

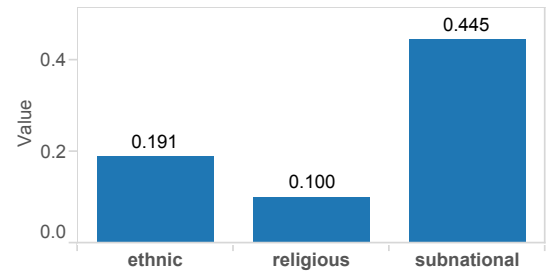
Education Inequality Profile: Nigeria

Education Inequality Profiles portray data for 15-24 year olds by ethnic, religious, and subnational composition for the following indicators: Group Gini (GGini) Index, educational attainment, and mean years of schooling.

The GGini, based on mean years of schooling, can be interpreted as a measure of how concentrated the total stock of education is in any group or region. A GGini of 0 would mean that all groups or regions have the same mean years of schooling, while a GGini of 1 can be understood loosely to correspond to a situation where one group or region has essentially exclusive access to all the education in the country.

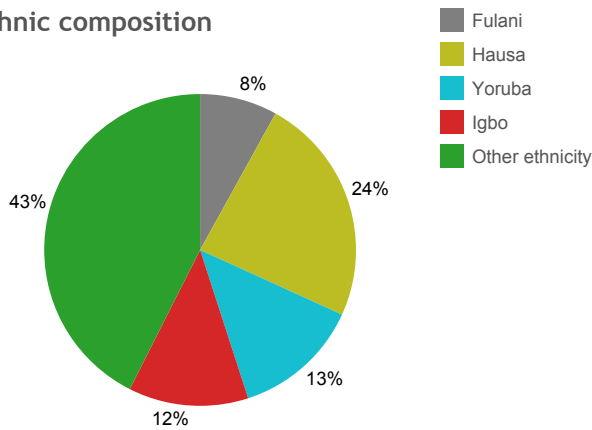
Data for the Nigeria profile was extracted from DHS 2008 and MICS 2011. Nigeria's highest GGini is the subnational GGini at 0.445. Among regions, Ekiti and Osun states have the highest percentage of 15-24 year olds with completed secondary education. Most of the states with the lowest educational attainment are in the northern part of the country.

