



Nigeria: Population and Demographic trends

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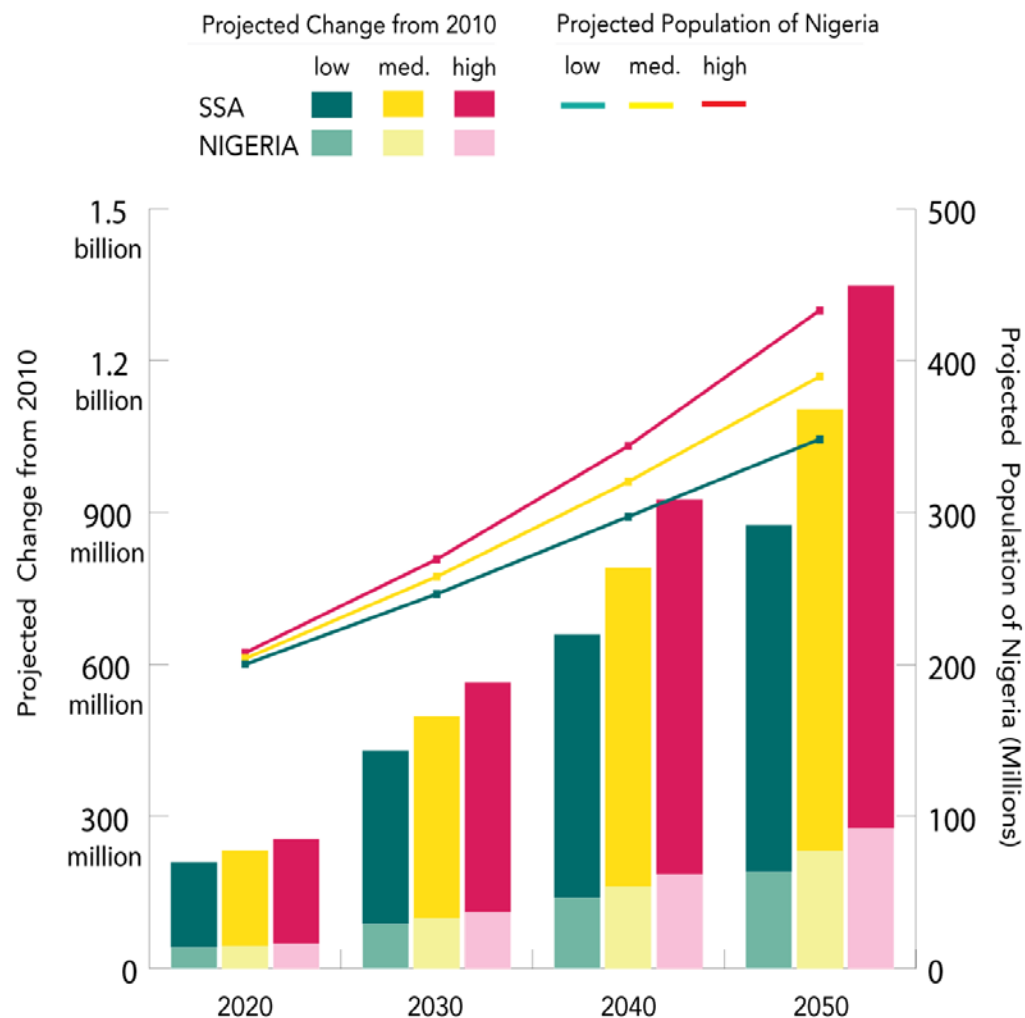
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Nigeria Beyond the Headlines: Population Health, Natural Resources, and Governance

Population growth in Nigeria

Rapid population growth - will double by 2050, from 158 million in 2010 to 389 million

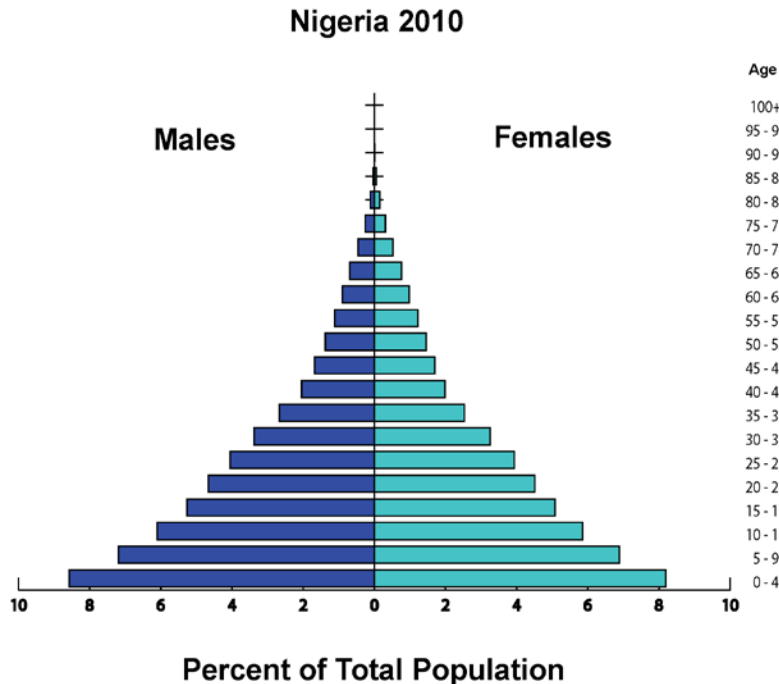
Of the 1.1 billion people who are projected to be added to SSA by 2050, about 20% will be born in Nigeria



