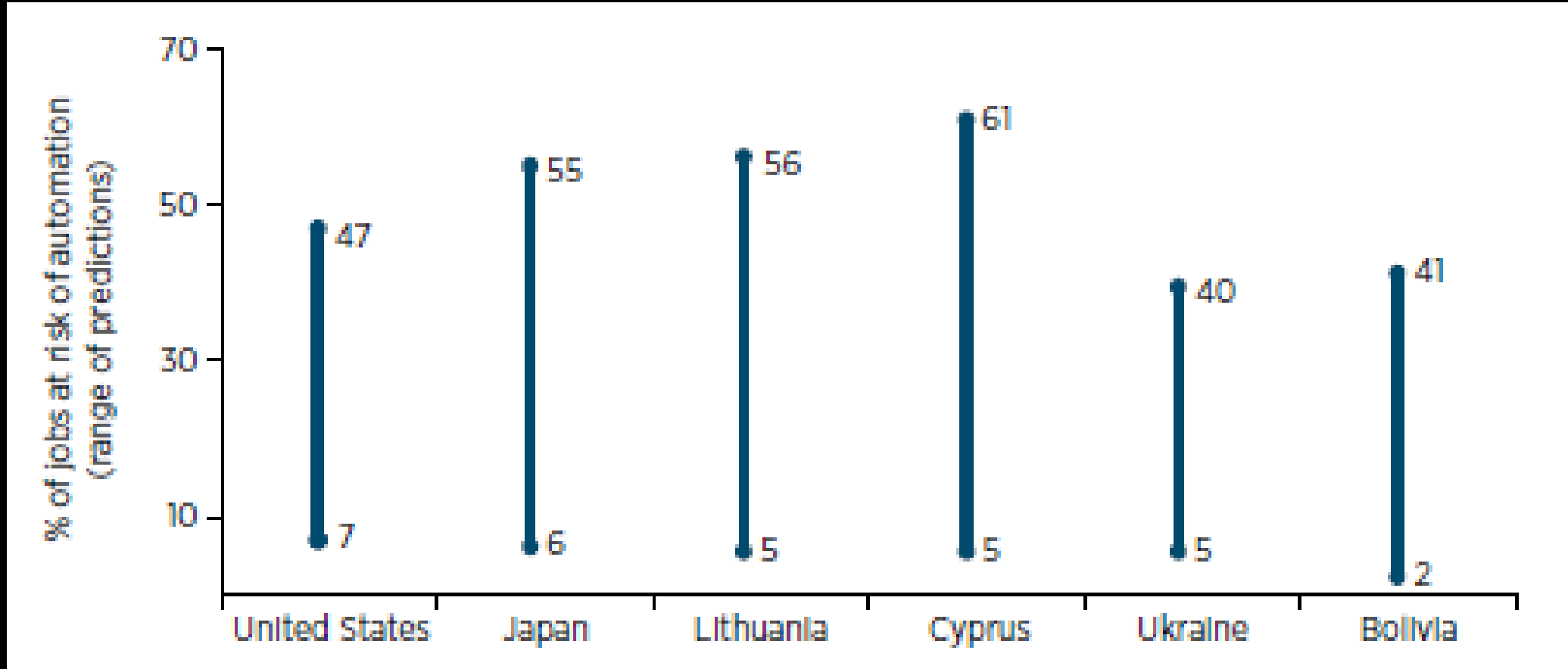
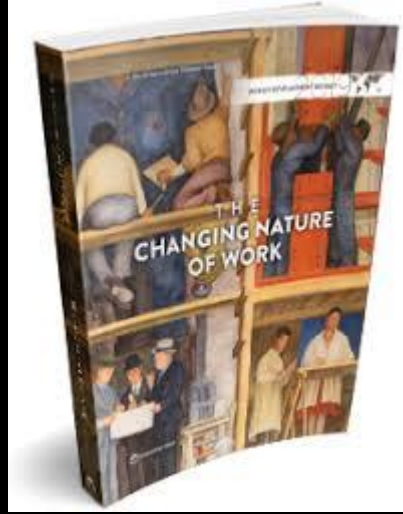
Worldwide Revolution in Schooling



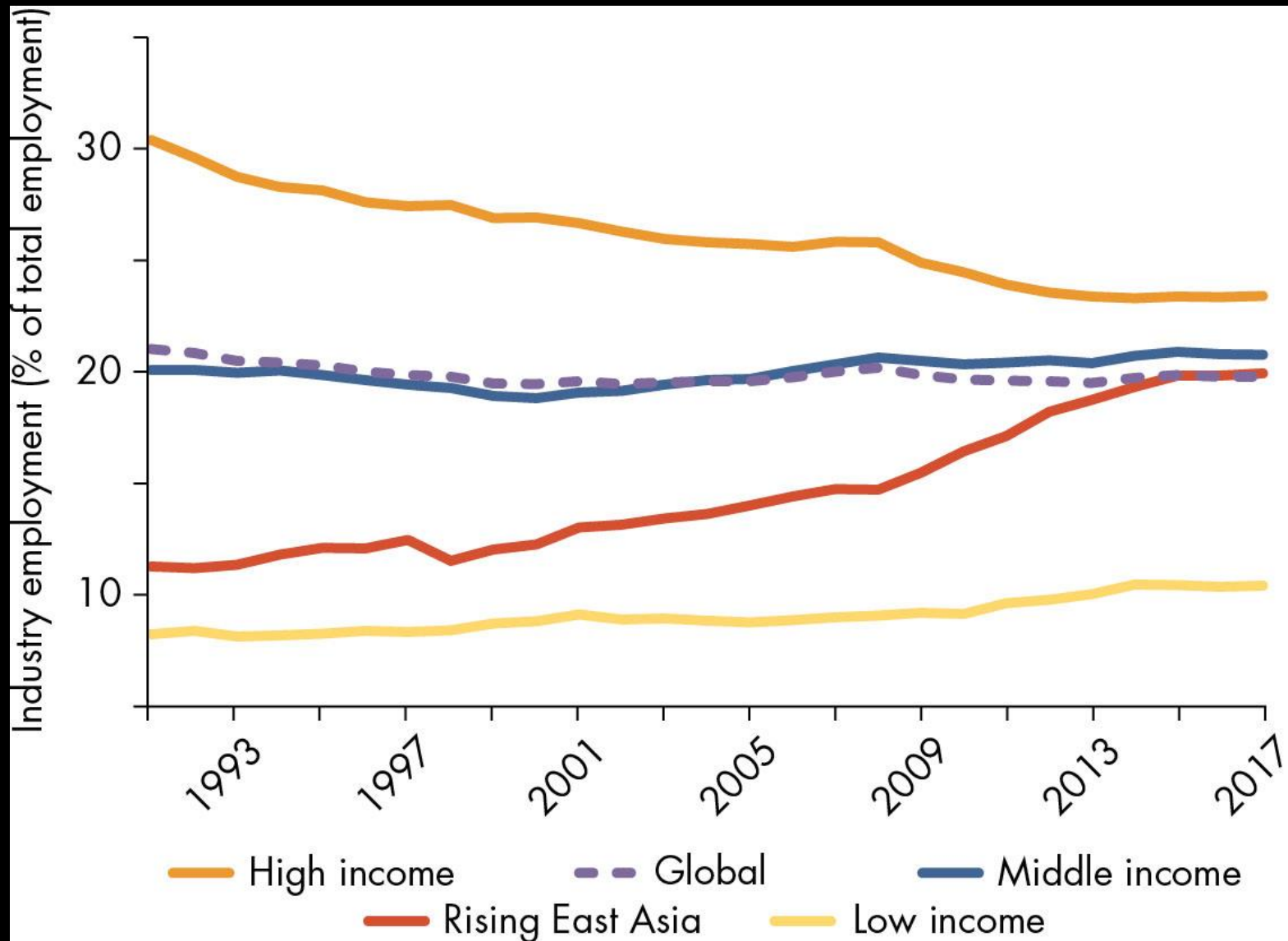
But:

