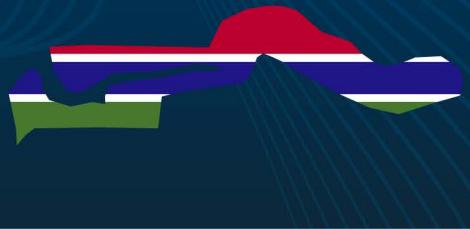




THE GAMBIA

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

Income Category: Low Income



This 2-page brief provides the 2020 Human Capital Index (HCI) released in September 2020, and a set of indicators that are complementary to the HCI. 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. Although the effects of COVID-19 on the HCI are yet to be measured due to the lack of data, we expect the post-pandemic HCI to be relatively lower due to the deep learning and health losses globally. **Data collection efforts to allow updates to the HCI remain critical for all countries to inform policies and programs to address the setbacks to human capital.**

THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX

A child born in the Gambia just before the pandemic will be **42 percent** 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 Sub-Saharan Africa region (40 percent) and higher than the average for Low Income countries (38 percent).

THE HUMAN CAPITAL INDEX COMPONENTS

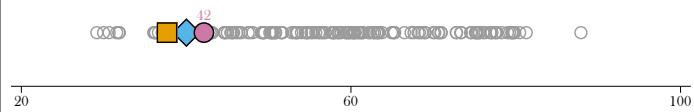
- Probability of Survival to Age 5.** 94 out of 100 children born in the Gambia survive to age 5.
- Expected Years of School.** In the Gambia, a child who starts school at age 4 can expect to complete **9.5 years** of school by her 18th birthday.
- Harmonized Test Scores.** Students in the Gambia score **353** 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 **5.4 years**.
- Adult Survival Rate.** Across the Gambia, **75 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.
- Fraction of Children Under 5 Not Stunted.** **81** out of 100 children are **not stunted**. **19** out of 100 children are at risk of cognitive and physical limitations that can last a lifetime.

DIFFERENCES IN HCI ACROSS GENDER AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUPS

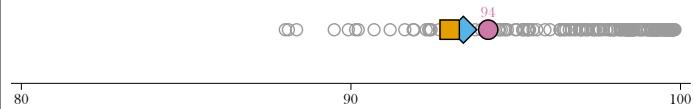
In the Gambia, the HCI for girls is higher than for boys. The table below shows gender disaggregation for each of the HCI components. The ratio in HCI between the richest and poorest 20 percent of the population in the Gambia is **1.32** (global average: 1.35; global range: 1.12-1.68).

HCI and its components	Boys	Girls	Overall
HCI	0.41	0.44	0.42
Survival to Age 5	0.94	0.95	0.94
Expected Years of School	9.2	9.8	9.5
Harmonized Test Scores	352	354	353
Learning-adjusted Years of School	5.2	5.6	5.4
Adult Survival Rate	0.72	0.78	0.75
Not Stunted Rate	0.78	0.84	0.81

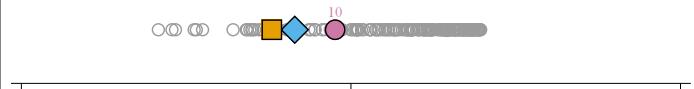
Human Capital Index



Probability of Survival to Age 5



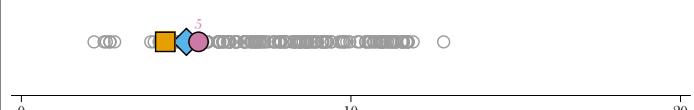
Expected Years of School



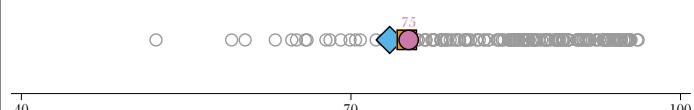
Harmonized Test Scores



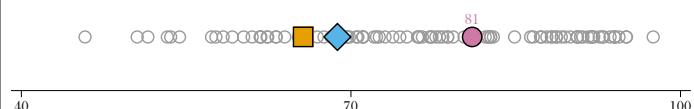
Learning-adjusted Years of School



Adult Survival Rate



Fraction of Children Under 5 Not Stunted



Notes for all figures in this brief:

● represents Gambia, The.

■ represents the average for Low Income countries.

◆ represents the average for Sub-Saharan Africa.

○ represent other countries in the World.