Source: Compiled by Population Action International from UNPD 2011

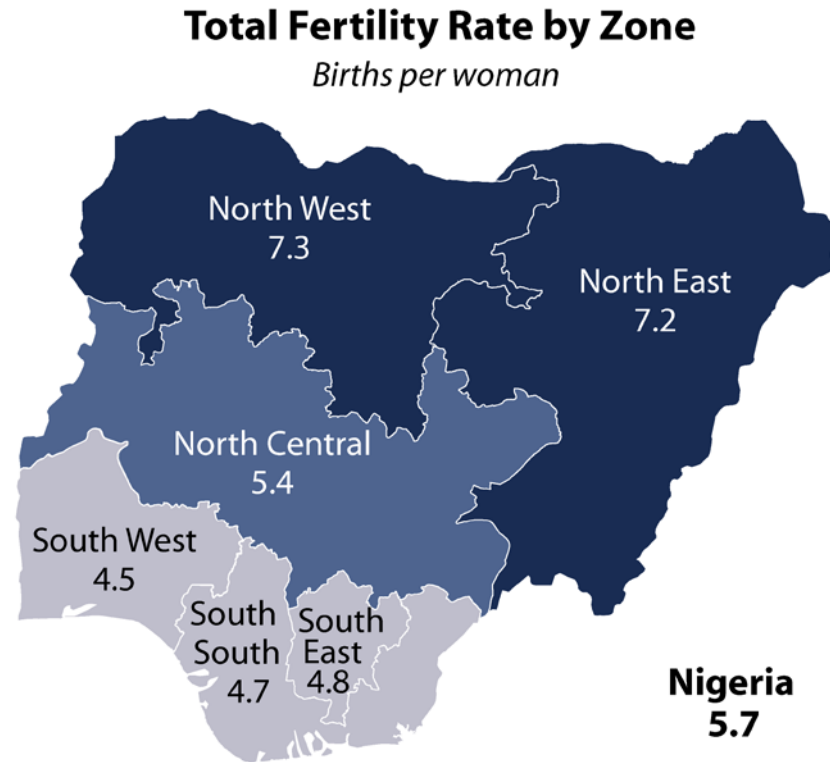
Why Rapid Population Growth?

Young age structure - 42.8% of the total population below 15 years



Source: Compiled by Population Action International from UNPD 2011

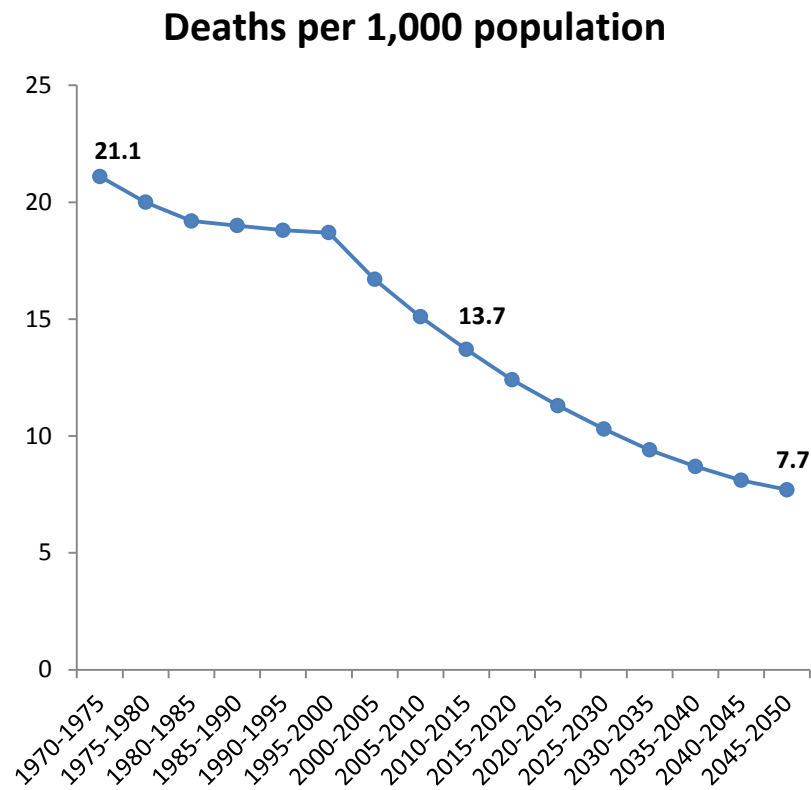
Persistent high fertility rate- 5.7 children per woman



