



ANGOLA

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 Angola 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 brief uses the latest available data. It is benchmarked against regional averages and reports progress over the previous 5 years.

EARLY CHILDHOOD

- **Neonatal mortality rate.** The neonatal mortality rate is **26** per 1,000 live births (2023), compared to 28 in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **DTP vaccination rate, third dose.** In 2024, **64%** of infants received the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine. This remains unchanged since 2019. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Prevalence of anemia in children.** In 2019, **62%** of children ages 6–59 months had anemia, compared to 61% in 2015. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

SCHOOL AGE

- **Child mortality rate.** The mortality rate for children ages 5–14 is **15** per 1,000 children aged 5 (2023), compared to 17 in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Primary school completion rate.** The primary school completion rate is **61%** (by the official entrance age of the last grade) (2022). The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Lower secondary school completion rate.** The lower secondary school completion rate is **44%** (by the official entrance age of the last grade) (2021). The indicator is lower than the regional average.

YOUTH

- **Youth literacy rate.** The share of youth (ages 15–24) who are literate is **83%** (2022), compared to 76% in 2015. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Youth not in employment, education or training.** In 2024, **21%** of youth (ages 15–24) were not in employment, education or training, compared to 23% in 2019. The indicator is below the regional average.
- **Adolescent fertility rate.** The number of births for every 1,000 women ages 15–19 is **141** (2023), compared to 146 in 2018. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

ADULTS

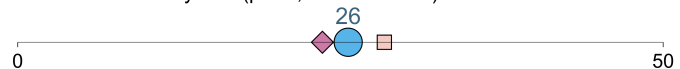
- **Female labor force participation rate.** Female labor force participation as a percentage of the female working-age population (ages 25+) is **84%** (2024), compared to 82% in 2019. The indicator is higher than the regional average.
- **Life expectancy at birth.** Life expectancy at birth is **65** years (2023), compared to 63 in 2018. The indicator is similar to the regional average.
- **Adult unemployment rate.** Unemployed adults as a share of the adult labor force (ages 25+) is **10%** (2024), compared to 12% in 2019. The indicator is higher than the regional average.

HUMAN CAPITAL COMPLEMENTARY INDICATORS

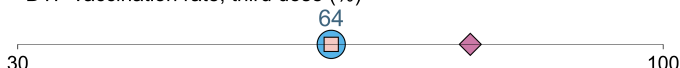
● Latest available data for Angola (AGO)
 ■ AGO approx. 5 years before ◆ Average for Sub-Saharan Africa

EARLY CHILDHOOD

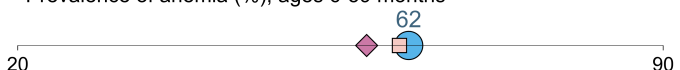
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)



DTP vaccination rate, third dose (%)



Prevalence of anemia (%), ages 6–59 months

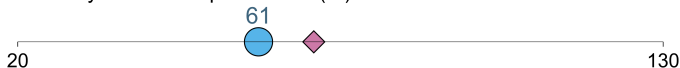


SCHOOL AGE

Child mortality rate (per 1,000 children aged 5), ages 5–14



Primary school completion rate (%)



Lower secondary school completion rate (%)



YOUTH

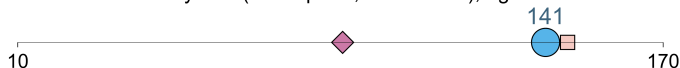
Youth literacy rate (%), ages 15–24



Youth not in employment, education or training (%)

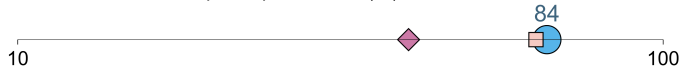


Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women), ages 15–19

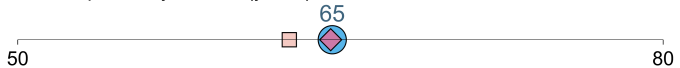


ADULTS

Female labor force participation rate (%)



Life expectancy at birth (years)



Adult unemployment rate (%)



Note: All values use internationally comparable public datasets. Missing symbols indicate unavailable statistics. Full details can be accessed through the QR code.

