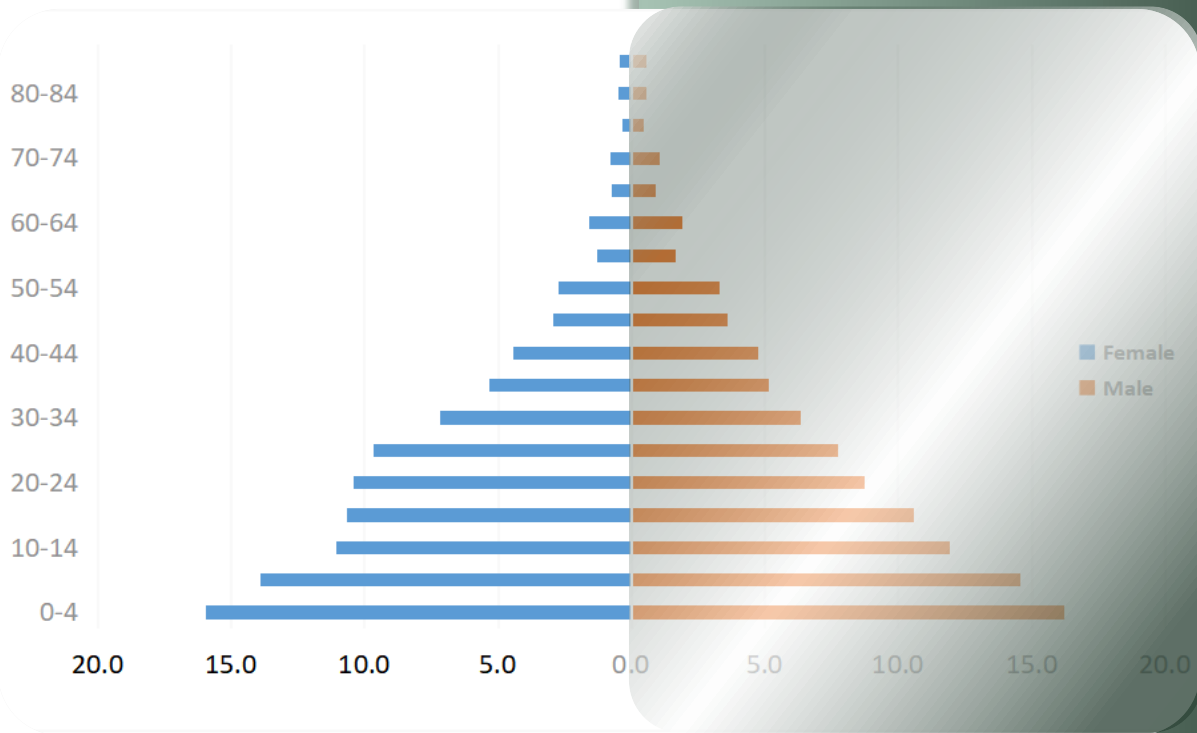




National Bureau of Statistics

2021

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS BULLETIN



A Publication of Demographic Statistics Division

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PREFACE

The desire to establish targets and goals that reflect factual demographic information on some key variables of the socioeconomic facet remains a constant priority for the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS). This is more so that government, corporations, and non-governmental organizations alike use demographics to learn more about the country's population characteristics for many purposes, including policy development, implementation, and research. Lack of reliable data could be an impediment to Nigeria's ambition to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals and, in particular the country's quest to build a knowledge-driven policy framework agreeable to statistical projection, evaluation, and measurability. The seventh edition of our publication series -otherwise referred to as "Demographic Statistics Bulletin, 2021" is meant to address and update records of an array of evidence-based information about the country.

Therefore, this statistical bulletin presents an updated version of previous key demographic indicators such as population, trafficking in persons, fertility, mortality, reproductive health issues, and health records of births and deaths from 2018-2020. The bulletin provides an array of information bothering on those key variables already highlighted within the referenced period. The data for the publication was compiled from related documents of different Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), using appropriate techniques. It is hoped that this bulletin will again provide an important contribution toward building reliable demographic information for the benefit of Nigerians.

Prince Adeyemi Adeniran
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Demographic Bulletin 2021, provides a compendium of some basic collated information from various sources, and across population segments in Nigeria. This information is important in helping decision-makers plan effectively while offering researchers the opportunity to identify knowledge gaps to improve the quality of demographic data in Nigeria. From the figures, there has been a consistent increase in the number of births and deaths simultaneously, and even more significantly, Nigeria's population within the period under review was predominantly young people due to a high fertility rate of 5.3%.