Source: NDHS 2008

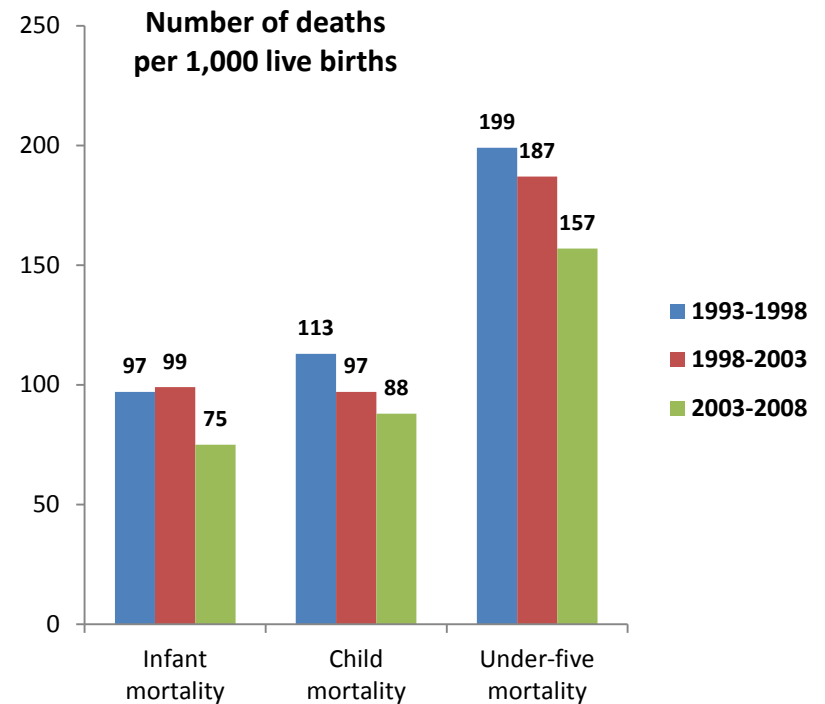
Reducing Mortality

CDR is falling



Source: Compiled from UNPD 2011

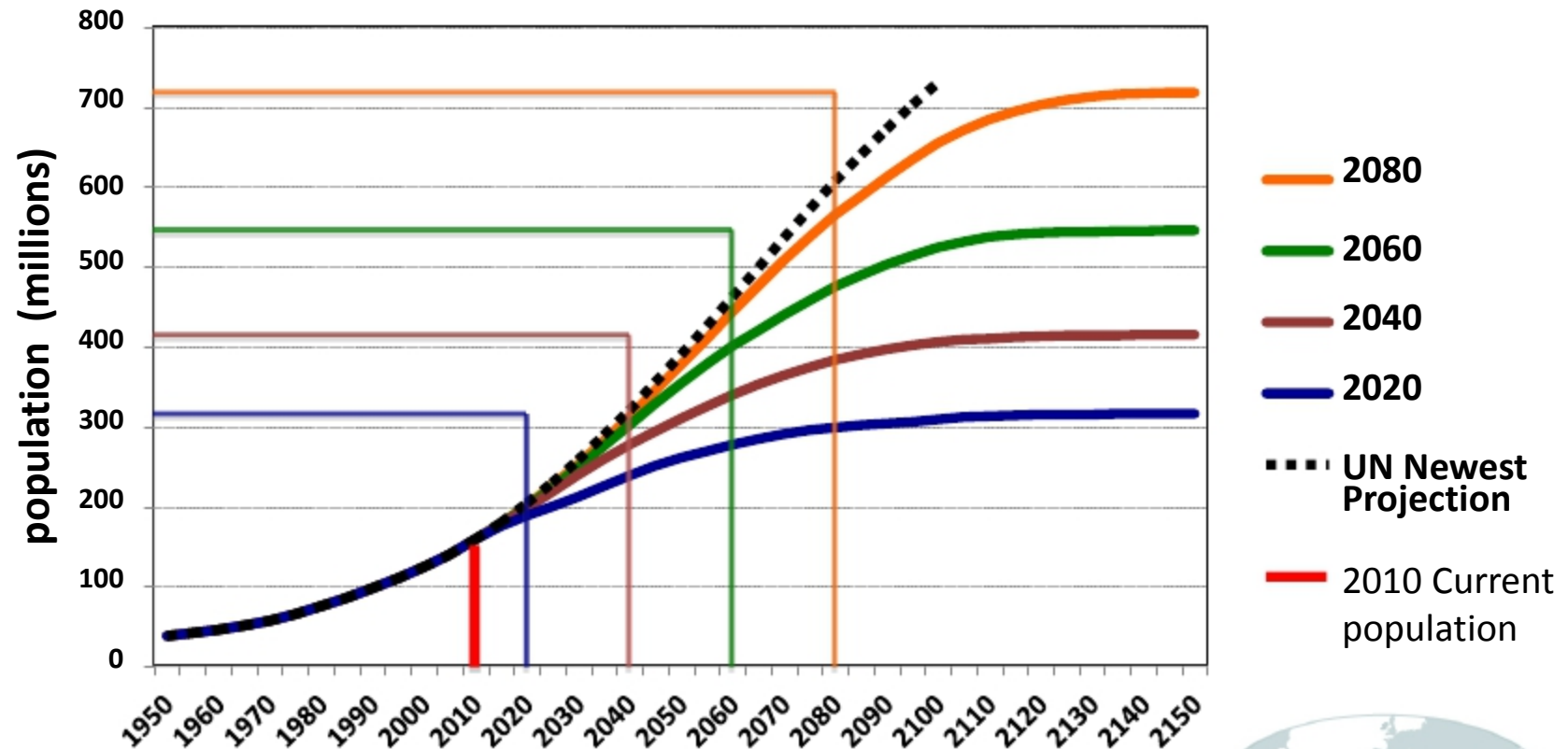
So is childhood mortality



Source: NDHS 2008

The year in which a country reaches replacement level fertility has a major impact on its ultimate population size.

Nigeria



Total fertility rate: **5.7**

Unmet need for family planning: **20%**



