



BELARUS

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 Belarus in building and using human capital. This page presents the Human Capital Index (HCI), its components parts, and relevant benchmarks. The HCI quantifies how underinvestment in education and health for today’s children reduces future incomes. Data are the most recently available as of 2020. The back page presents a set of Human Capital Complementary Indicators (HCCI) that shows progress at each stage of the lifecycle.

THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

A child born in Belarus will be **70%** as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health.

This is slightly higher than the average for the Europe & Central Asia region (69%) and higher than for Upper Middle Income countries (56%).

THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX COMPONENTS

- **Probability of Survival to Age 5.** Of every 100 children born in Belarus, **100** survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In Belarus, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete **13.8** years of school by her 18th birthday.
- **Learning-Adjusted Years of School.** Factoring in what children actually learn, expected years of school is **10.8** years.
- **Average Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in Belarus score **488** on a scale where 625 represents advanced attainment and 300 represents minimum attainment.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across Belarus, **85%** of 15-year-olds survive until age 60.
- **Fraction of Children Under 5 Not Stunted.** Internationally comparable data on stunting are not available for Belarus.

UTILIZATION-ADJUSTED HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

The Utilization-adjusted Human Capital Index (U-HCI) scales down the HCI by taking into account how many adults are not employed. The data on the utilization-adjusted human capital index are not available for Belarus. The regional average for this indicator is **0.47** and the income group average is **0.33**.

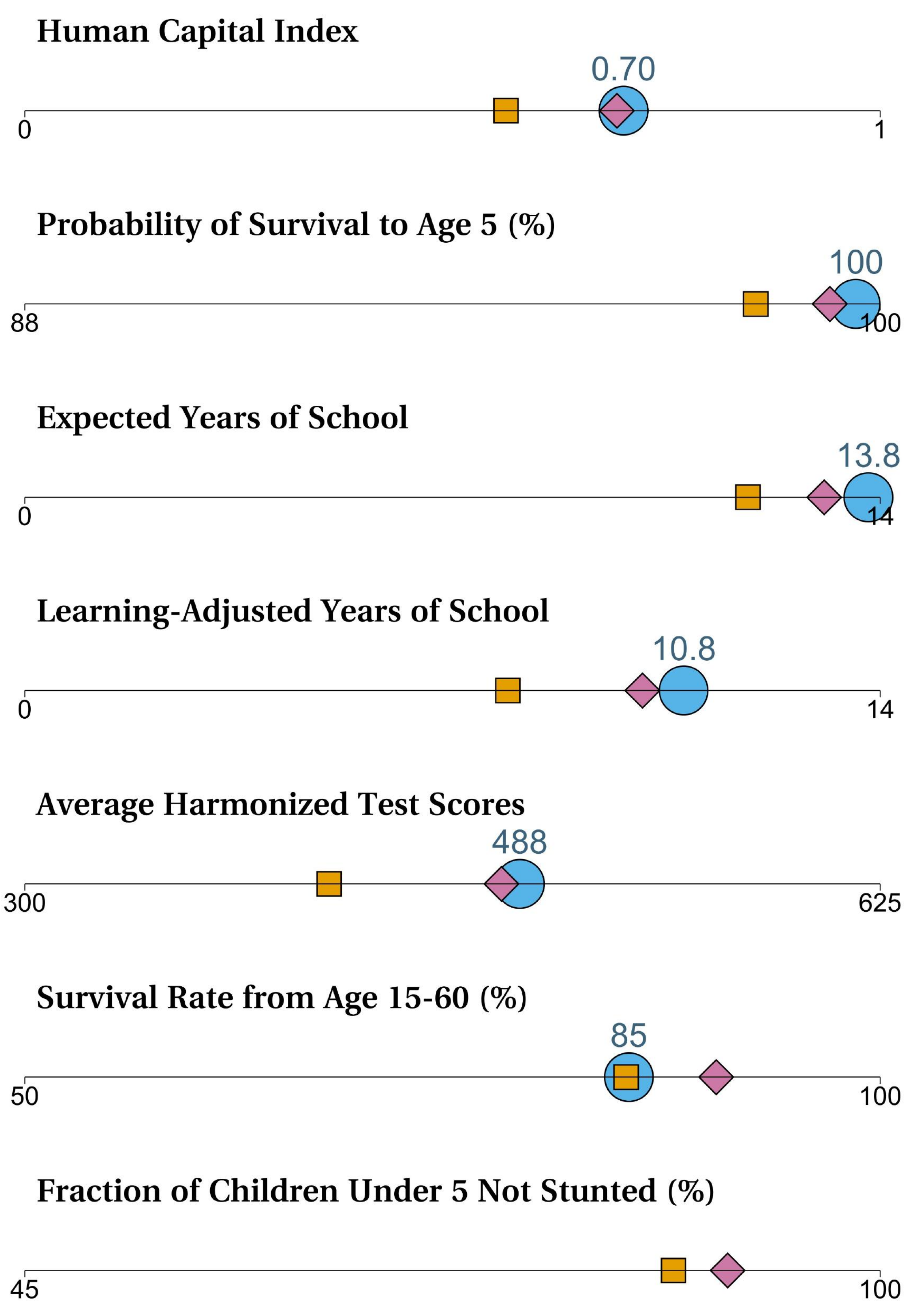
Gender differences in Human Capital and Utilization

	Boys	Girls	Overall
Human Capital Index	0.67	0.73	0.70
Utilization-Adjusted HCI	-	-	-

Note: - represents no internationally comparable data available.

