Human capital – knowledge, skills, and good health – empowers people to achieve their potential and drives economic growth. This brief tracks progress by Nigeria 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 **34** per 1,000 live births (2022), compared to 37 in 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

- **Minimum meal frequency.** The share of children ages 6-23 months who regularly consume an age-appropriate meal is **41%** (2018), compared to 42% in 2016. The indicator is below the regional average.

- **Pre-primary school gross enrollment ratio.** The pre-primary school gross enrollment ratio is **23%** (by the official age) (2018), compared to 24% in 2015. The indicator is lower than the regional average.
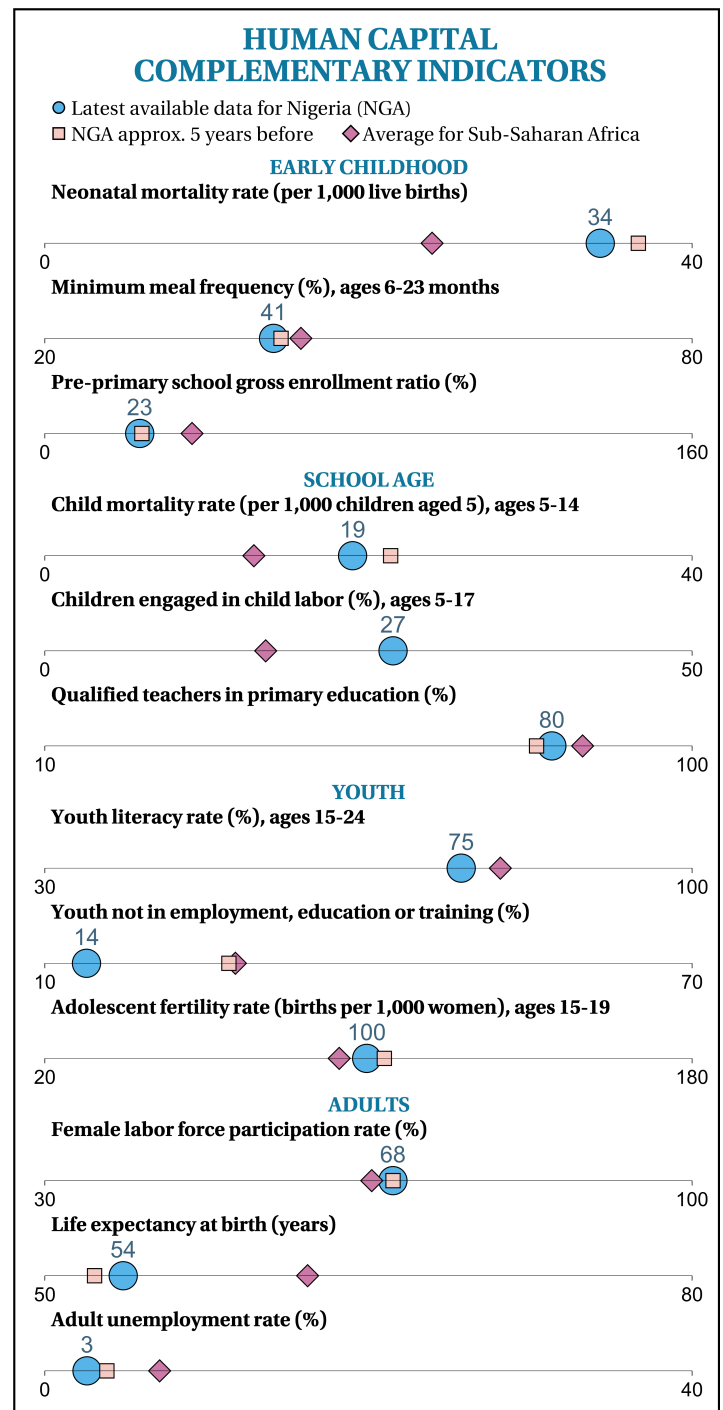
SCHOOL AGE

- **Child mortality rate.** The mortality rate for children ages 5-14 is **19** per 1,000 children aged 5 (2022), compared to 21 in 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

- **Children engaged in child labor.** The share of children (ages 5-17) who are engaged in economic activities is **27%** (2021). The indicator is above the regional average.

- **Qualified teachers in primary education.** The share of primary school teachers who are qualified is **80%** (2019), compared to 78% in 2015. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

YOUTH

- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15-24) who are literate is **75%** (2018). The indicator is lower than the regional average.

- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2022, **14%** of youth (ages 15-24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 27% in 2016. The indicator is below the regional average.

- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15-19 is **100** (2022), compared to 104 in 2017. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

ADULTS

- **Female labor force participation rate.** Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is **68%** (2023). This remains unchanged since 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is **54** years (2022), compared to 52 in 2017. The indicator is below the regional average.

- **Adult unemployment rate.** Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is **3%** (2023), compared to 4% in 2018. The indicator is lower than the regional average.

HUMAN CAPITAL COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS

- ● Latest available data for Nigeria (NGA)
- ◻ NGA approx. 5 years before   ◆ Average for Sub-Saharan Africa

EARLY CHILDHOOD
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
0 — 34 — 40

Minimum meal frequency (%), ages 6-23 months
20 — 41 — 80

Pre-primary school gross enrollment ratio (%)
0 — 23 — 160

SCHOOL AGE
Child mortality rate (per 1,000 children aged 5), ages 5-14
0 — 19 — 40

Children engaged in child labor (%), ages 5-17
0 — 27 — 50

Qualified teachers in primary education (%)
10 — 80 — 100

YOUTH
Youth literacy rate (%), ages 15-24
30 — 75 — 100

Youth not in employment, education or training (%)
10 — 14 — 70

Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women), ages 15-19
20 — 100 — 180

ADULTS
Female labor force participation rate (%)
30 — 68 — 100

Life expectancy at birth (years)
50 — 54 — 80

Adult unemployment rate (%)
0 — 3 — 40

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