Remittances inflow stood at \$24.06 billion in 2018. This reduced to \$23.55 billion in 2019 and \$17.00 billion in 2020, showing a downward movement. On the other hand, outward remittances declined from \$52.12 million in 2018 to \$49.99 million in 2019. It stood at \$56.44 million in 2020, showing an improvement over 2019. In 2019, females were mainly the prime targets for trafficking for prostitution. This shows that young females are prone to engage in trafficking for prostitution. Also, in 2019, women from the Southern region of the country who visited the health centres for antenatal care, at least 4 or more times before delivery were more compared to their counterparts in the Northern region. Further disaggregation of the data indicates that three out of the country's six geo-political zones (North-West, North-East, and North-Central) have recorded decreases in the knowledge and utilization of modern methods of birth control or pregnancy prevention in contrast to those from South-West, South-East, and South-South whose knowledge and utilization of modern methods of birth control and pregnancy prevention are higher.

In addition, the percentage of married women using one form of modern contraceptive method increased from 4% in 1990 to 12% in 2018. Also, the traditional methods increased from 3% in 1990 to 5% in 2018. This shows that the modern application of contraceptives for birth control or pregnancy prevention is gaining wider acceptability than the traditional methods,

however, this is not the case in the North, particularly among married women in the North-West and North-East. Furthermore, live births and deaths have increased simultaneously since 2016. Live births stood at 7.7 million in 2020, while deaths were 2.4 million. In terms of the number of traffic persons, a total of 1,152 was recorded in 2019 and 1,087 in 2020, with a higher proportion of women trafficked over the period.

1. POPULATION

1.a Population Projection

One of the prime benefits of demographic data is to aid population projections. Demographic data offer a source of reliable data that provide valuable insights into the future needs in terms of resources to be allocated, infrastructural needs, and other services. Population projections present a demographic trend that informs and relates to a vision for growth and development in terms of birth rate, death rate, migration and emigration.

Projections made for the whole country are termed total projections while those made for a region, state or province, district, or ethnic group are referred to as regional or sectoral projections. Timely and accurate population estimates and projections allow Governments to anticipate future demographic trends and incorporate that information into development policies and planning (World Population Prospects, 2019).

1.b Nigeria Population Pyramid

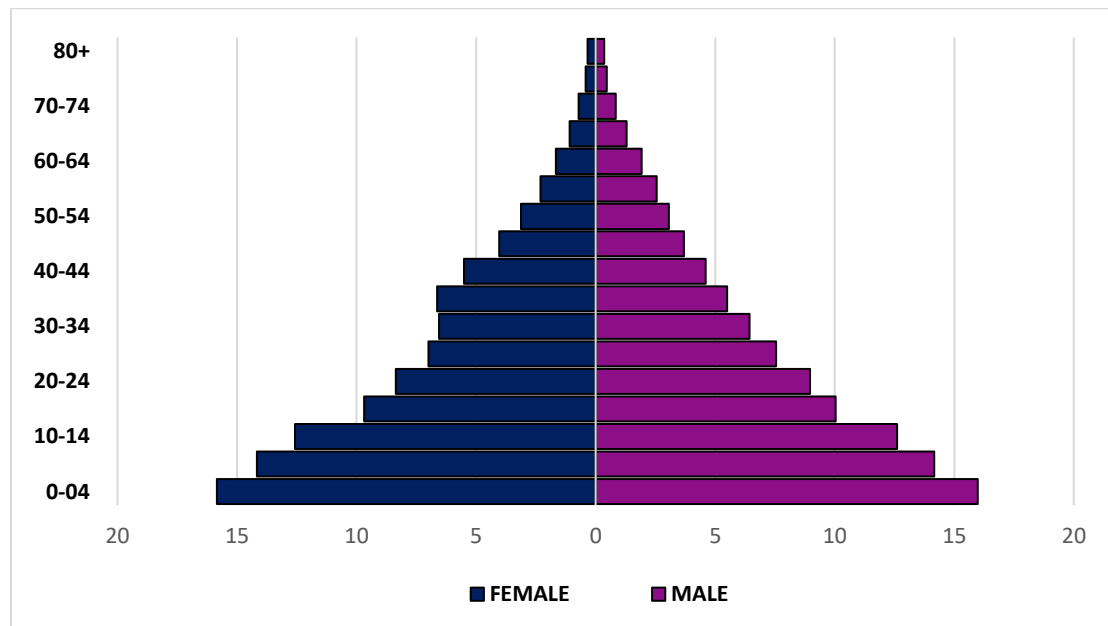
Population pyramids, also known as age-sex pyramids, are graphical illustrations of the age and sex distribution of various age groups for each gender in a given population. It shows the proportion of populations that are dependent and non-dependent. The non-dependent populations who are also known as the working population represent a significant economic resource. They engage in productive activities that generate income and contribute to the economic development of the country. Youths (15 – 39 years) and