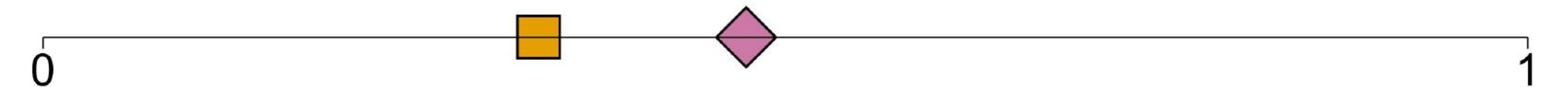
HCI AND COMPONENTS

● Latest Available Data for Belarus
 ◆ Average for Europe & Central Asia
 ■ Avg. for Upper Middle Income countries



U-HCI

Utilization-Adjusted Human Capital Index



Note: Missing symbols indicate internationally comparable data are not available to generate the corresponding statistic.



The Human Capital Complementary Indicators (HCCIs) offer a snapshot of human capital investments at four stages of the lifecycle. The figures show the latest available data, benchmarked against regional averages. The figures also report progress over the previous 5 years.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- **Neonatal mortality rate.** The neonatal mortality rate is **1** per 1,000 live births (2021). This remains unchanged since 2016. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- **Children who are developmentally on track.** In 2019, **87%** of children (ages 24-59 months) were developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Minimum meal frequency.** The share of children ages 0-23 months who regularly consume an age-appropriate meal is **93%** (2019). The indicator is higher than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

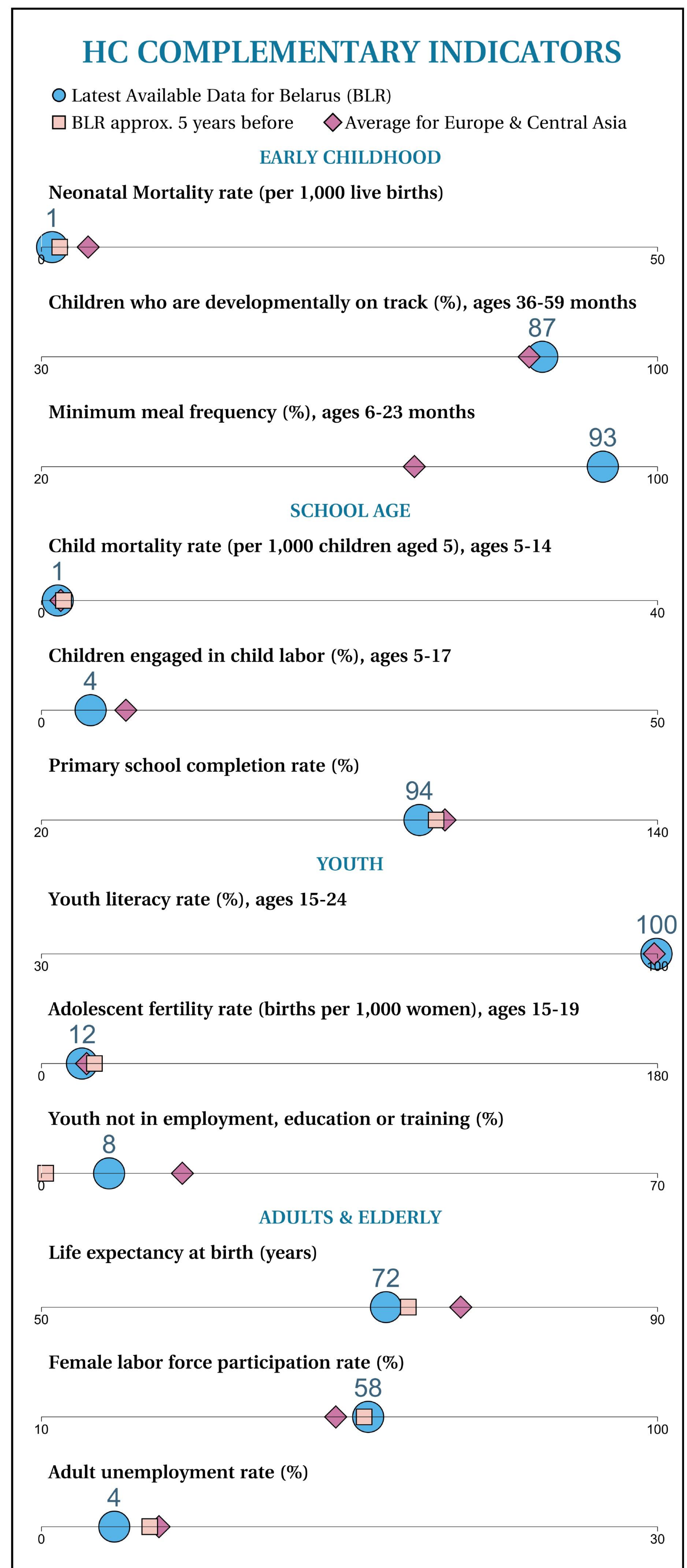
- **Child mortality rate.** The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is **1** per 1,000 children aged 5 (2021). This remains unchanged since 2016. The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- **Children engaged in child labor.** The share of children (ages 5-17) who are engaged in economic activities is **4%** (2019). The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Primary school completion rate.** The primary school completion rate at the official entrance age of the last grade of that level is **94%** (2021), compared to 97% in 2016. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

YOUTH

- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is **100%** (2019). The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is **12** (2021), compared to 16 in 2016. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2021, **8%** of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 1% in 2016. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

ADULTS & ELDERLY

- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is **72** years (2021), compared to 74 in 2016. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- **Female labor force participation rate.** Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is **58%** (2022), compared to 57% in 2017. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Adult unemployment rate.** Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages +25) is **4%** (2022), compared to 5% in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.



Note: Missing symbols indicate internationally comparable data are not available to generate the corresponding statistic.

