



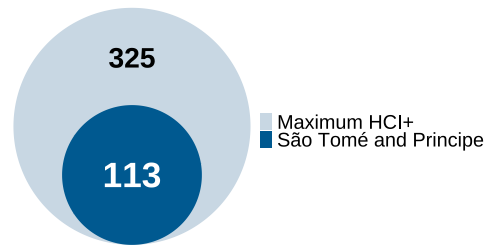
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Category: Lower-middle Income

Human capital - people’s knowledge, skills, and health - drives productivity and growth. The Human Capital Index Plus (HCI+) measures the human capital a child born today can expect to accumulate over their working life, extending the original HCI by incorporating tertiary education and work experience. This brief summarizes **São Tomé and Príncipe’s** HCI+ score and its performance in building human capital.

What is São Tomé and Príncipe’s HCI+ and what does it mean?

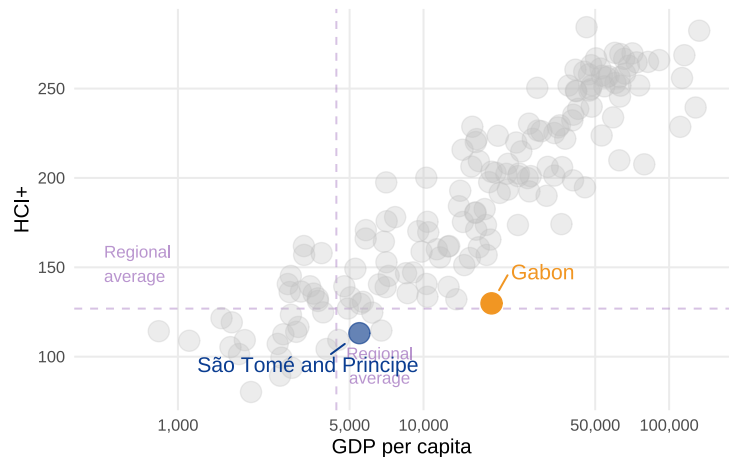
São Tomé and Príncipe’s HCI+ score is **113** (out of a maximum of **325**), reflecting its investments in health, education, and employment. A 10-point increase in the index would translate into approximately 10 percent higher future income. Closing the current gaps in these areas relative to high-performing countries with similar GDP per capita would boost future income by 107%.



How does São Tomé and Príncipe’s HCI+ compare to other countries?

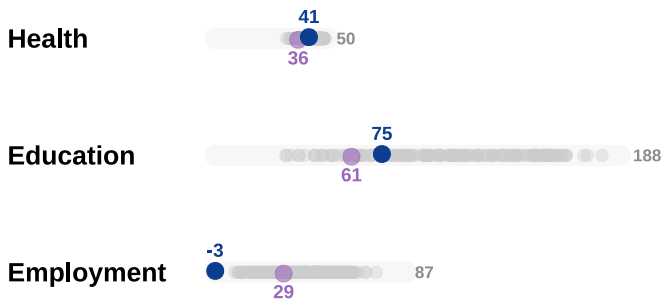
São Tomé and Príncipe’s HCI+ is lower than the average for the **Sub-Saharan Africa region (126)** and lower than the average for **lower-middle-income countries (153)**.

São Tomé and Príncipe’s HCI+ score is also **17 points lower than Gabon’s**.



What explains São Tomé and Príncipe’s HCI+?

The HCI+ has three components corresponding to health, education, and employment.



The HCI+ score for the **Health pillar is 41**, higher than the **regional average of 36**.