- 264 million out of school
- 262 million in school but can't read
- 1 in 4 young people can't read

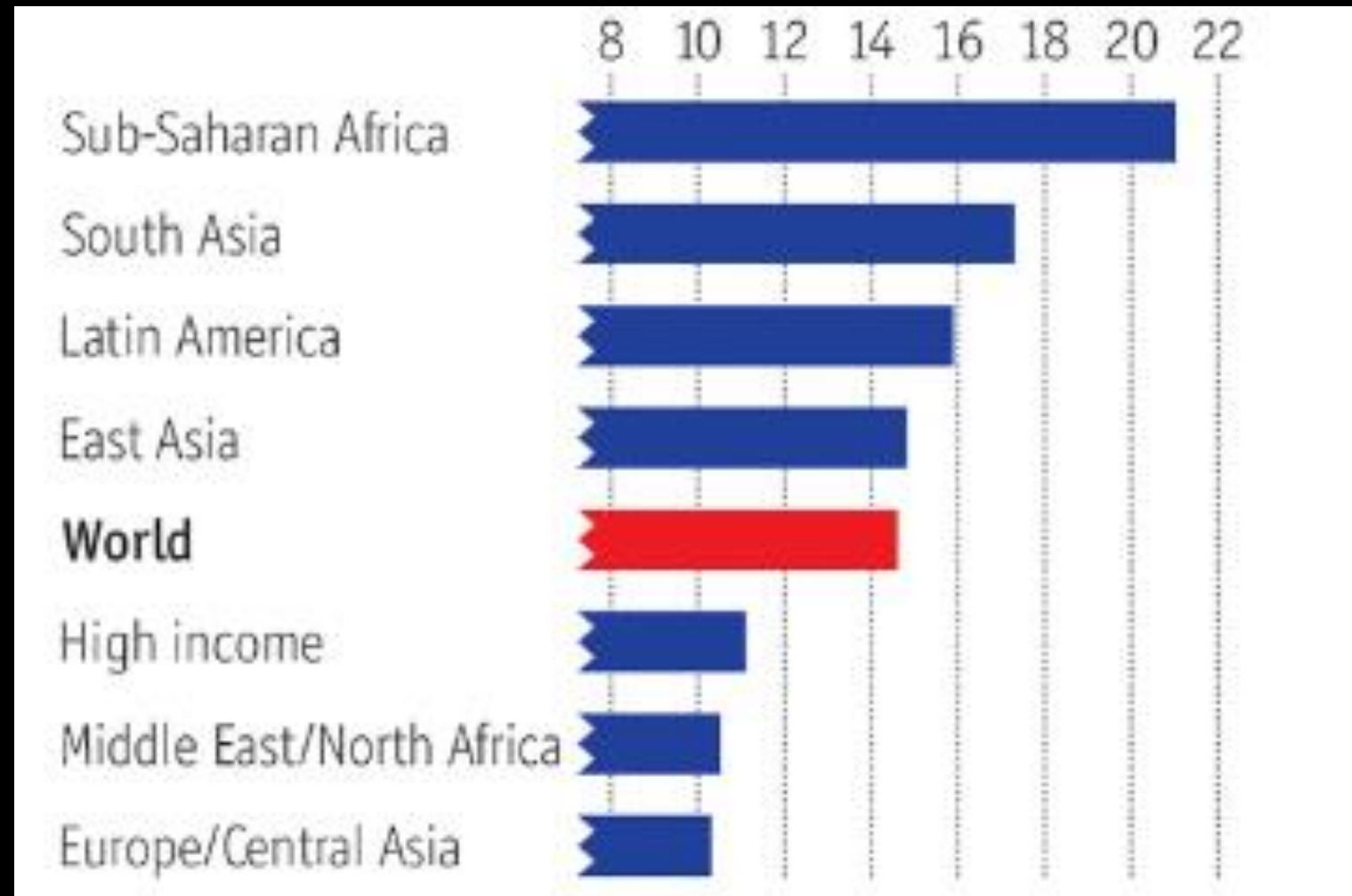
Estimates Of The Percentage Of Jobs At Risk From Automation Vary Widely



Industrial Jobs are Falling in West & Rising in East



Education and Economic Development



Rising Returns to Education

What Governments Can Do

Invest in Relevant Skills

Problem-solving

Learning

Communication

Personal

Social

**A global effort to accelerate
more and better investments in
people for greater equity and
economic growth**

**Early health care and education
prepare children to succeed and
prosper as adults in a rapidly
changing world**

The Human Capital Project

Human Capital Index

Measurement and research

Human Capital Index: Distance to Frontier

How much human capital can a child born today expect to acquire by age 18, given the risks to poor health and poor education that prevail in the country where she lives?

Three ingredients reflect building blocks of the next generation's human capital:



SURVIVAL

Will children born today survive to school age?



