

Guyana

Human Capital Index 2020

This brief provides an update to the Human Capital Index (HCI). First launched in 2018, the HCI measures the amount of human capital that a child born today can expect to attain by age 18. It conveys the productivity of the next generation of workers compared to a benchmark of complete education and full health. Worldwide a child born in 2020 can expect, on average, to be 56 percent as productive as she could be when she grows up. All data represent the status of countries pre-COVID-19.

THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

Human Capital Index. A child born in Guyana today will be **50 percent** as productive when she grows up as she could be if she enjoyed complete education and full health. This is lower than the average for Latin America & Caribbean region and Upper middle income countries.

- **Probability of Survival to Age 5.** 97 out of 100 children born in Guyana survive to age 5.
- **Expected Years of School.** In Guyana, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete **12.2 years** of school by her 18th birthday.
- **Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in Guyana score **346** on a scale where 625 represents advanced attainment and 300 represents minimum attainment.
- **Learning-adjusted Years of School.** Factoring in what children actually learn, expected years of school is only **6.8 years**.
- **Adult Survival Rate.** Across Guyana, **77 percent** of 15-year olds will survive until age 60. This statistic is a proxy for the range of health risks that a child born today would experience as an adult under current conditions.
- **Healthy Growth (Not Stunted Rate).** **89** out of 100 children are **not** stunted. **11** out of 100 children are stunted, and so are at risk of cognitive and physical limitations that can last a lifetime.

DIFFERENCES IN HCI ACROSS GENDER AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

In Guyana, the HCI for girls is higher than for boys. Table 1 shows gender disaggregation for each of the HCI components.

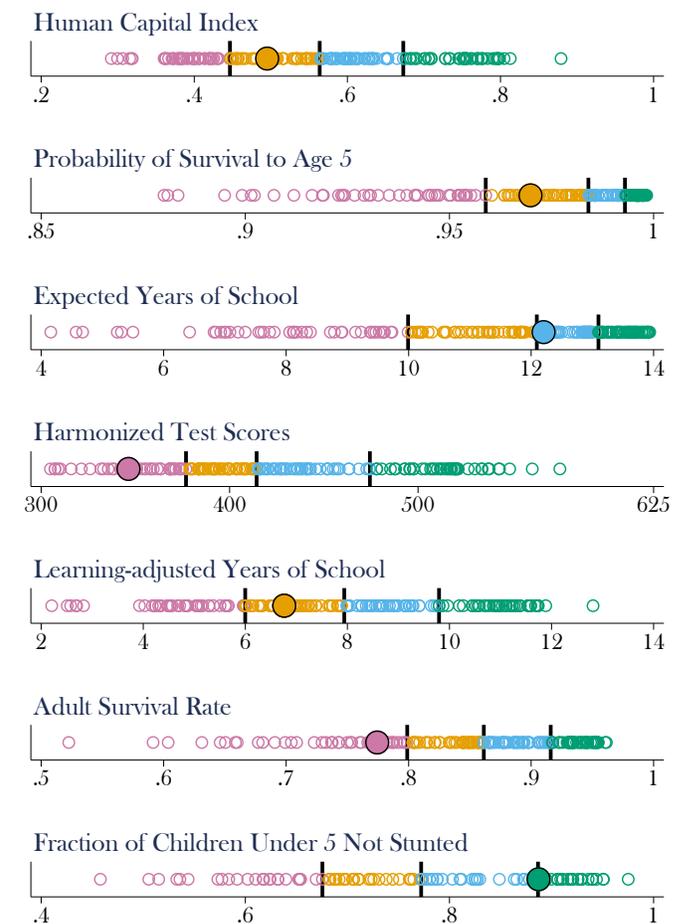
In Guyana, there are not sufficient data to disaggregate HCI by socio-economic groups.

Table 1. HCI by Gender and Socio-economic Group

Component	Boys	Girls	Overall
HCI	0.48	0.52	0.50
Survival to Age 5	0.97	0.97	0.97
Expected Years of School	12.1	12.3	12.2
Harmonized Test Scores	338	356	346
Learning-adjusted Years of School	6.5	7.0	6.8
Adult Survival Rate	0.73	0.82	0.77
Not Stunted Rate	0.87	0.90	0.89
HCI Ratio (richest / poorest 20 percent)			-

For more on socioeconomic disaggregated HCI, please visit <https://www.worldbank.org/en/publication/human-capital/brief/insights-from-disaggregating-the-human-capital-index>

Figure 1. HCI and Components



Note:

- Large circle represents Guyana
- Small circles represent other countries
- Lines and color of circles indicate quartiles of the distribution

Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have improved their human capital outcomes, but large socioeconomic, gender and geographic inequalities still hinder inclusive development. To ensure continued progress and overcome the challenges unleashed by COVID-19, countries need to build strong and resilient public health systems, move toward universal social protection, boost learning achievement especially in early childhood, and improve employability, productivity and working conditions.