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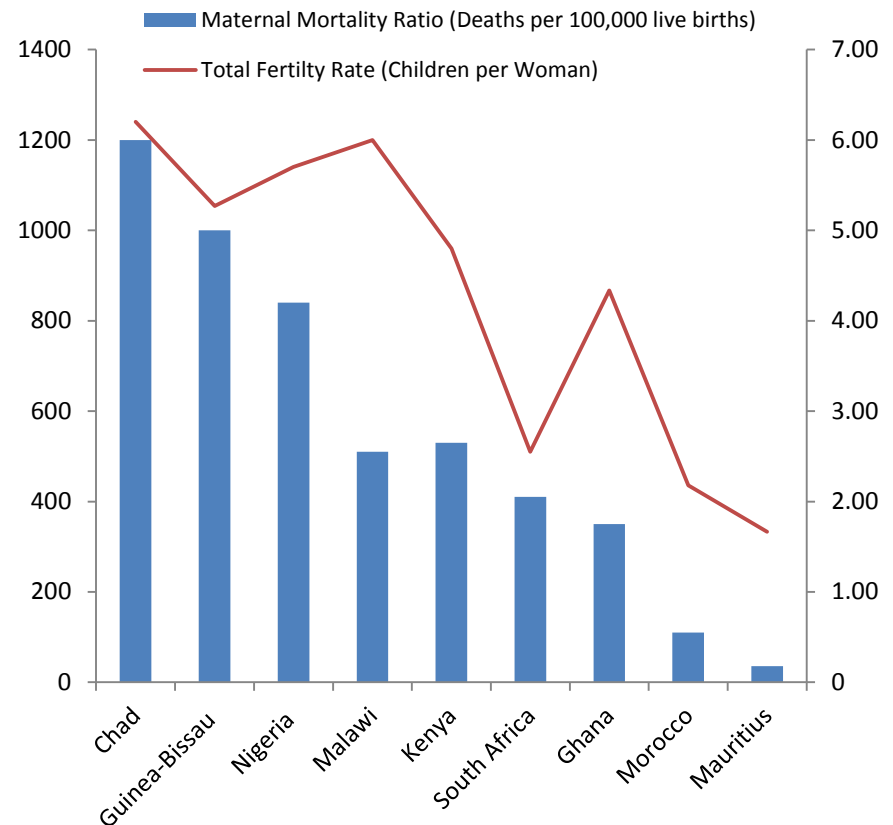
“Why Population Matters”



To Health

- High population density and urbanization drive infectious disease spread
- Frequent overlap among countries with youthful population, high HIV prevalence and low access to family planning

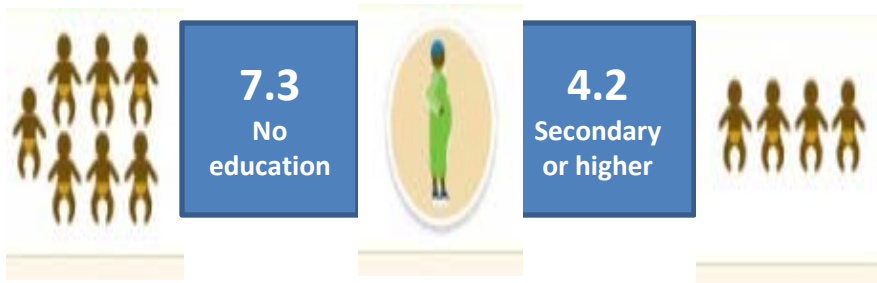
Countries with high maternal mortality also have high fertility rates



