

Libya

Illustrative Human Capital Indicators

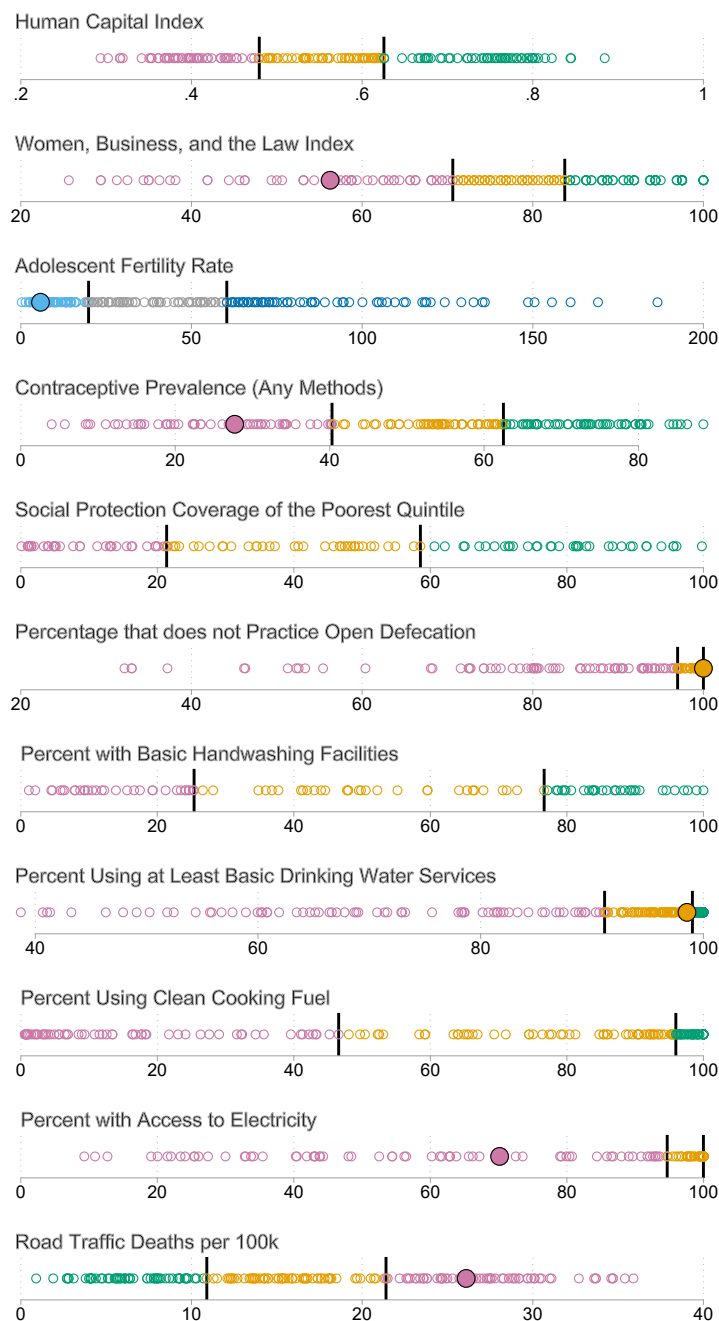
This country profile presents a snapshot of illustrative indicators to guide discussions during the Annual Meetings while the set of more strategic indicators are under development. It is intended to be a conversation starter on where a country is on various aspects of human capital development and, 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 Libya there are not 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 Libya, the value is **56** out of 100. This is higher than the average for its region⁴⁹ but lower than the average for its income group 76.
- Adolescent Fertility Rate.** In Libya, there are **6 births** per 1,000 women ages 15-19. This is lower than both the average for its region (24) and the average for its income group (45).
- Contraceptive Prevalence.** In Libya, **28 percent** of women ages 15-49 uses some form of contraceptive method. This is lower than both the average for its region (48) and the average for its income group (56).
- Social Protection Coverage.** In Libya, data on the percentage of the population that is covered by social safety nets do not exist. The average for the country's region is 45 percent and for its income group is 45 percent.
- Open Defecation.** In Libya, **0 percent** of the population practices open defecation. This is lower than both the average for its region (2) and the average for its income group (2).
- Hygiene.** In Libya, 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 78 percent and for its income group is 78 percent.
- Source of Drinking Water.** In Libya, **99 percent** of the population has at least basic source of drinking water. This is higher than both the average for its region (94) and the average for its income group (95).
- Cooking Fuel.** In Libya, data on the percentage of the population that primarily uses clean cooking fuels do not exist. The average for the country's region is 91 percent and for its income group is 81 percent.
- Access to Electricity.** In Libya, **70 percent** of the population has access to electricity. This is lower than both the average for its region (95) and the average for its income group (96).
- Road Traffic Deaths.** In Libya, for every 100,000 people **26 people** die due to road traffic injury. This is higher than both the average for its region (18) and the average for its income group (17).

1. Key Indicators on Human Capital



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