SCHOOL

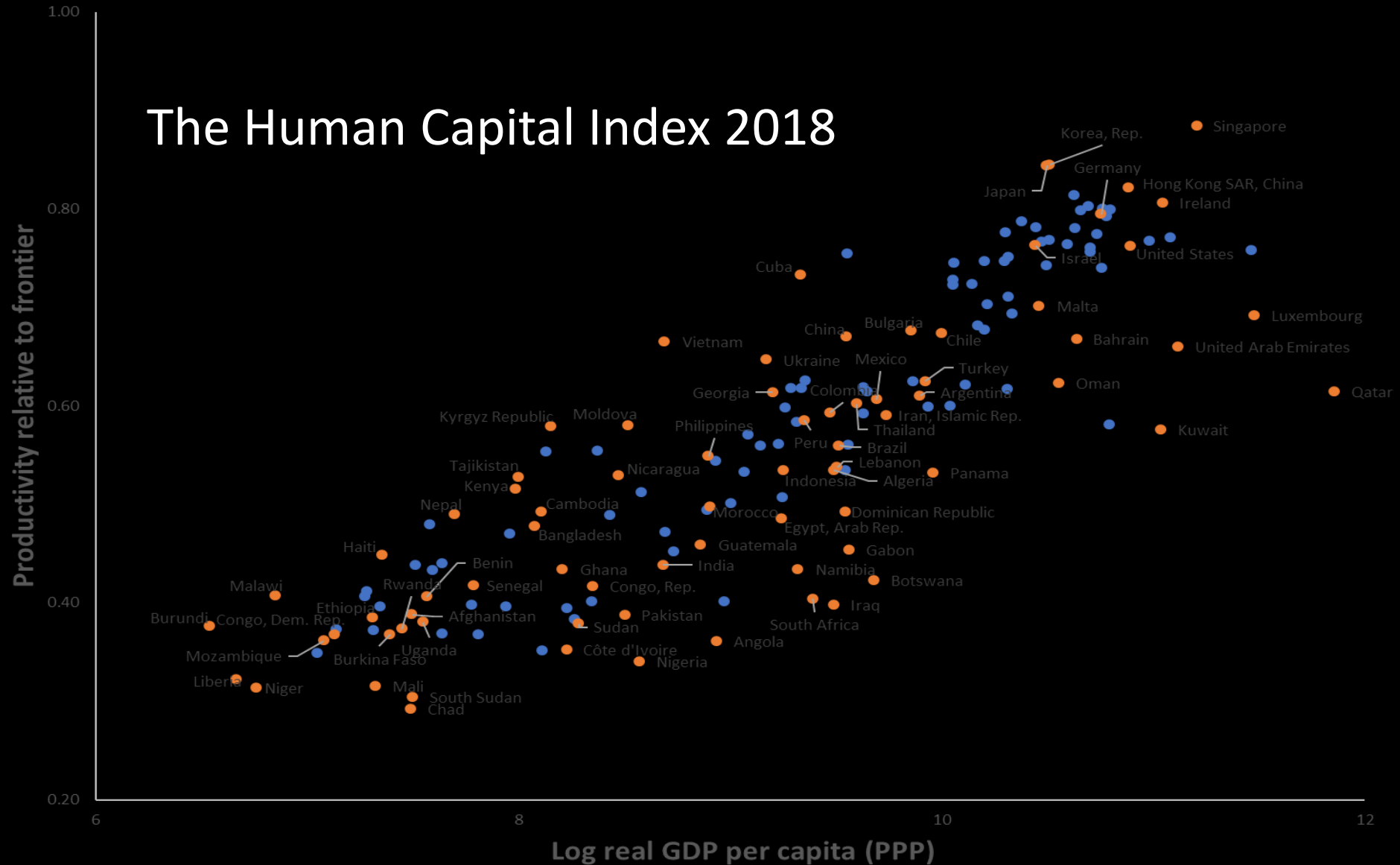
How much school will they complete and how much will they learn?



HEALTH

Will they leave school in good health, ready for further learning and/or work?

How productive will children be when they are 18?