Source: WHO, WB, UNICEF and UNFPA 2010. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008. Geneva: WHO; Measure DHS

To Education

- Smaller family sizes allow more children to be educated, especially girls
- Link between educational achievement and poverty
- Educated women have fewer children



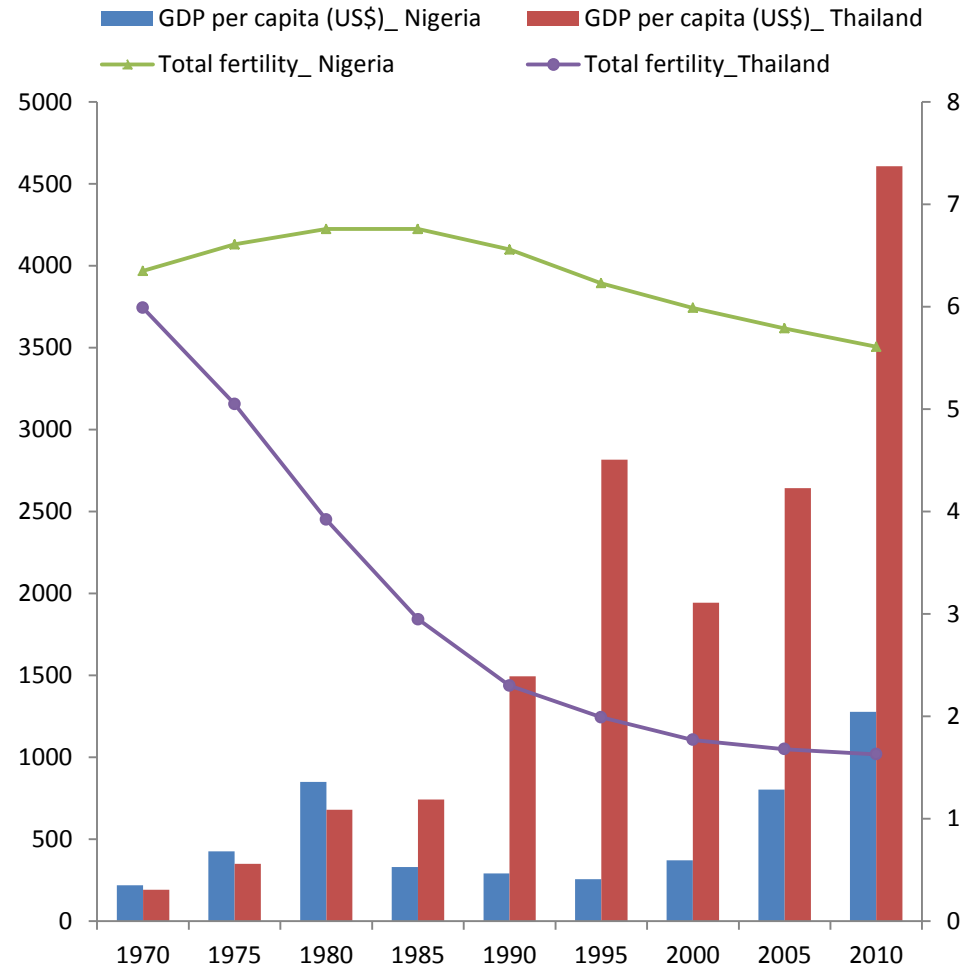
Source: NDHS 2008

To Employment

- High number of working-aged people implies more jobs needed
- Increasing unemployment rate, 23.9% in 2011, 21.1% in 2010 & 19.7% in 2009
- 14 million Nigerians are unemployed
- Rate highest among youths (15-24 years) and in the rural areas