adults (40-59 years) fall within this category.

The dependent population, on the other hand, is part of the population that is more or less economically inactive and does not engage in any income-generating activity that contributes to the economic development of the country. Rather, they are 'dependent' on the working population for their livelihood. Children (0-14 years) and the elderly (60 years and above) fall within this category.

The figure below provides the graphical illustration showing that children within the age range of 0-14 years constituted the majority of the population. This portrays a young population as a result of a high fertility rate and a consequent high dependency rate. It is also very apparent that the elderly who falls within the age range of 60 years and above are the least proportion of Nigeria's population.

Figure 1: Nigeria Population Pyramid 2019 (Percentage)



SOURCE: National Population Commission, 2020

For other details, see Annex 2 for the National projected population by age group, sex, and year.

2. REMITTANCES

2.a Inward and Outward flow of Remittances

Table 1 depicts inward remittances in 2018 with 24.06 billion US dollars. However, it decreased to 23.55 billion US dollars in 2019 and further fell to 17.00 billion US dollars in 2020. This implies that there was more inward flow of remittances in 2018 compared to 2019 and 2020

respectively. On the flip side, outward flows of remittances witnessed a galloping trend from 52.12 million US dollars in 2018, it went down to 49.99 million US dollars in 2019 and rose to 56.44 million US dollars in 2020

Table 1: Remittances in US\$ Millions (2018-2020)

YEAR	2018	2019	2020
Inward Remittances	24,061.65	23,549.34	17,001.76
Outward Remittances	52.12	49.99	56.44

Source: CBN, 2021

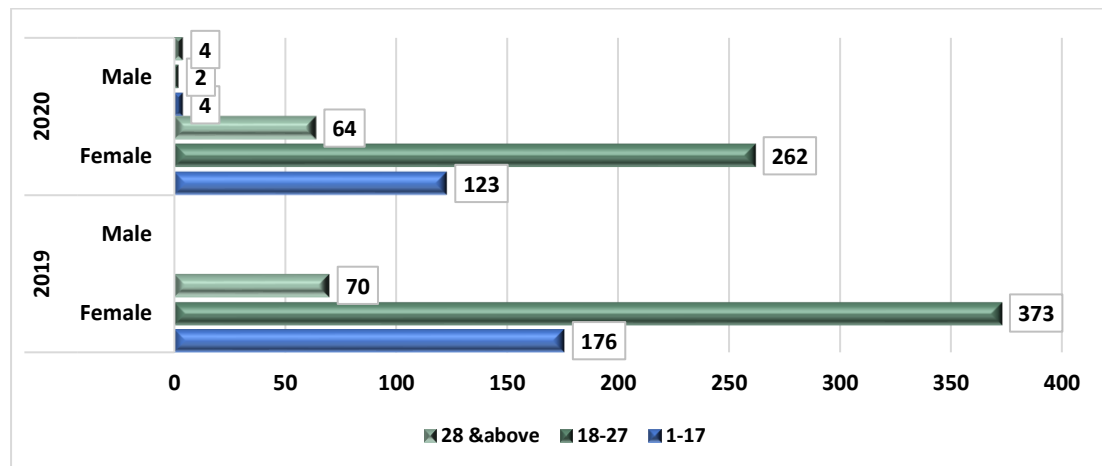
3. TRAFFICKING IN HUMAN

3.a Human Trafficking for Prostitution in Nigeria

Figure 2 shows that females were mainly the prime targets for trafficking for prostitution purposes within the period under consideration. However, the reported cases of trafficking in persons for prostitution were more

in 2019, with a total of 373 females (aged 18-27) and no males. In 2020, there was a significant reduction of recorded cases of female prostitution to 262 (aged 18-27), while 2 males were recorded within the year for a similar age group.