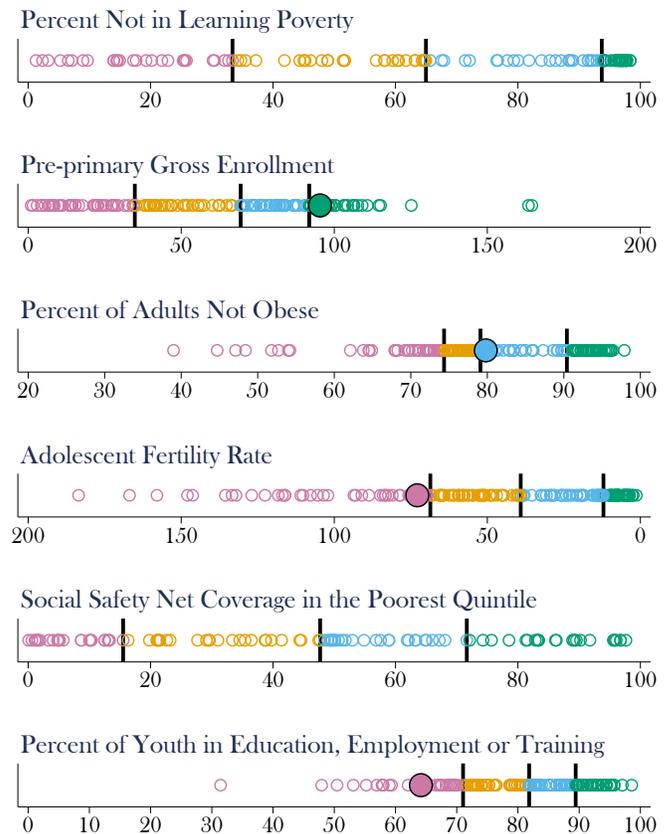
DOMESTIC RESOURCE UTILIZATION AND MOBILIZATION

- **Health Spending.** Guyana spends **3.1 percent** (2017) of its GDP in public spending on health. This is lower than both the regional average (3.8%) and the average for its income group (4%).
- **Education Spending.** Guyana spends **5.9 percent** (2018) of its GDP in government education spending. This is higher than both the regional average (4.8%) and the average for its income group (4.7%).
- **Social Assistance Spending.** In Guyana, data on social assistance spending are not available. The average for its region is 1.4 percent and for its income group is 1.5 percent.
- **Government Revenue.** General government revenue in Guyana is **23.4 percent** (2019) of GDP. This is lower than both the regional average (24.7%) and the average for its income group (30.6%).

COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS

- **Learning Poverty.** In Guyana, data on learning poverty are not available. In its region, 55 percent of 10-year-olds cannot read and understand a simple text by the end of primary school. The corresponding value for its income group is 38 percent.
- **Pre-primary Gross Enrollment.** In Guyana, the gross enrollment ratio in pre-primary education is **95 percent** (2012). This is higher than both the average for its region (76%) and the average for its income group (63%).
- **NCD Deaths.** In Guyana, the probability of dying between ages 30 and 70 from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory diseases is **31 percent** (2016). This is higher than both the average for its region (18%) and the average for its income group (20%).
- **Obesity.** In Guyana, **20 percent** (2016) of adults age 18 and older are obese. This is lower than both the average for its region (24%) and the average for its income group (24%).
- **Adolescent Fertility Rate.** In Guyana, there are **73 births** (2018) per 1,000 women ages 15-19. This is higher than both the average for its region (56) and the average for its income group (45).
- **Social Safety Net Coverage.** In Guyana, data on social safety net coverage of the poorest quintile are not available. The average for its region is 68 percent and for its income group is 57 percent.
- **Share of Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (NEET).** In Guyana, **36 percent** (2018) of young people are not in education, employment, or training. This is higher than both the average for its region (21%) and the average for its income group (24%).
- **Drinking Water.** In Guyana, **96 percent** (2017) of the population has at least a basic source of drinking water. This is higher than both the average for its region (95%) and the average for its income group (95%).
- **Internet Connectivity.** In Guyana, **37 percent** (2017) of the population uses the internet. This is lower than both the average for its region (62%) and the average for its income group (60%).

Figure 2. Complementary Indicators



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This brief is based on the most recent data available from the Human Capital Project, World Development Indicators, Atlas of Social Protection Indicators of Resilience and Equity (ASPIRE), UNESCO Institute for Statistics, WHO Global Health Observatory and Global Health Expenditure Database, IMF World Economic Outlook, selected national sources and World Bank staff estimates.

For more information on the definition of indicators and data sources, please visit: www.worldbank.org/humancapital