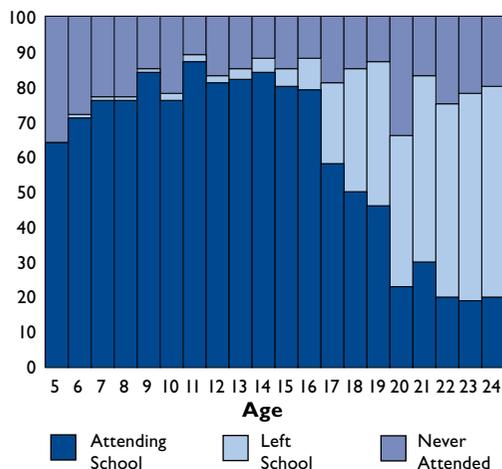
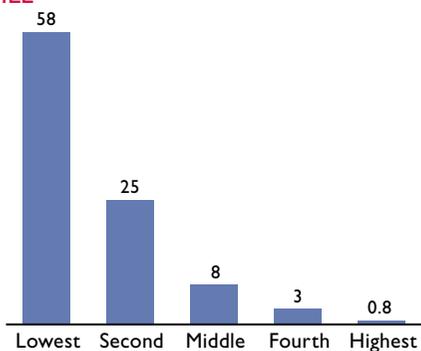


## AGE-SPECIFIC SCHOOLING STATUS, 5–24



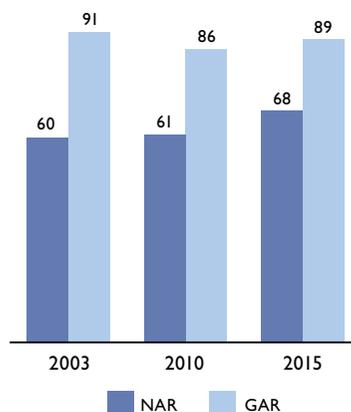
The chart above shows the percentage of children at a given age by whether they are currently attending school (of any type or level); have attended school in the past and are no longer attending; or have never attended school. The official age to start primary school in Nigeria is aged 6 years. Children attending school younger than that age may have started primary school early, or may be in pre-school. Compulsory education finishes after JSS, officially aged 14 years. However, the percentage of children who have left school does not rise until aged 17 years rather than aged 14. Schooling status is strongly tied to economic status with nearly 60% of children aged 6–16 years from the lowest 20% of households never having attended school.

## PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGED 6–16 YEARS THAT HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL BY ECONOMIC QUINTILE

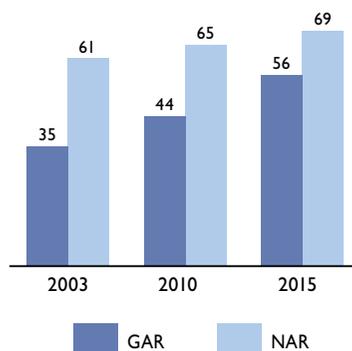


## NET AND GROSS ATTENDANCE RATES OVER TIME

### Primary school



### Junior secondary school



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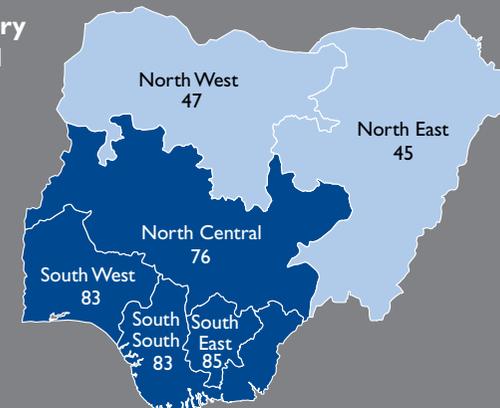
The 2015 Nigeria Education Data Survey (NEDS) was a nationally representative sample survey implemented primarily by the National Population Commission (NPC) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Education (FMOE), the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) and the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). For more information, visit <https://www.EdDataGlobal.org> or [www.population.gov.ng](http://www.population.gov.ng)

# EDUCATION ATTENDANCE RATES AND SCHOOLING STATUS

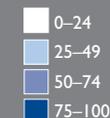
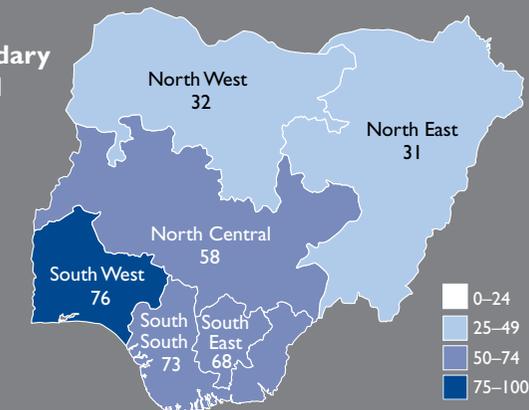
## 2015 Nigeria Education Data Survey (NEDS)