To Economic Growth

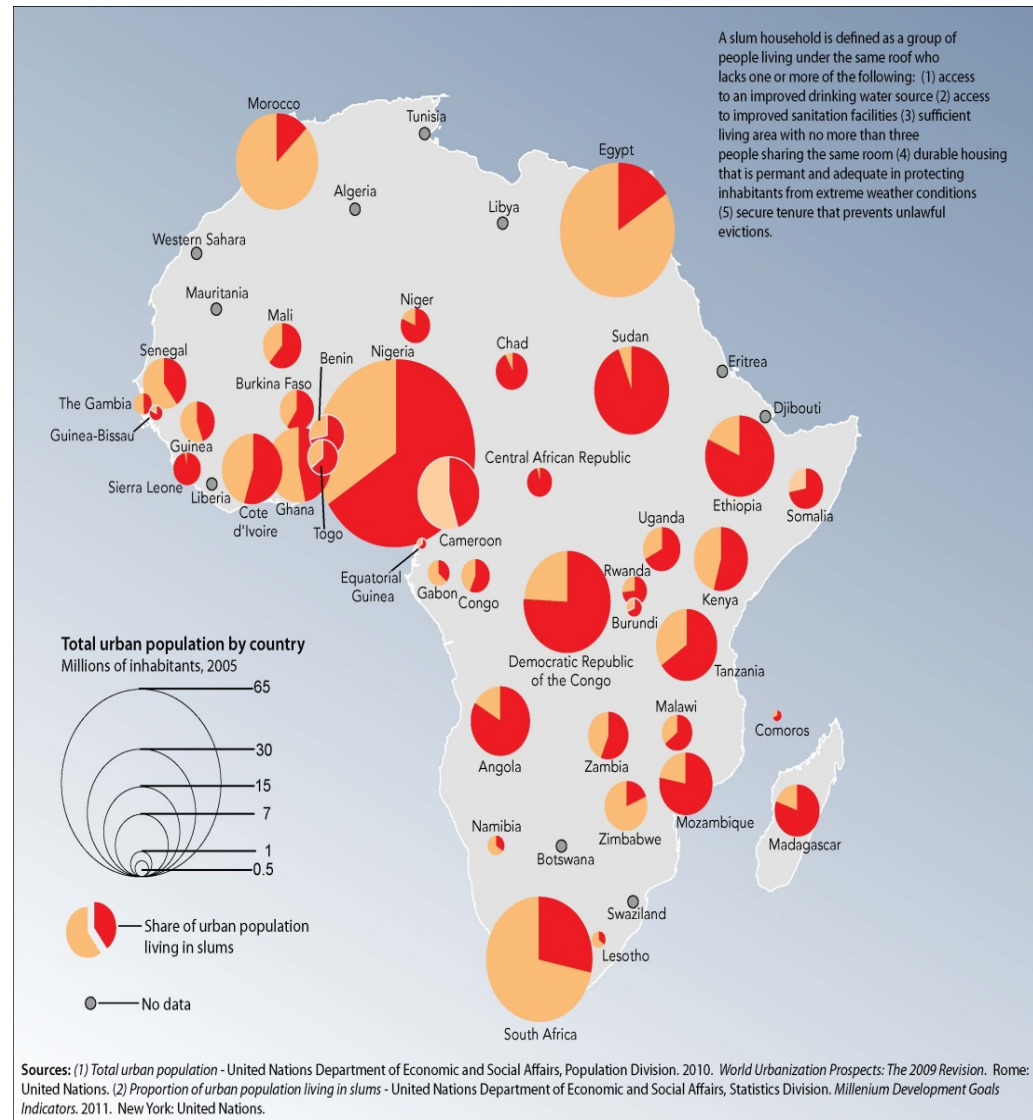
- Countries like Thailand have shown that there can be no economic growth without reduction in population growth



Source: Compiled from World Bank 2012 and UNPD 2011

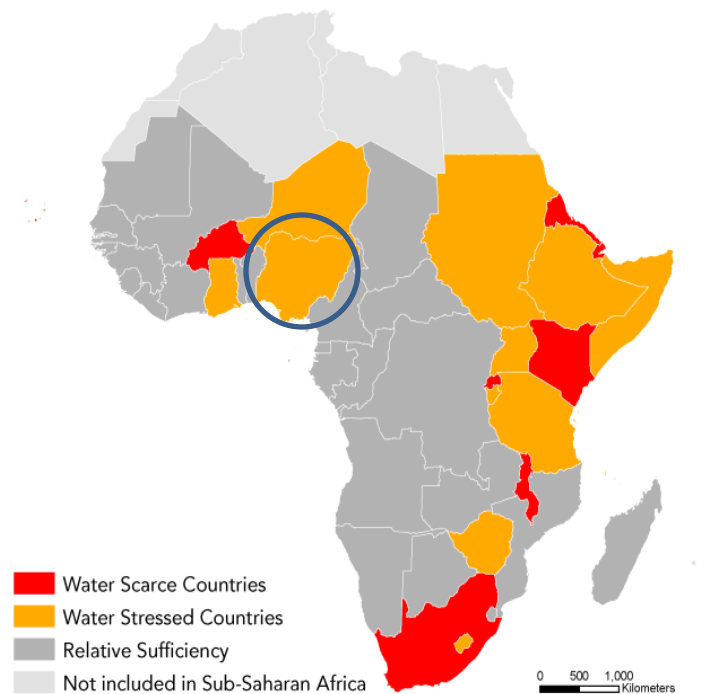
To Migration and Urbanization

- Higher emigration than immigration
- Over 1 million Nigerian broad, mostly in Sudan (24%), USA (14%) and the UK (9%)
- International migration impacts receiving county age structure
- About 50% live in Urban areas, will be 75% in 2050
- Most of the expected population growth will be in urban areas
- The effect of rapid population growth in urban areas – poverty- over 60% of urban residents live in informal settlements

