COMOROS

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa

Income Category: Lower Middle Income





Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by the Comoros 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

- Neonatal mortality rate. The neonatal mortality rate is 25 per 1,000 live births (2022), compared to 29 in 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- Children who are developmentally on track. In 2022, 36% of children (ages 36-59 months) were developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2023, **75%** of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine, compared to 77% in 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

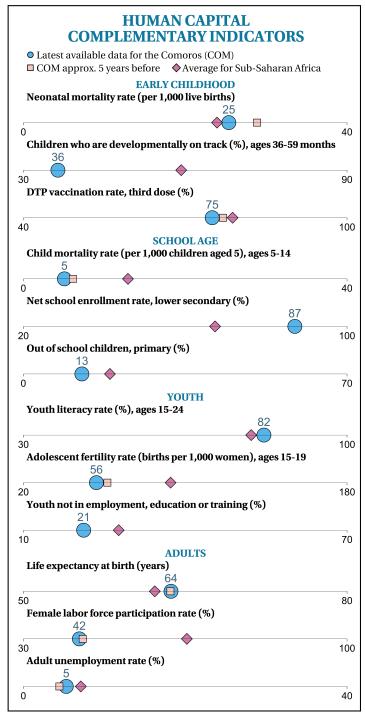
- Child mortality rate. The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is **5** per 1,000 children aged 5 (2022), compared to 6 in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- Net school enrollment rate, lower secondary. The percentage of lower secondary school-aged children enrolled is 87% (2018). The indicator is above the regional average.
- Out of school children. In 2018, 13% of primary-school-age children were out of school. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

YOUTH

- Youth literacy rate. The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is 82% (2022). The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- Adolescent fertility rate. The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is **56** (2022), compared to 62 in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- Youth not in employment, education or training. In 2021, 21% of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

ADULTS

- Life expectancy at birth. Life expectancy at birth is 64 years (2022).
 This remains unchanged since 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- Female labor force participation rate. Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is 42% (2023), compared to 43% in 2018. The indicator is below the regional average.
- Adult unemployment rate. Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is 5% (2023), compared to 4% in 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.



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