Figure 2: Number of Identified Victims of Trafficking for Prostitution by Age Group, Sex, and Year

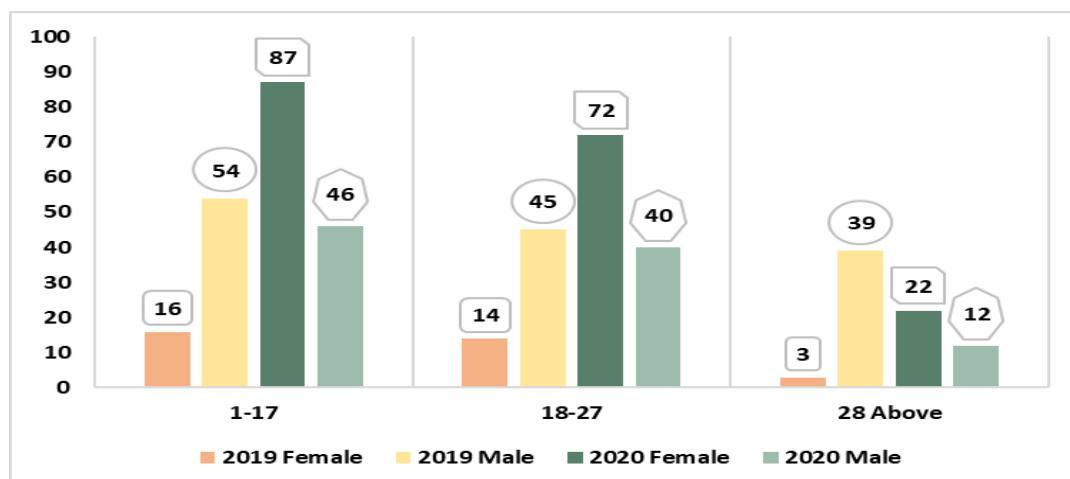


3.b Identified Victims of Trafficking for Force Labour

Figure 3 shows the trend of victims of trafficking in persons in Nigeria, particularly between males and females respectively. The number of female victims trafficked in 2019 was 16 (aged 1-17) but slides a bit upward to 87 victims (aged 1-17) in 2020. Among 18-27 age group, 14 females were trafficked for forced

labour in 2019 but increased to 72 females in 2020. The male victims of trafficking, aged 18-27 were comparably lower, recorded at 45 cases in 2019 and 40 cases in 2020. It is obvious that victims (aged 1-17) across gender were the most affected as shown below:

Figure 3: Number of Identified Victims of Trafficking for Forced Labour by Age Group, Sex, And Year



3.c Distribution of Trafficked Persons

Incidence of trafficked persons within the period under review shows that external trafficking for sexual exploitation was of higher proportion compared to internal trafficking and peculiar to females than males, particularly found to be common among persons aged 18 and above. In 2019, a total of 354 female-related cases for sexual exploitation were recorded between ages 18 and above, compared to 48 males, while in 2020, 272 were female victims compared to 6 males. In a dissimilar

manner, external trafficking for labour exploitation was found to be rare, only 1 female and 15 males were victims in 2019 between ages 1-17, while 1 female and 2 males were recorded as victims in 2020 under the same age group. Child abuse was disproportionately higher among females compared to their male counterparts, as seen in 2019 (110) and 2020 (142), while forced marriage recorded the least case within the same period

Table 2: Distribution of Trafficked Persons by Type, Sex, Age Group, and Year

TYPE	2019				2020			
	1-17		18 & above		1-17		18 & above	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
External trafficking for sexual exploitation	98	13	354	48	46		272	6
Internal trafficking for sexual exploitation	78	6	89	12	77	4	54	
External trafficking for labour exploitation	1	15	3	4	1	2	27	19
Internal trafficking for labour exploitation	15	20	14	20			77	35
Nigerians deported as illegal migrants								
Child labour	53	27			76	42		
Child abuse	110	21			142	47		
Child abducted from guardianship	10	1						
Forced marriage	1							
Rape/ sexual abuse	23	1	6		23	5	6	
Buying and selling of persons for trafficking	21	16	27		17	18	9	
Others								