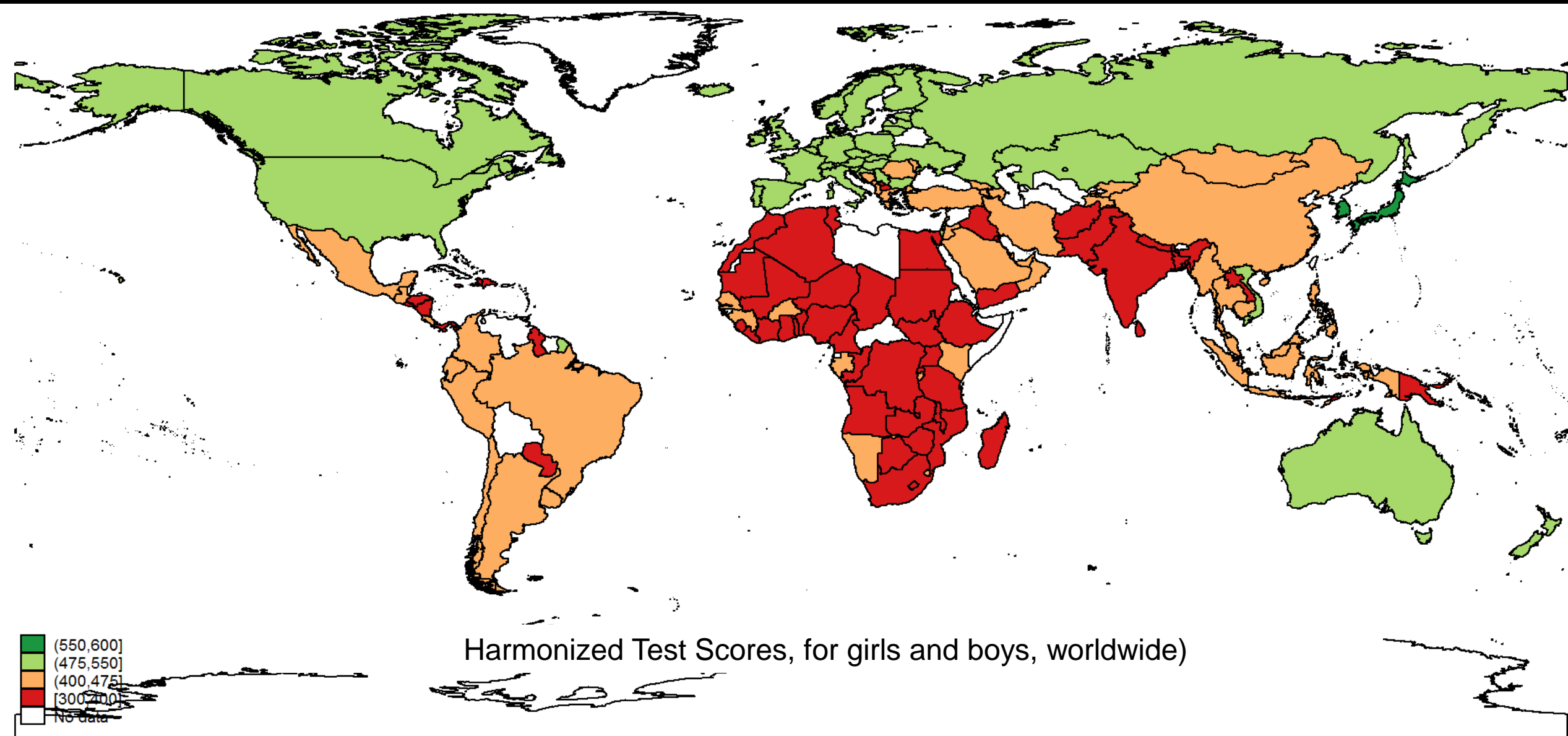
Countries Covered by HLO



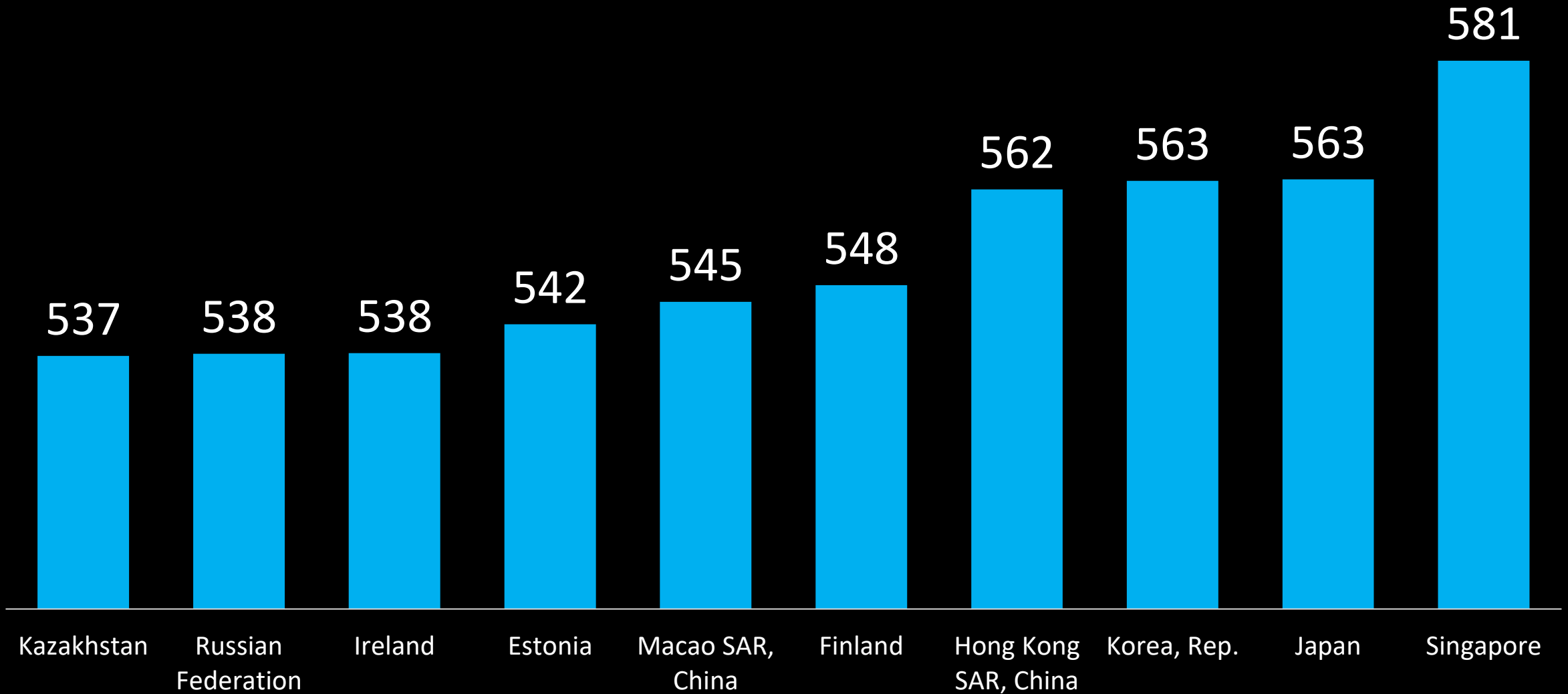
Countries Covered in our HLO: 164 countries/territories, 98.6% of world population (2000-2017)

Not covered
Covered

Harmonized Test Scores



Top HLO (Harmonized Learning Outcomes)



Enrollment and Learning

Notes: Primary enrollment rates are averaged for the cohorts 25 years and older. Both enrollment and learning are averaged across countries. Percent maximum is calculated by dividing scores by the score at the upper end of the scale (625) in line with Kraay (2018). Source: Primary enrollment rates are from Lee and Lee (2016); Learning outcomes are from our database.

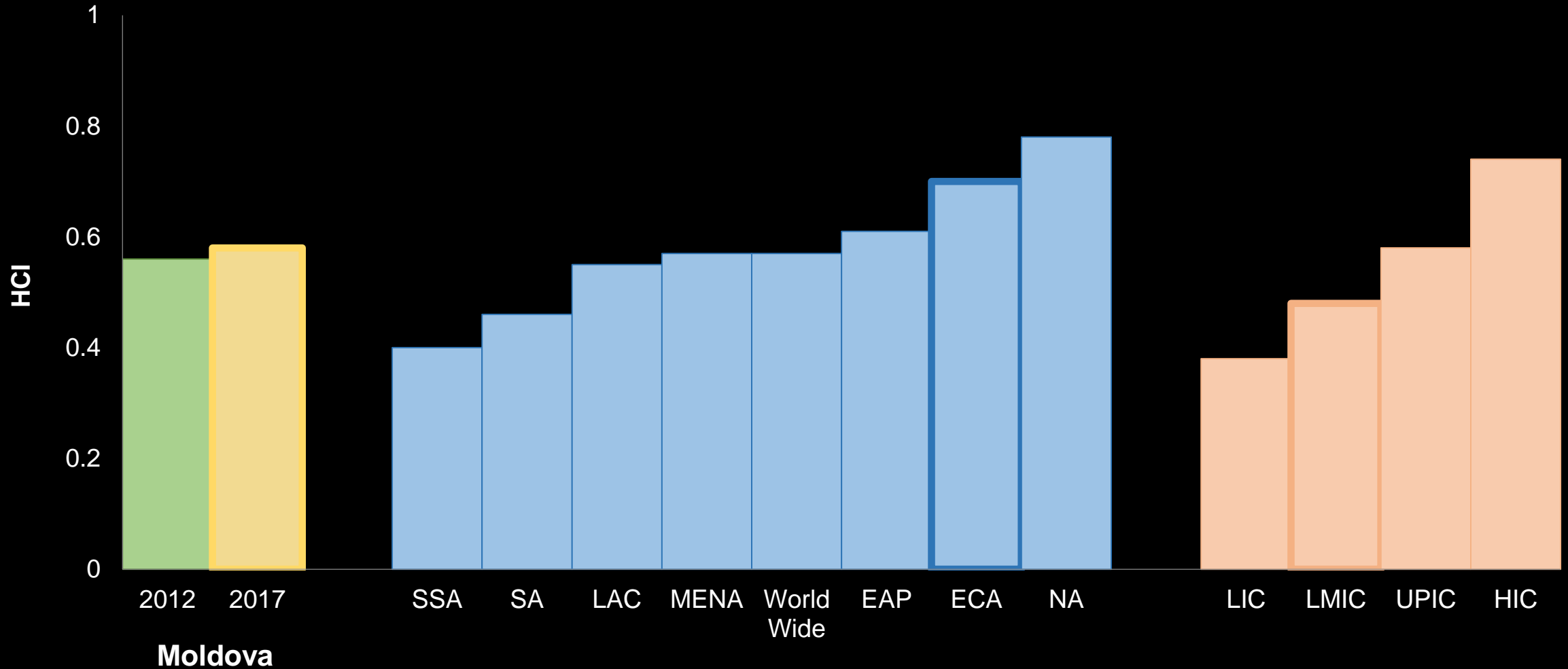
Implications

- Make Learning the central focus of national education policy reforms
- Regularly measure and analyze learning outcomes
- Ensure all stakeholders are supported and are accountable for student learning
- Ensure strategic reforms informed by learning data