Human capital, a crucial ingredient for economic growth, is multi-dimensional and cumulatively built over the lifecycle. Due to the slow moving nature of the HCI, an additional set of Human Capital Complementary Indicators (HCCIs) offer a snapshot of proximate dimensions of human capital in the Gambia that can be monitored to measure simultaneous progress in intermediate outcomes. These selected HCCIs are based on the latest available data (*italicized* and shown in parenthesis) and benchmarked against regional and country income group averages. **They highlight where the need is for investment in people in each stage of life and for data collection and updates for evidence-based policy making.**

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- Neonatal mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births).** The neonatal mortality rate is **26 per 1,000 live births** (2020), higher than the regional average (25) and similar to the income group average (26).
- Children receiving minimum meal frequency (%)**. Adequate meal frequency among children 0-23 months is **51 percent** (2020), above the regional (44%) and income group (43%) averages.
- Pre-primary school gross enrollment (%)**. The pre-primary school gross enrollment ratio is **42 percent** (2021), higher than both the regional and income group averages.

SCHOOL AGE

- Primary school completion (%)**. Primary school completion rate is **85 percent** (2021), higher than both the regional (73%) and income group (67%) averages.
- Lower secondary school completion (%)**. The lower secondary school completion rate is **62 percent** (2021), higher than both the regional (49%) and income group (41%) averages.
- Hepatitis B vaccination (%)**. Hepatitis B vaccine coverage is **25 percent** (2021). This is lower than both the average for its region (63%) and the average for its income group (54%).

YOUTH

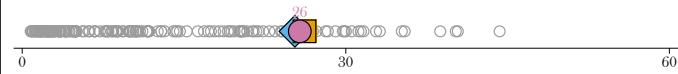
- Youth NEET (%)**. **29 percent** (2018) of the youth is not in employment, education or training. This is higher than both the average for its region (27%) and the average for its income group (27%).
- Adolescent fertility (births/1000 women)**. The adolescent fertility rate, i.e., the number of births for every 1000 women aged 15-19, is **71** (2020). This is lower than both the average for its region (93) and the average for its income group (95).
- Youth unemployment (%)**. Youth unemployment is **15 percent** (2022), lower than the regional average (17%) and higher than the income group average (13%).

ADULTS & ELDERLY

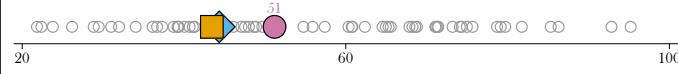
- Female labour force participation (%)**. The female labour force participation is **58 percent** (2022), lower than both the regional (68%) and income group (63%) averages.
- Male labour force participation (%)**. The male labour force participation is **80 percent** (2022), lower than both the regional (84%) and income group (85%) averages.
- Life expectancy at birth (years)**. Life expectancy at birth is **62 years** (2020), lower than both the regional (63 years) and income group (63 years) averages.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

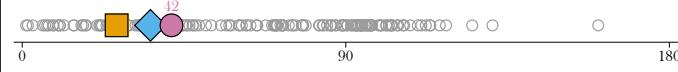
Neonatal mortality (deaths per 1,000 live births)



Children receiving minimum meal frequency (%)

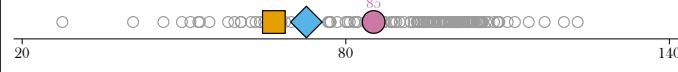


Pre-primary school gross enrollment (%)

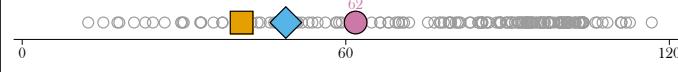


SCHOOL AGE

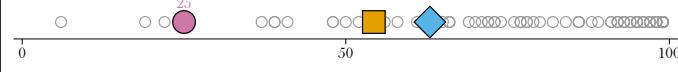
Primary school completion (%)



Lower secondary school completion (%)



Hepatitis B vaccination (%)

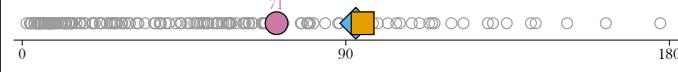


YOUTH

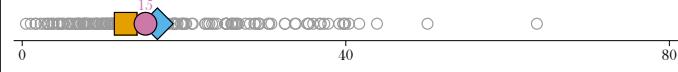
Youth NEET (%)



Adolescent fertility (births/1000 women)

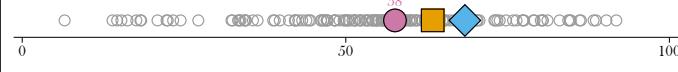


Youth unemployment (%)

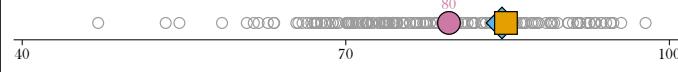


ADULTS & ELDERLY

Female labour force participation (%)



Male labour force participation (%)



Life expectancy at birth (years)

