



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. The Human Capital Complementary Indicators 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

- **Children who are developmentally on track.** In 2019, **87%** of children (ages 36-59 months) were developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Neonatal mortality rate.** The neonatal mortality rate is **1** per 1,000 live births (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Minimum meal frequency.** The share of children ages 6-23 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 (2022). This remains unchanged since 2017. 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 is **93%** (by the official entrance age of the last grade) (2022), compared to 96% in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

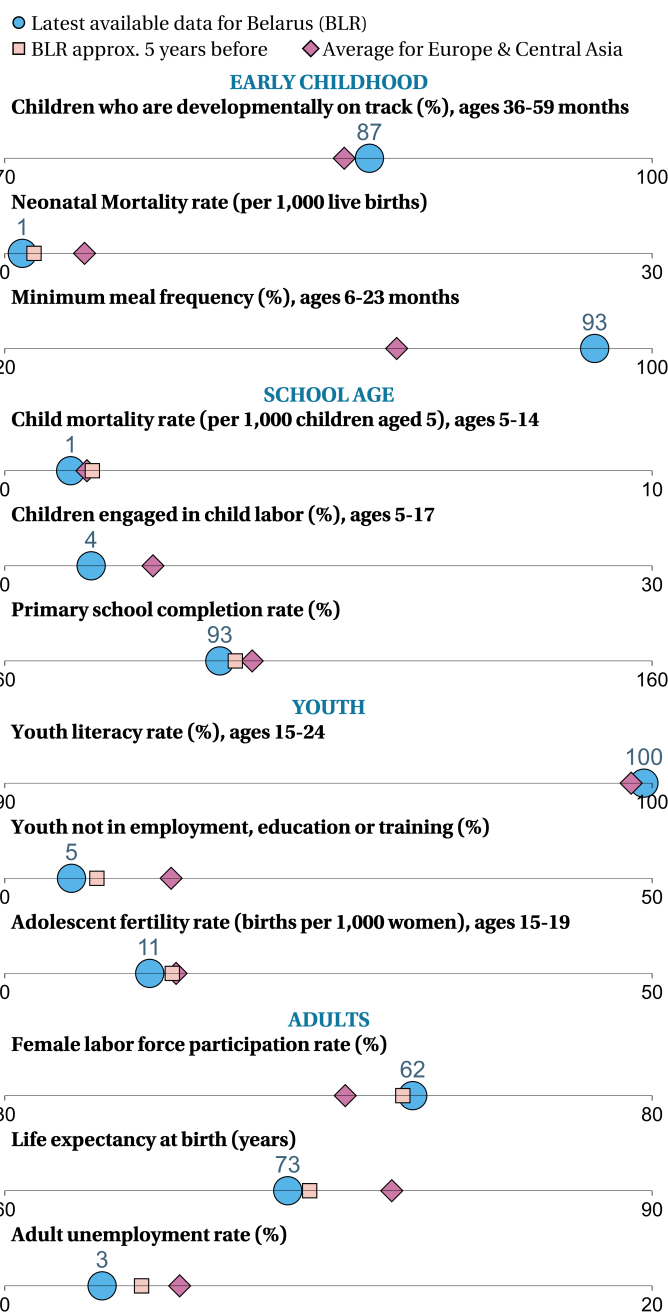
YOUTH

- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is **100%** (2019). The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2022, **5%** of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 7% in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is **11** (2022), compared to 13 in 2017. The indicator is lower than 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 **62%** (2023), compared to 61% in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is **73** years (2022), compared to 74 in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Adult unemployment rate.** Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is **3%** (2023), compared to 4% in 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

HUMAN CAPITAL COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS



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