Moldova

Performance of Moldova in Human Capital Index

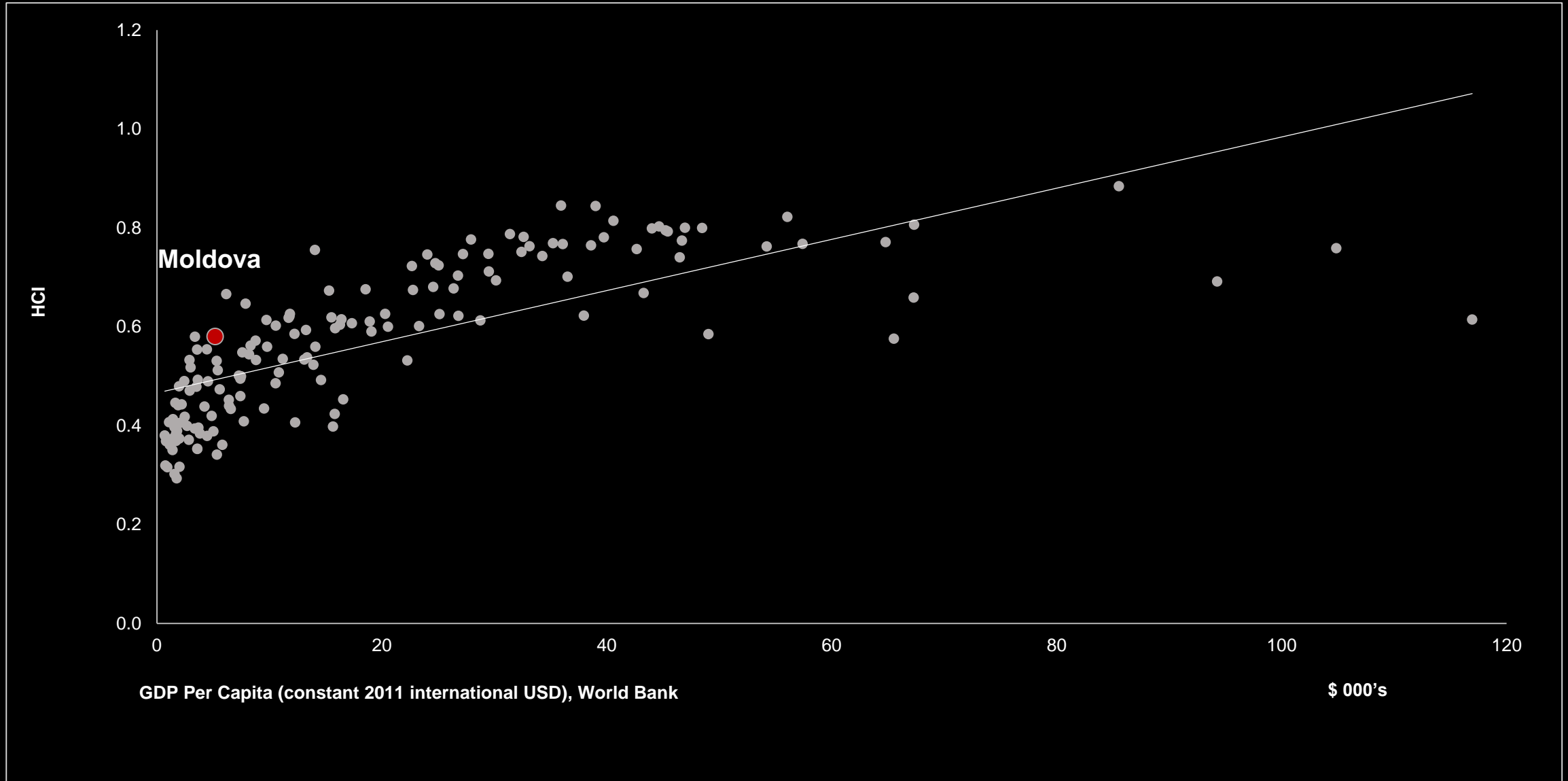
Moldova currently ranks 75 out of 157 countries (2017)



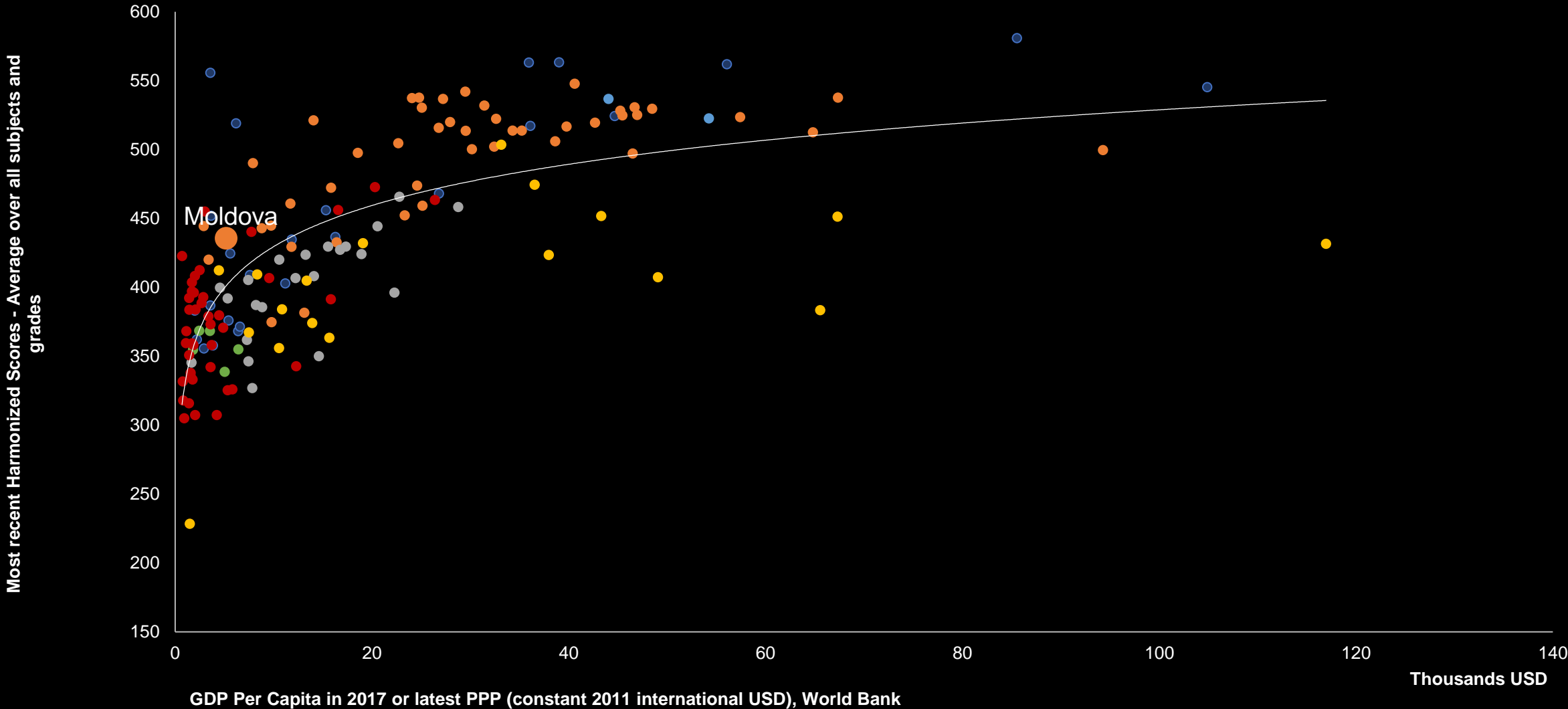
Unpacking The Human Capital Index For Moldova

Indicator	Moldova	Europe & Central Asia
HCI Component 1: Survival		
Probability of Survival to Age 5	0.984	0.993
HCI Component 2: School		
Expected Years of School	11.8	13.0
Harmonized Test Scores	436	495
HCI Component 3: Health		
Survival Rate from Age 15-60	0.833	0.900
Fraction of Children Under 5 Not Stunted	0.936	0.881
Human Capital Index (HCI)	0.58	0.70