Group Gini

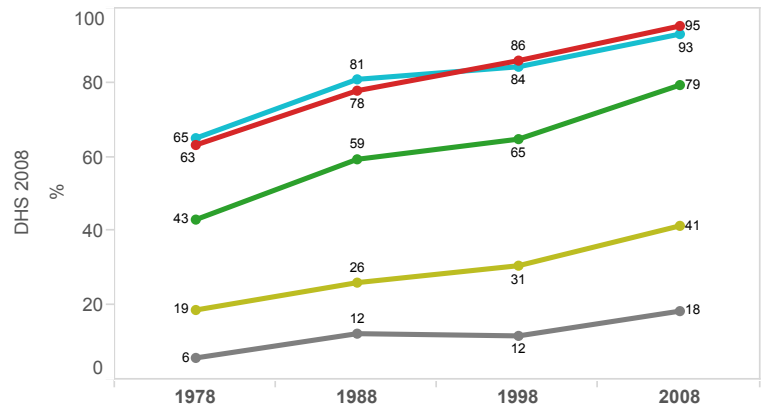


Ethnicity

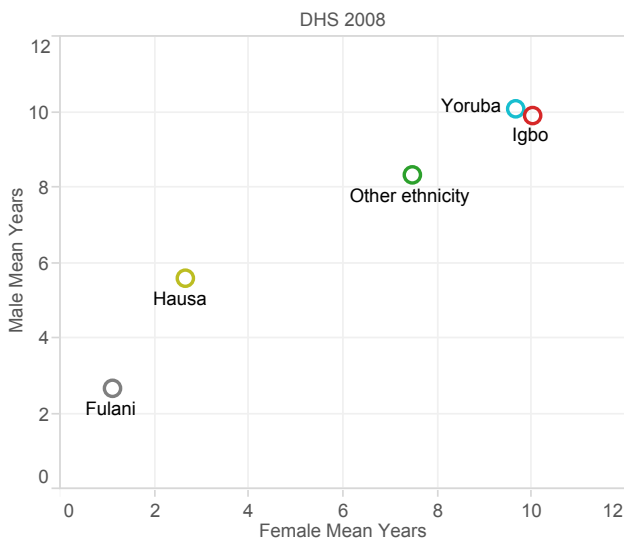
Ethnic composition



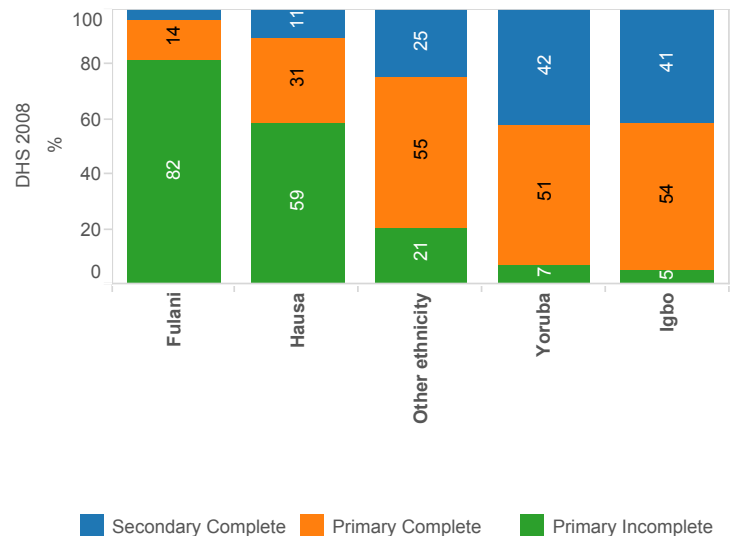
% of population with at least primary education completed



