MOLDOVA

Region: Europe and Central Asia
Income Category: Upper Middle Income



Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by Moldova in building and using human capital. The Human Capital Complementary Indicators offer a snapshot of human capital investments at four stages of the lifecycle. The brief uses the latest available data. It is benchmarked against regional averages and reports progress over the previous 5 years.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- Neonatal mortality rate. The neonatal mortality rate is 11 per 1,000 live births (2023). This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Pre-primary school gross enrollment ratio.** The pre-primary school gross enrollment ratio is **90**% (by the official age) (2021), compared to 93% in 2016. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2024, **86%** of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine, compared to 91% in 2019. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

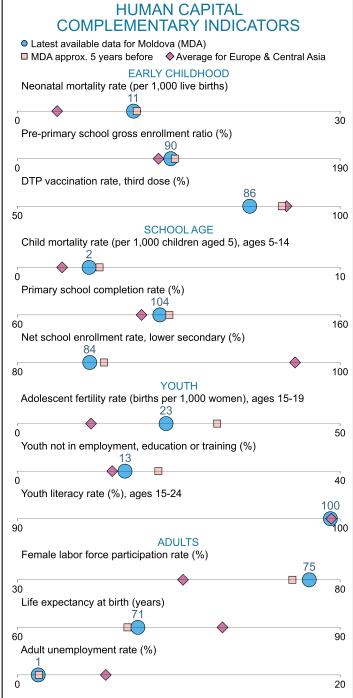
- Child mortality rate. The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is 2 per 1,000 children aged 5 (2023), compared to 3 in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- Primary school completion rate. The primary school completion rate is 104% (by the official entrance age of the last grade) (2020), compared to 107% in 2015. The indicator is above the regional average.
- Net school enrollment rate, lower secondary. The percentage of lower secondary school-aged children enrolled is 84% (2019), compared to 85% in 2015. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

YOUTH

- Adolescent fertility rate. The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is 23 (2023), compared to 31 in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- Youth not in employment, education or training. In 2024, 13% of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 17% in 2019. The indicator is above the regional average.
- Youth literacy rate. The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is 100% (2021). The indicator is similar to the regional average.

ADULTS

- Female labor force participation rate. Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is 75% (2024), compared to 73% in 2019. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- Life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is 71 years (2023), compared to 70 in 2018. The indicator is below the regional average.
- Adult unemployment rate. Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is 1% (2024). This remains unchanged since 2019. The indicator is lower than the regional average.



Note: All values use internationally comparable public datasets. Missing symbols indicate unavailable statistics. Full details can be accessed through the QR code.



