A World Where Every Child Achieves their Full Potential:
The Harmonization of Learning Outcomes

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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
Education and Economic Development

Rising Returns to Education

[Bar chart showing varying returns to education across regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, Latin America, East Asia, World, High income, Middle East/North Africa, Europe/Central Asia. The bar for 'World' is highlighted in red.]
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 the world’s children be when they are 18?

The Human Capital Index 2018

Source: World Bank staff calculations
Countries Covered by PISA/TIMSS/PIRLS
Countries Covered by HLO

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

Harmonized Test Scores, for girls and boys, worldwide)
Distance to the Learning Frontier for Big Economies

HLO scores vs. GDP per Capita, 2000-2017, All Subjects and Levels
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.
Gender and Learning

![Box plot showing gender gap in learning across different regions.](chart.png)
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
Thank you

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