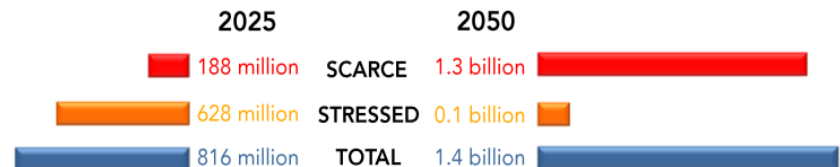


To Natural Resources

- High population growth increases demand for natural resources like water
- Nigeria is 1 of the 15 countries in SSA suffering from water scarcity or stress
- Combined with anticipated changes in climate, water shortages likely to become more acute



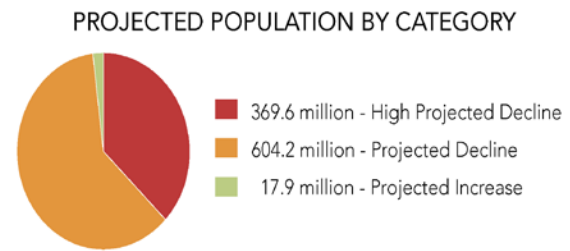
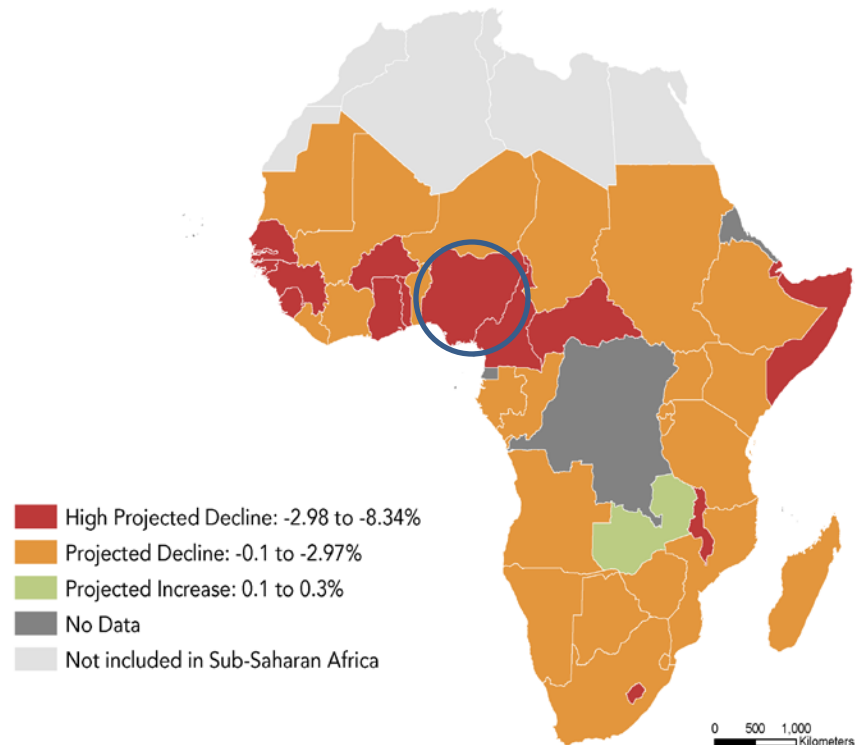
PROJECTED POPULATION LIVING IN WATER STRESSED OR SCARCE COUNTRIES



Source: Map produced by Population Action International from UNPD 2011 and FAO 2011