### NET ATTENDANCE RATES BY REGION

#### Primary school



#### Junior secondary school



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Federal Ministry of Education  
Federal Republic of Nigeria



National Population Commission  
Federal Republic of Nigeria



Universal Basic Education Commission



National Bureau of Statistics

## INTRODUCTION

The 2015 Nigeria Education Data Survey (NEDS) was a national survey designed and conducted to provide information on education for children aged 4–16. It focused on factors influencing household decisions about children's schooling. This brochure uses the 2015 NEDS data to focus on highlights of attendance rates and schooling status. The main national and state level reports can be found on the NEDS website at: <https://www.EdDataGlobal.org> and NPC's website at [www.population.gov.ng](http://www.population.gov.ng).

## DEFINITIONS

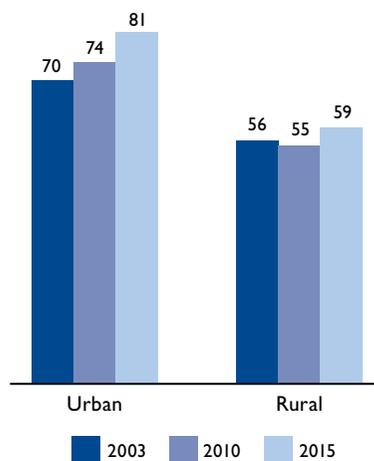
NEDS, measures children's participation in schooling using data provided by parent/guardians on school participation (referred to as attendance), as reported from a representative sample of households. These surveys refer to Net and Gross Attendance rates (as opposed to Net and Gross Enrollment rates [NER and GER]) because calculations are based on questions that ask whether or not children currently attend school. Although the NAR and GAR may be seen as proxies for the more commonly used NER and GER, discrepancies between attendance and enrollment ratios can be expected.

**Net Attendance Rate (NAR)** NAR is the percentage of children in the target age range for the specified level of schooling who are attending that level of schooling. By definition, the NAR cannot exceed 100%.

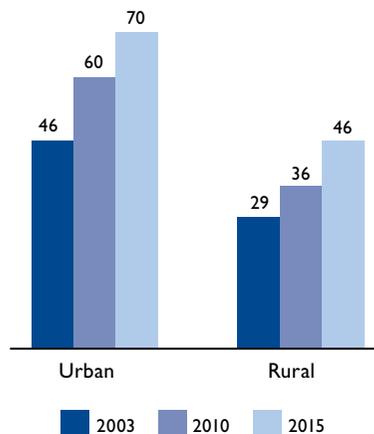
**Gross Attendance Rate (GAR)** GAR for a given school level is the total number of students attending at that level, divided by the population of the official age range for that school level. Unlike the NAR, the GAR can exceed 100%. Both a GAR greater than 100 and a GAR greater than the NAR indicate the presence in the classroom of children who are either older or younger than the official age range for the school level.

**Schooling status** Schooling status indicates the percentage of children and youth, by age, who attend school (at any level), have dropped out of school, or who have never attended school. Added together, these percentages total 100% for each age.

## PRIMARY NAR BY RESIDENCE OVER TIME

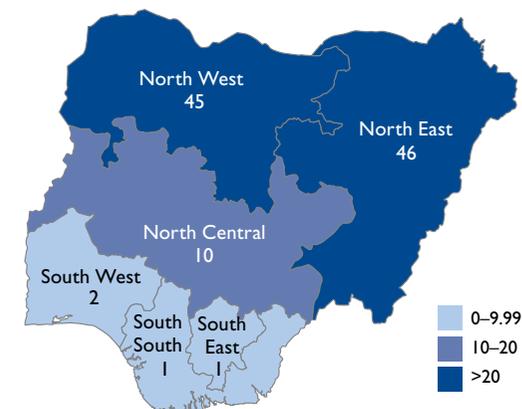


## JUNIOR SECONDARY NAR BY RESIDENCE OVER TIME



The charts above show that primary NAR in rural areas have remained constant over time. In contrast, primary school NARs in urban areas have increased significantly. For JSS, both rural and urban areas have seen strong increases in NARs reflecting the introduction of Universal Basic Education and the elimination of barriers to access to JSS.

## PERCENT OF CHILDREN AGED 6–16 WHO HAVE NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL, BY REGION



Overall, 28% of students in rural areas have never attended school and the most commonly cited reason is distance to school, followed by economic reasons. In contrast, only 6% of students in urban areas have never attended school, and for them economic reasons are the most common.

## TOP 5 REASONS CITED FOR CHILDREN AGED 6–16 YEARS NEVER HAVING ATTENDED SCHOOL, BY RESIDENCE

