



THE GAMBIA

Region: Sub-Saharan Africa
Income Category: Low Income



Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by the Gambia 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 **24** per 1,000 live births (2022), compared to 28 in 2017. The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- **Children who are developmentally on track.** In 2018, **67%** of children (ages 36-59 months) were developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Minimum meal frequency.** The share of children ages 6-23 months who regularly consume an age-appropriate meal is **51%** (2020), compared to 70% in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

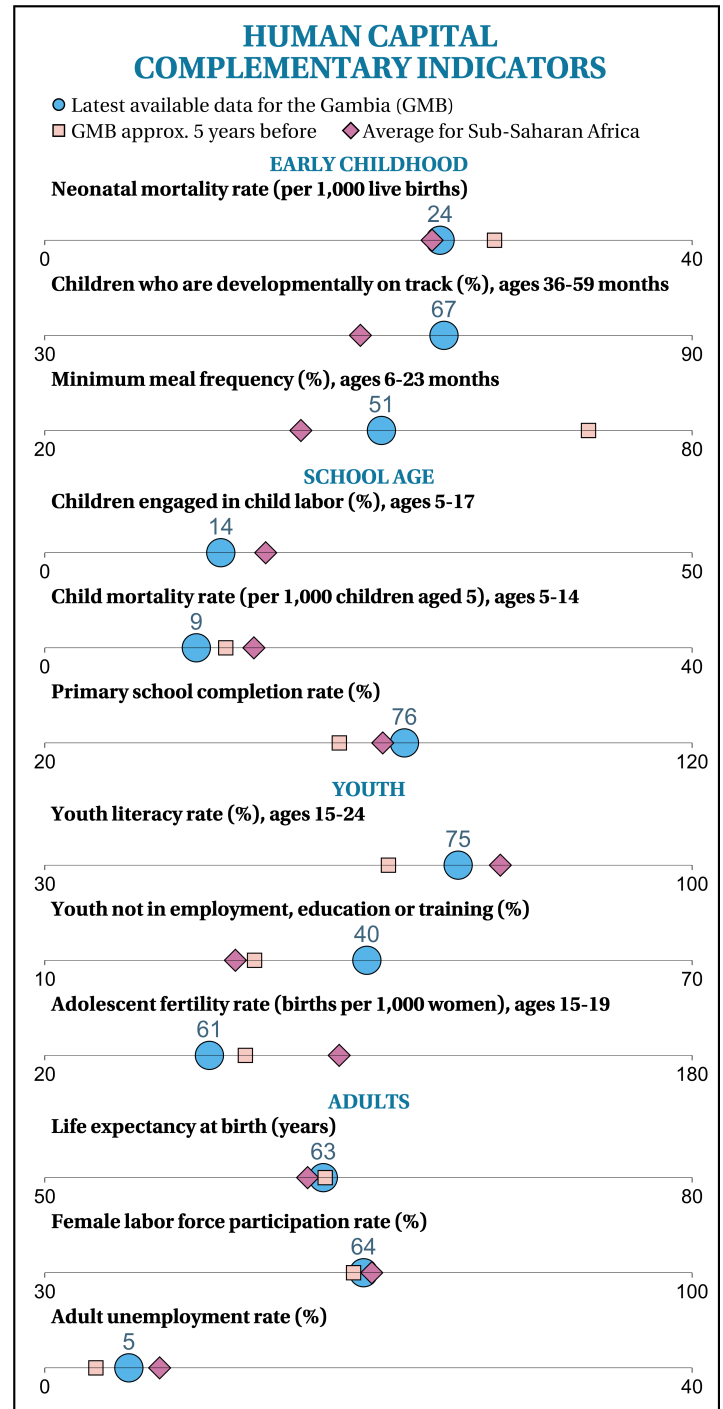
- **Children engaged in child labor.** The share of children (ages 5-17) who are engaged in economic activities is **14%** (2018). The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- **Child mortality rate.** The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is **9** per 1,000 children aged 5 (2022), compared to 11 in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Primary school completion rate.** The primary school completion rate is **76%** (by the official entrance age of the last grade) (2023), compared to 66% in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

YOUTH

- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is **75%** (2022), compared to 67% in 2015. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2023, **40%** of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 29% in 2018. The indicator is above the regional average.
- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is **61** (2022), compared to 70 in 2017. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

ADULTS

- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is **63** 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 **64%** (2023), compared to 63% 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 3% 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.