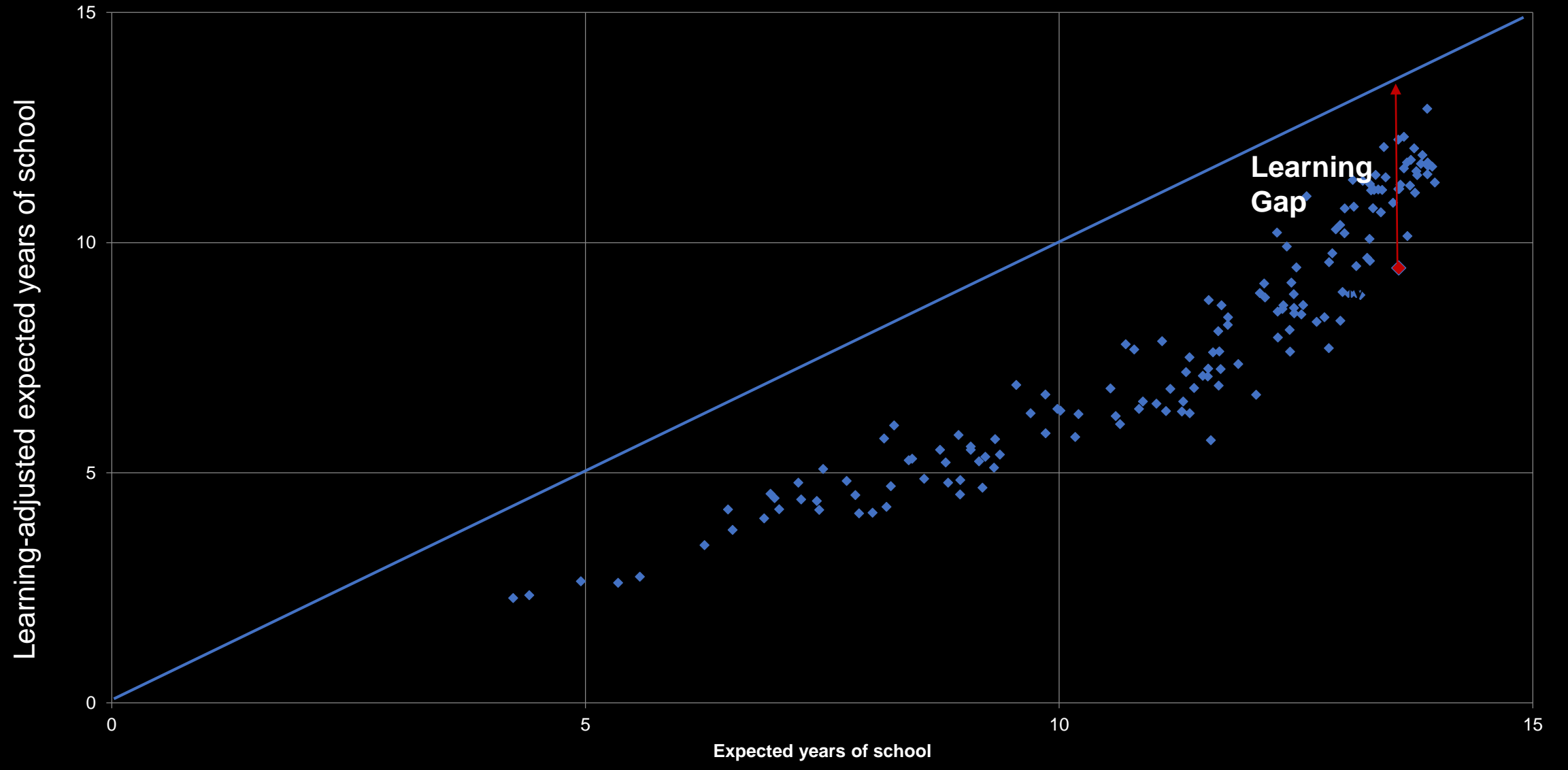
Moldova Human Capital Index vs GDP per capita



Moldova performs average at Harmonized Test Scores Given level of economic development



Learning Gap



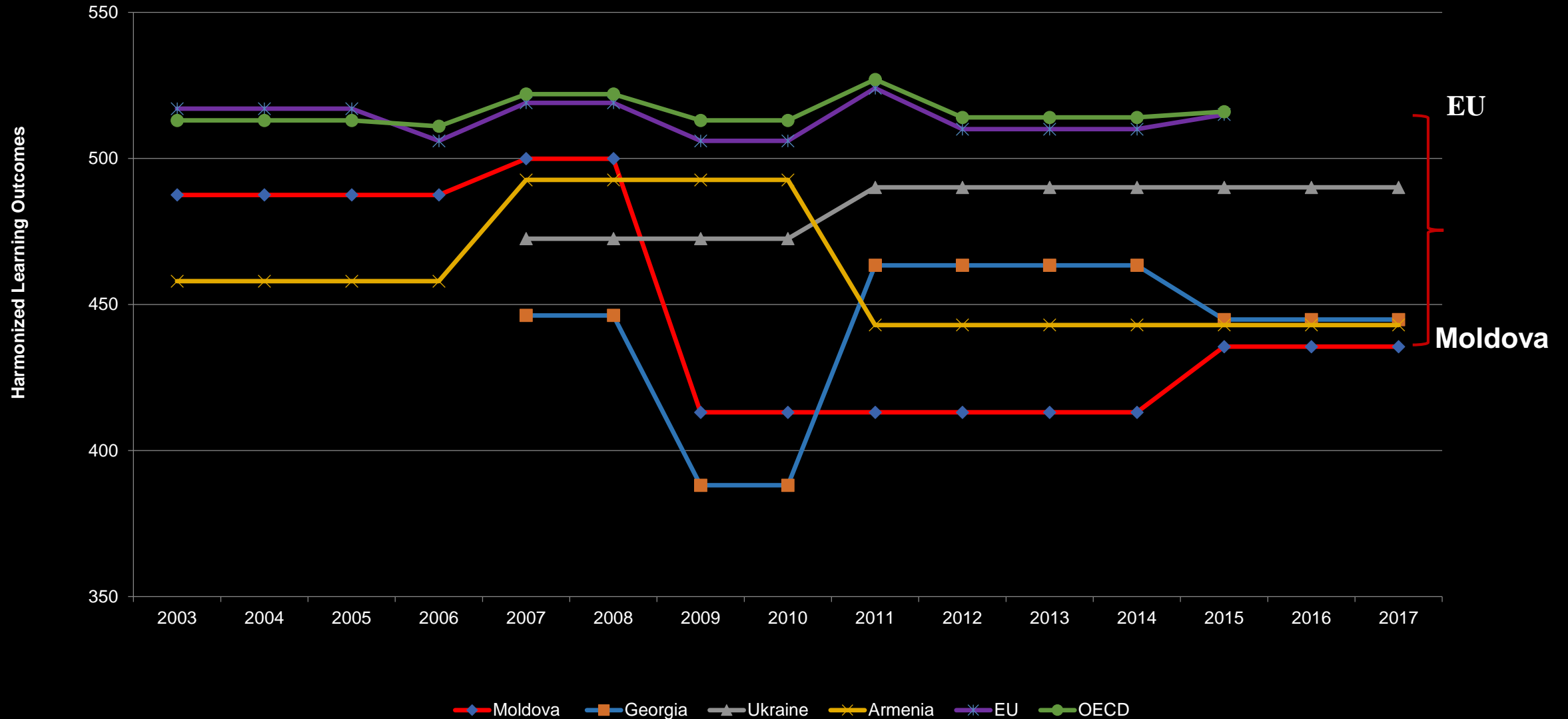
Adjusted years of schooling in Moldova is 3.6 years