To Agricultural Production and Food Security

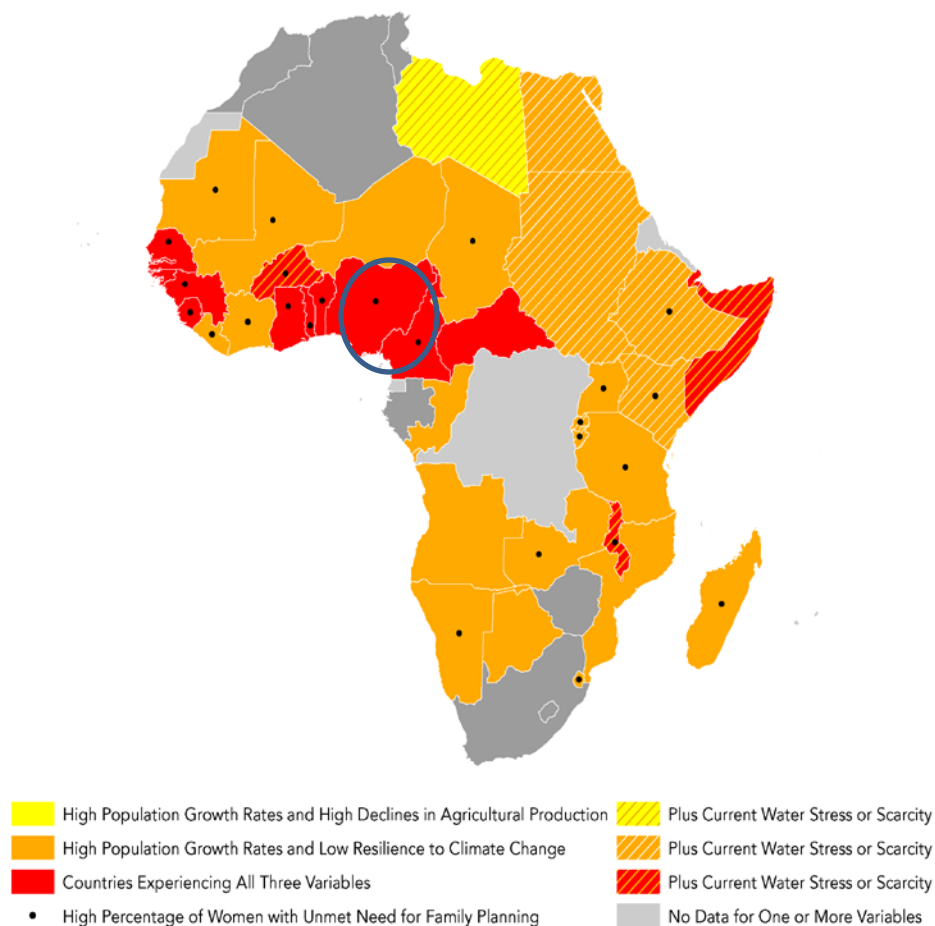
- Population is projected to grow but agricultural production is declining
- Pressure on the agricultural crop land is growing mostly due to population growth
- Population growth and climate change are likely to compound the challenge of food insecurity



Source: Map produced by Population Action International from UNPD 2011 and Iglesias, Ana, and Cynthia Rosenzweig. 2009

To Climate change and Resilience

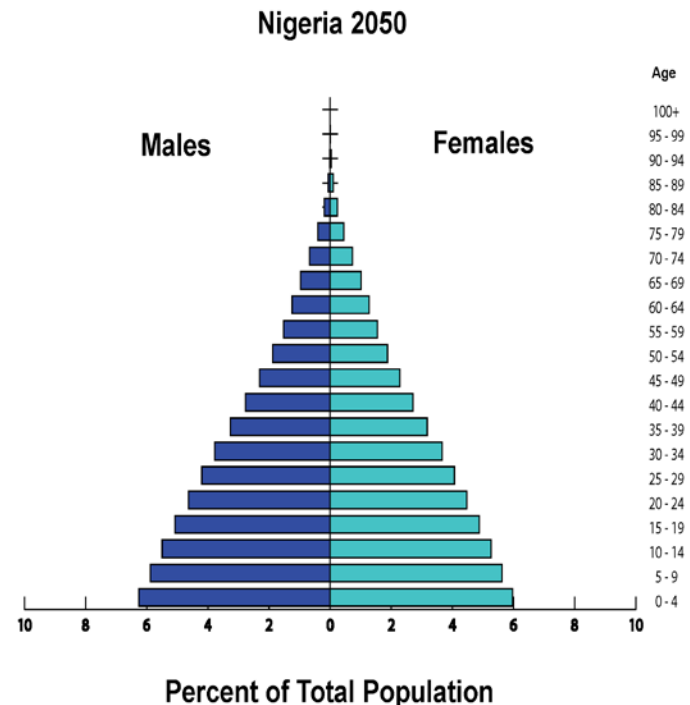
- Nigeria is one of the 15 hotspots countries in SSA- currently experiencing high rates of population growth, high projected declines in agricultural production and low resilience to climate change



Source: Map produced by Population Action International from UNPD 2011, Malone, E L and A Brenkert. 2009, Iglesias, Ana, and Cynthia Rosenzweig. 2009, Measure DHS and FAO 2011

Security and Governance

- Population, an underlying variable for conflict
- Large youth bulge, high youth unemployment rates makes young Nigerians more susceptible for recruitment into insurgencies
- Internal migration and population growth differentials within the geopolitical divide have often been implicated in political destabilization
- *“When countries with youthful age structures achieve democracy, it is less likely to be sustained” (Cincotta, R. 2009)*



Source: Compiled by Population Action International from UNPD 2011

Policy considerations

- Young population can be an asset if investment in Nigerian youths is prioritized- education, jobs, infrastructure and health care
- Institutions and frameworks should integrate population dynamics in both national and foreign policy planning
- Improvement in social services is key
- Nigeria population growth: opportunity or challenge?