# **Belarus**

## Illustrative Human Capital Indicators

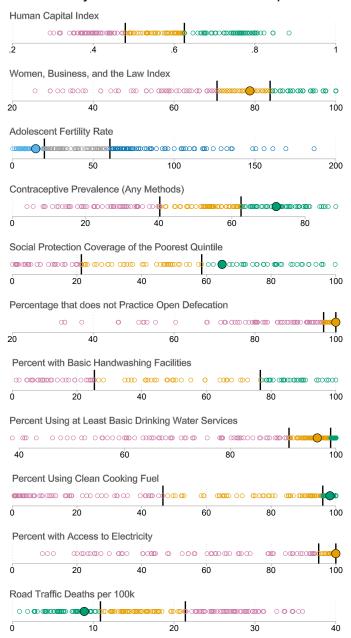
This country profile presents a snapshot of illustrative indicators to guide discussions during the Annual Meetings while the set of more strategic indicators are under development. It is intended to be a conversation starter on where a country is on various aspects of human capital development and, as such, it includes indicators from various sectors. It is to be noted that not all the indicators included here are relevant for each country. Information contained here should be complemented with other more context-specific indicators.

In Belarus there are no enough data to calculate the productivity as a future worker of a child born today. The HCI has three components: survival to age 5, health, and education. For more information on the HCI, please visit www.worldbank.org/humancapitalproject.

### ILLUSTRATIVE OUTCOME AND OUTPUT INDICATORS

- Women, Business and the Law Index. This index measures gender equality in the law (how the economic decisions women make are affected by the law), with a larger value showing higher gender equality. In Belarus, the value is 79 out of 100. This is lower than the average for its region (90) but higher than the average for its income group (76).
- Adolescent Fertility Rate. In Belarus, there are 15 births per 1,000 women ages 15-19. This is lower than both the average for its region (16) and the average for its income group (45).
- Contraceptive Prevalence. In Belarus, 72 percent of women ages 15-49 uses some form of contraceptive method. This is higher than both the average for its region (63) and the average for its income group (56).
- Social Protection Coverage. In Belarus, 65 percent of the poorest quintile is covered by social safety nets. This is higher than both the average for its region (50) and the average for its income group (56).
- **Open Defecation.** In Belarus, **0 percent** of the population practices open defecation. This is lower than both the average for its region (0) and the average for its income group (2).
- Hygiene. In Belarus, data on the percentage of the population that has basic hygiene services (soap and water) do not exist. The average for the country's region is 91 percent and for its income group is 78 percent.
- Source of Drinking Water. In Belarus, 96 percent of the population has at least basic source of drinking water. This is lower than the average for its region (98) but higher than the average for its income group (95).
- Cooking Fuel. In Belarus, 98 percent of the population primarily uses clean cooking fuels. This is higher than both the average for its region (94) and the average for its income group (81).
- Access to Electricity. In Belarus, 100 percent of the population has access to electricity. This is similar to the average for its region (100) but higher than the average for its income group (96).
- Road Traffic Deaths. In Belarus, for every 100,000 people 9 people die due to road traffic injury. This is higher than the average for its region (8) but lower than the average for its income group (17).

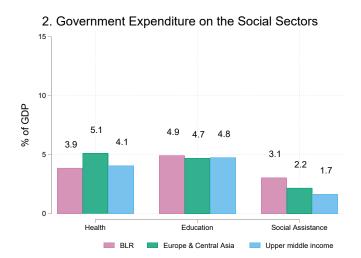
## 1. Key Indicators on Human Capital



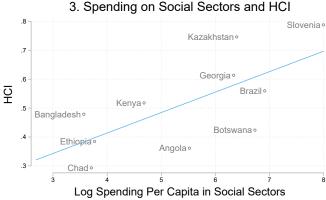
- Large circle=Belarus ; small circles=other countries.
- Vertical lines separate terciles of the distribution.
- Colors indicate the terciles of the distribution across countries.

#### DOMESTIC RESOURCE USE AND MOBILIZATION

- **Health Spending.** Belarus spends **3.9 percent** of its GDP on health. This is lower than both the regional average (5.1) and the average for its income group (4.1).
- Education Spending. Belarus spends **4.9 percent** of its GDP on education. This is higher than both the regional average (4.7) and the average for its income group (4.8).
- Social Assistance Spending. Belarus spends 3.1 percent of its GDP on social assistance. This is higher than both the regional average (2.2) and the average for its income group (1.7).



• Efficiency of Spending. Given the lack of data, it is not possible to predict if the HCI in Belarus is higher or lower than what would be predicted for its level of per capita government spending.



- A selection out of 101 countries in the regression are displayed

• **Domestic Resource Mobilization.** The tax revenue in Belarus is **13** percent of GDP. This is lower than both the regional average (19.6) and the average for its income group (16.8).

### 4. Domestic Resource Mobilization



- A selection of countries are displayed.
- Countries with DRM greater than 33% of GDP are excluded.

### **OTHER RELEVANT INDICATORS**

- Human Capital Project. Belarus has signed up to be a member of the Human Capital Project.
- Building Human Capital. In Belarus, data on the Country Policy
  and Institutional Assessment rating for building human resources
  do not exist. The average for the country's region is 3.8 percent
  and for its income group is 3.8 percent. This indicator assesses
  the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect access to and quality of health and education services.
- **Identification.** In Belarus, **0 percent** of the population is not registered. This is lower than both the regional average (8) and the average for its income group (8.9).

This country profile is based on most recent data available under the Human Capital Project, the World Development Indicators, Atlas of Social Protection - Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE) and Identification for Development (ID4D).

For more information on data sources, please contact the Human Capital Project team: <a href="https://humancapital@worldbank.org">humancapital@worldbank.org</a>.