Mean years of schooling by gender and ethnicity



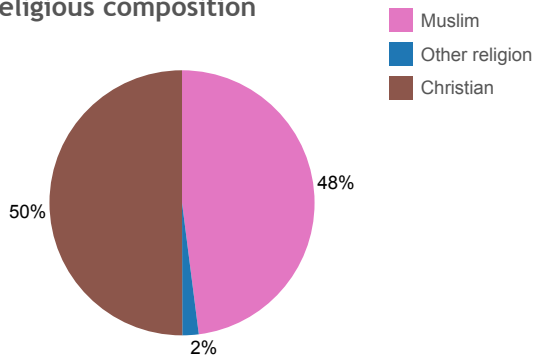
Educational attainment by ethnicity



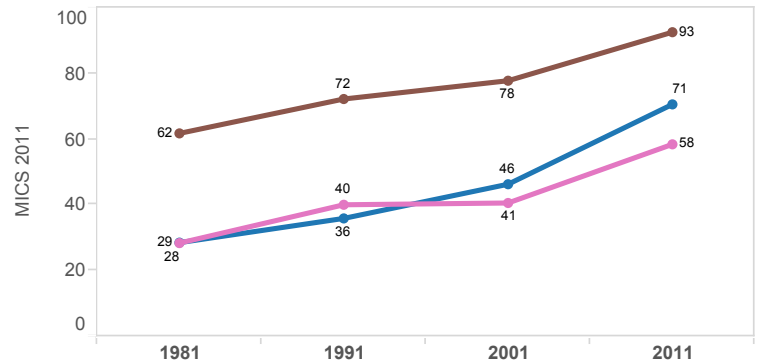
Education Inequality Profile: Nigeria

Religion

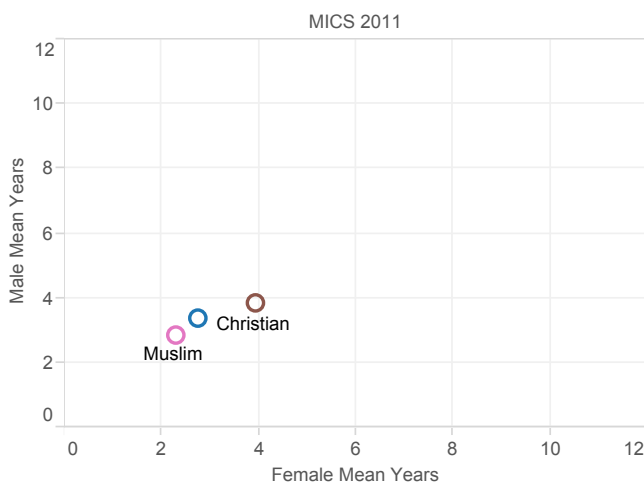
Religious composition



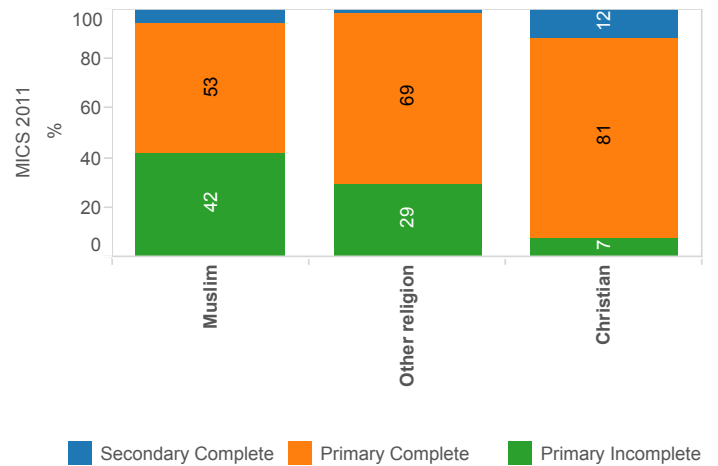
% of population with at least primary education completed



Mean years of schooling by gender and religion

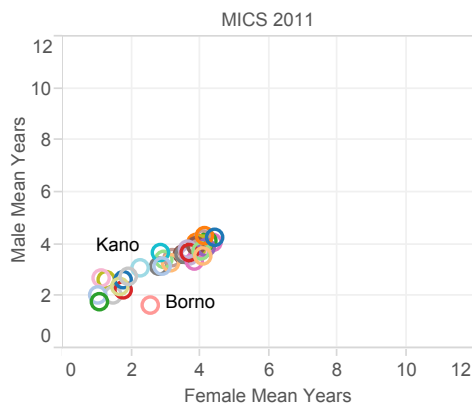


Educational attainment by religion

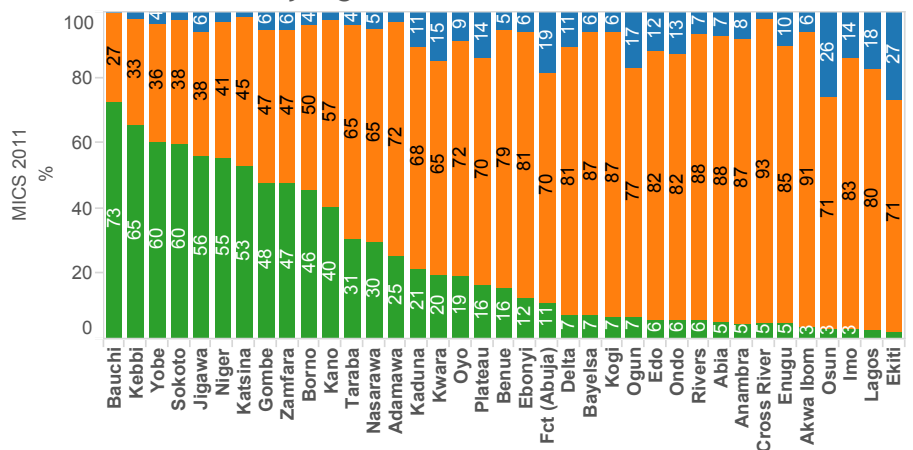


Region

Mean years of schooling by gender and region



Educational attainment by region



Secondary Complete Primary Complete Primary Incomplete