Lower than the expected years of schooling

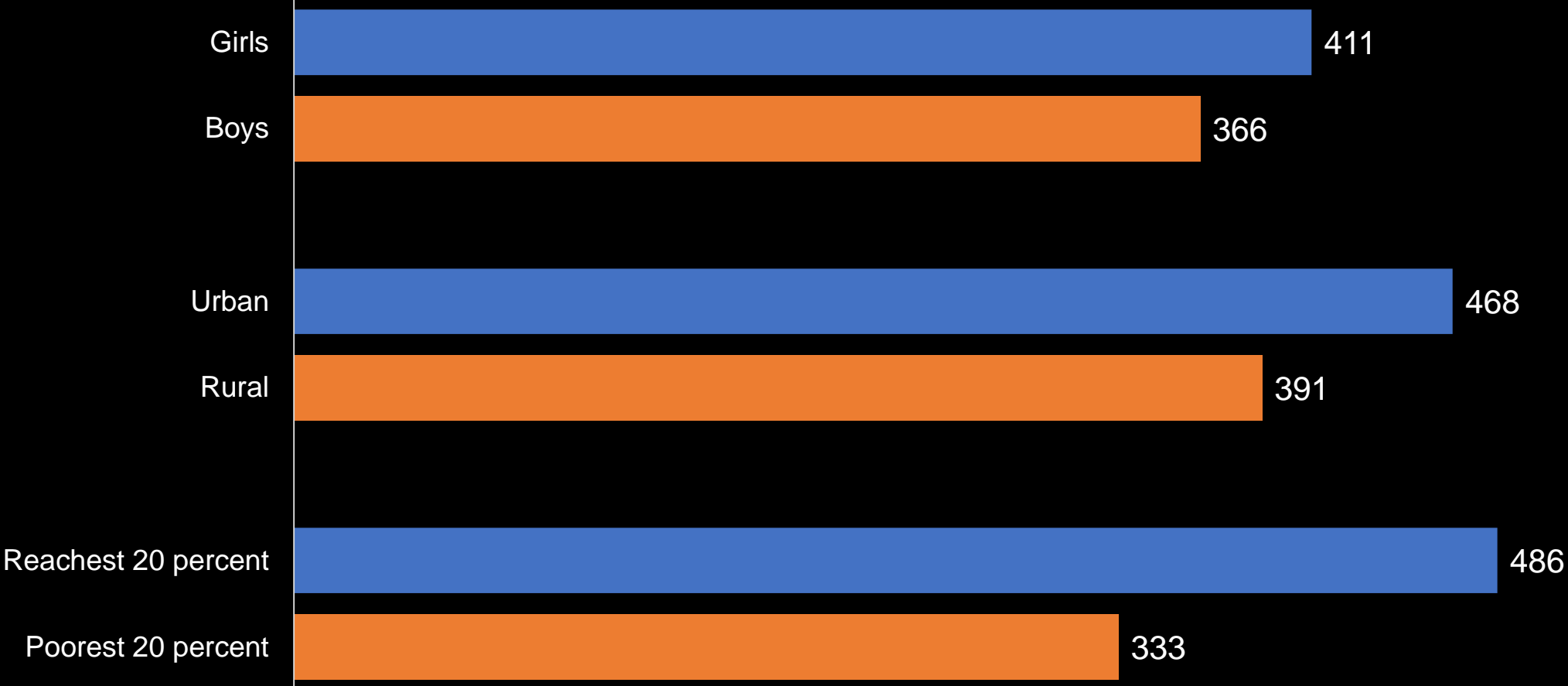


Quality of education has slightly improved

But is still behind the EU and Eastern Partnership countries

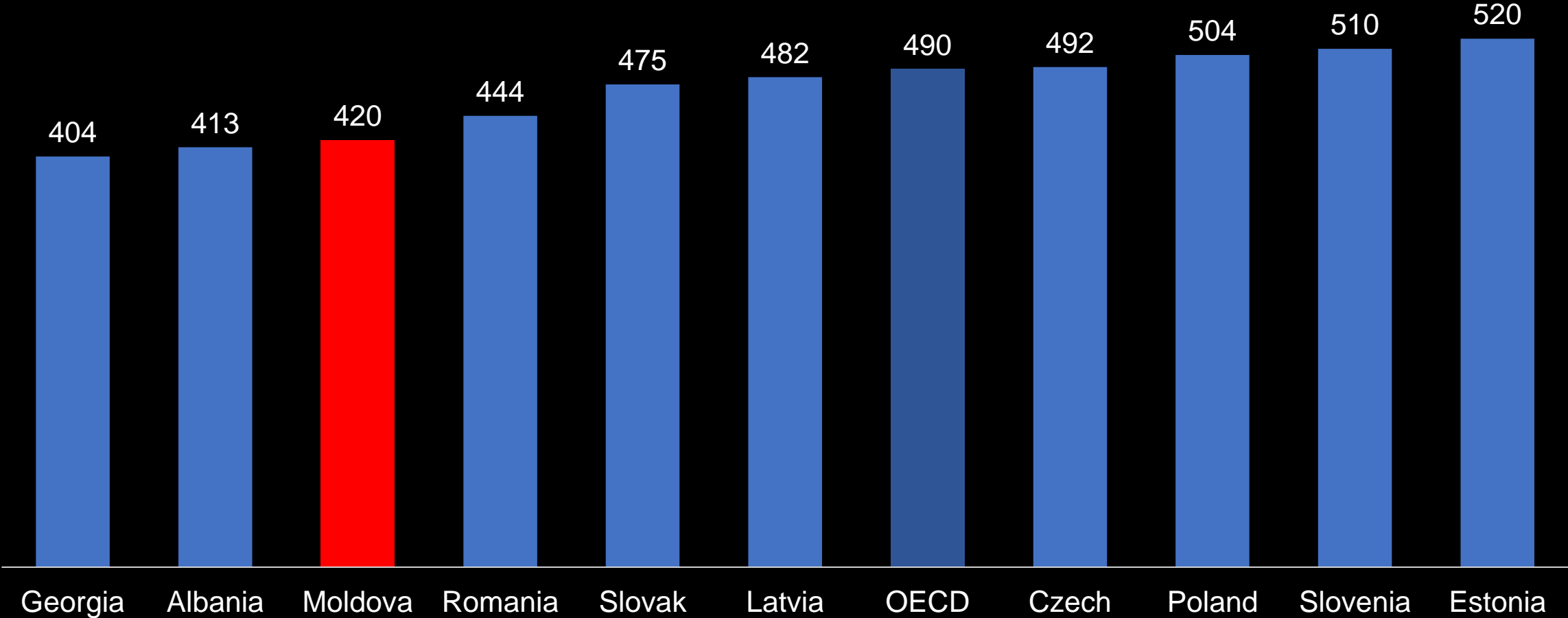


Gaps: Gender, Urban-rural gaps, between rich & poor



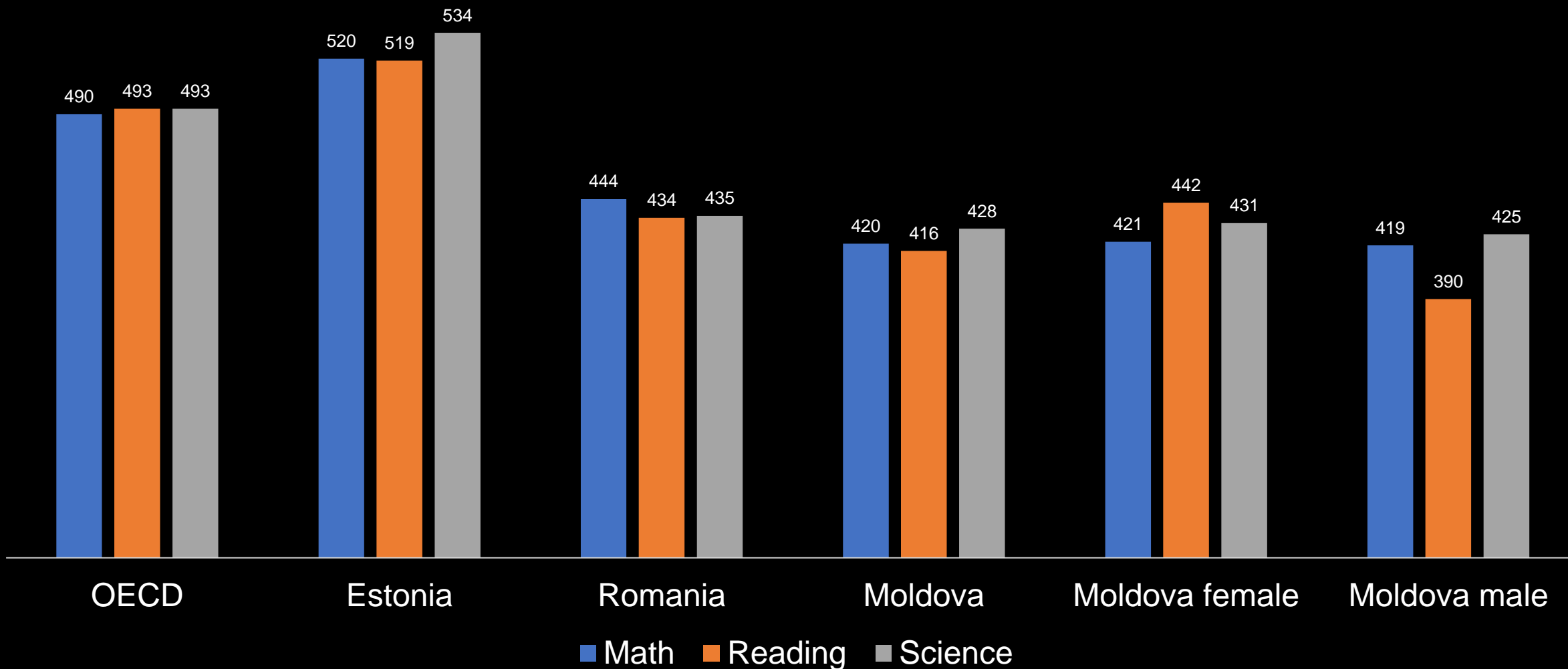
Education Quality Comparison

PISA 2015 scores



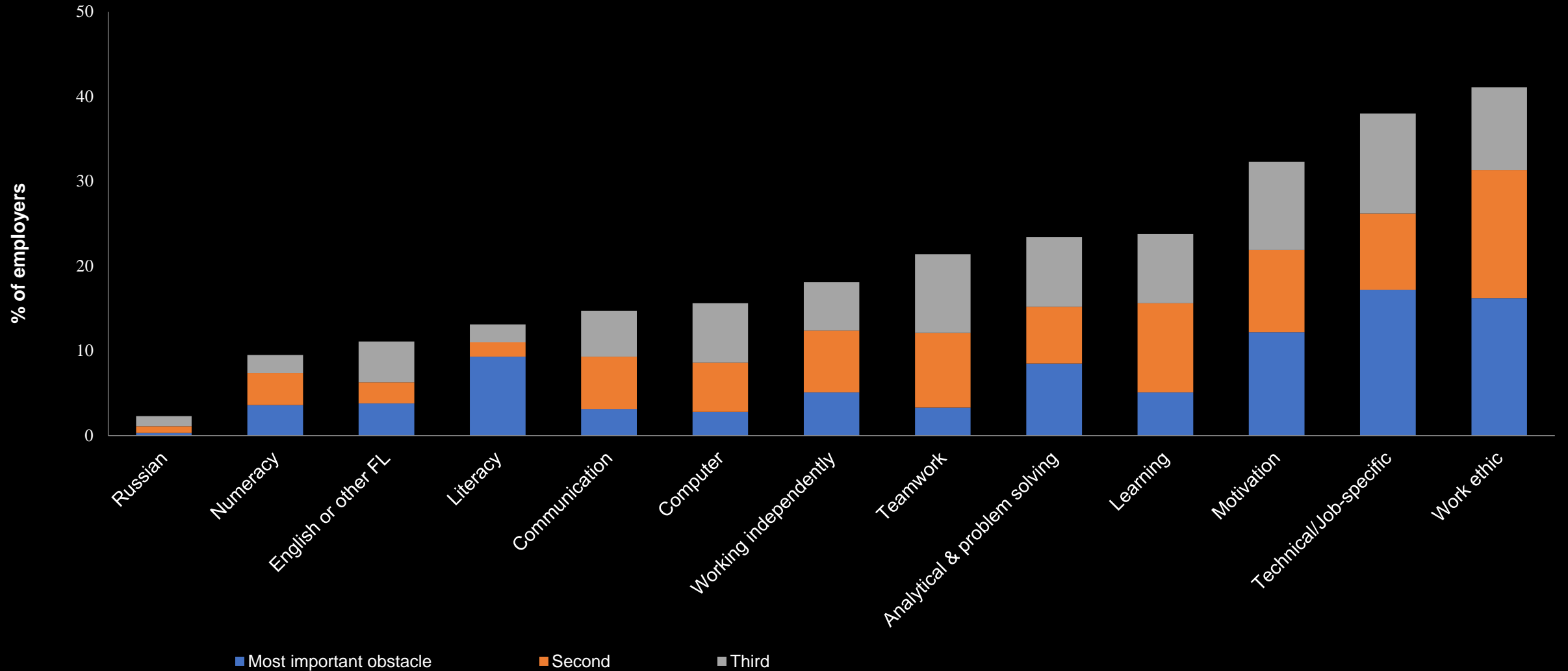
More Education Quality Comparisons

PISA 2015 scores



Improve Relevance

Employers report skills shortages as a major constraint for firms' performance



Priorities for Reform

Priorities for Reform

- Enhance system efficiency
- Improve education quality
- Improve relevance

Enhance System Efficiency

- **Basic education:**

Efficiencies pursued, but number of teachers has not decreased

- **Higher education:**

Performance financing

Improve Education Quality

îmbunătățirea calității educației

-
- Focus on basic cognitive skills/ *Concentrarea pe abilitățile cognitive de bază*
- Reduce inequality/ *Reducerea inegalitatii*

Improve Relevance

- Improve workforce skills

- But also non-routine/non-cognitive/socio-emotional skills:

Work ethic, motivation, analytical and problem-solving skills, computer skills, foreign languages

Thank you

Harry Anthony Patrinos
@hpatrinos