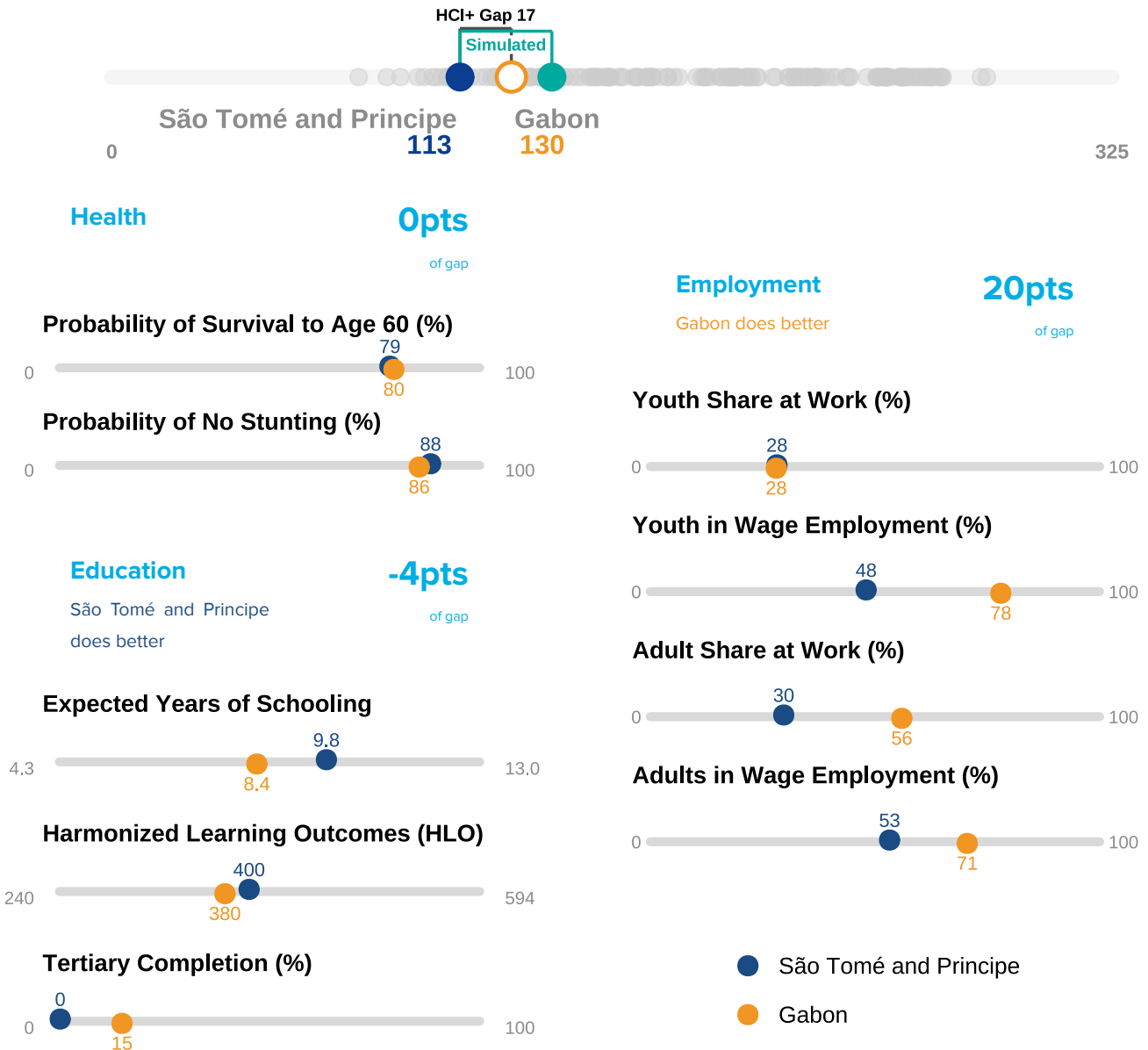
The HCI+ score for the **Education pillar is 75**, higher than the **regional average of 61**.

The HCI+ score for the **Employment pillar is -3**, lower than the **regional average of 29**.



What indicators are responsible for São Tomé and Príncipe's HCI+ gap with Gabon?

São Tomé and Príncipe's HCI+ score (113) is lower than Gabon's (130). The indicators that account for the largest share of the HCI+ gap between São Tomé and Príncipe and Gabon are **adult share at work, tertiary completion, and adult in wage employment**. Raising these indicators to Gabon's levels would increase São Tomé and Príncipe's score to **143**, boosting future income by approximately 30.1%.



Note: All values are derived from internationally comparable public datasets.