Source: National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons

3.d Number of Trafficked Persons by Age Group and Sex

From Table 3, it is clear that there was a huge disparity between female and male victims of trafficked persons. 16-25 age group had the highest number (523) of reported cases of females in 2019 and 428 in 2020. In other words, there was a low record of male victims of trafficked persons compared to their female

counterparts. Similarly, the 6-15 age group recorded more female victims (257) compared to their male counterparts of 85. In 2020, however, the number of reported cases for females increased to 275, compared to 89 for males. Table 3 provides a better illustration:

Table 3: Number of Trafficked Persons by Age Group, Sex and Year

AGE GROUP	2019		2020	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
0-5	33	28	27	35
6-15	257	85	275	89
16-25	523	64	428	73
26-35	99	29	123	17
36 & above	19	15	12	8
Total	931	221	865	222

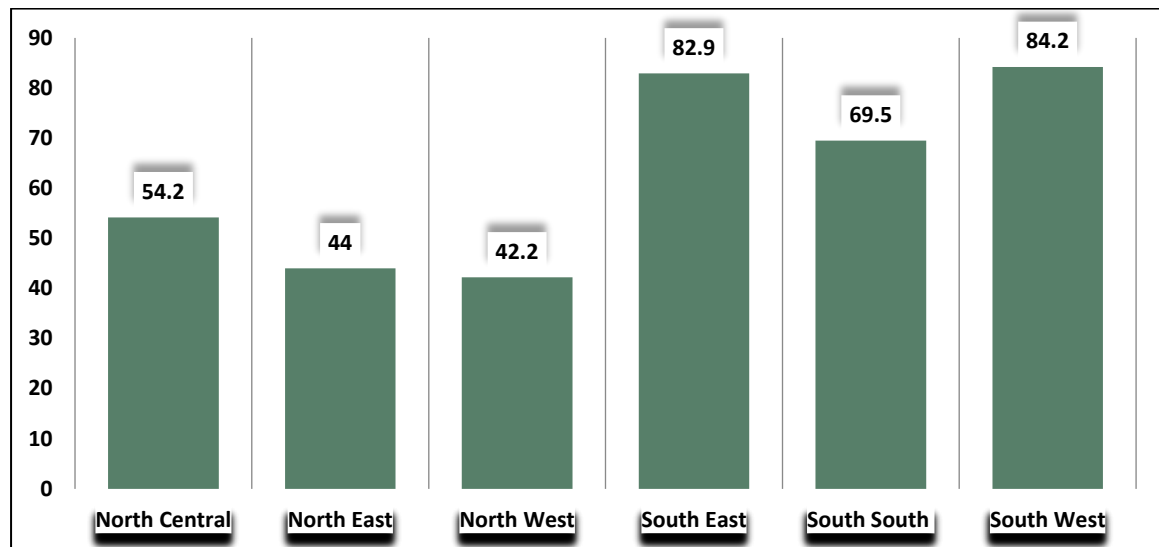
Source: National Agency for Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons

4. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Figure 4 indicates the percentage distribution of how women in Nigeria are more likely to attend antenatal care before delivery by geo-political zone and year. From the graph, women from the Southern region of the country had more antenatal care visits, at least 4 or more times before delivery compared to their

counterparts in the entire North. Further disaggregation of the data showed that women in the North-Central geopolitical zone who attended antenatal care at least 4 or more times before delivery were more compared to those from the North-West (42.2%) and North-East (44%) respectively.

Figure 4: Percentage distribution of women who had 4 or more antenatal care visits before delivery by Geo political zone and Year (2018)



Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018

4.a Contraceptive Use

Contraceptives are those means through which birth can be controlled or pregnancy can be prevented. The modern contraceptive method is a product or medical procedure that interferes with reproduction from acts of sexual intercourse. There are various products and approaches for birth control and pregnancy prevention,

this includes the following: Female Sterilisation, Pill, Intrauterine Contraceptive Device (IUD), Injectables, Implants, Male Condom, Lactational Amenorrhea Method (LAM), etc. The traditional method of contraceptive refers to the use of non-modern methods like Rhythm, Withdrawal etc.

Table 4 shows that most Nigerian women and men, married or not, but are sexually active knew about the use of various methods of modern contraceptives except **emergency contraception and standard days method** in 2018. However, a further breakdown by types showed that the most commonly known modern methods among currently married women are injectables (88%) and pills (87%), followed by implants (78%), male condoms (77%), and lactational

amenorrhoea (58%). Only a few others relied on **rhythm**, withdrawal, and any other traditional methods.

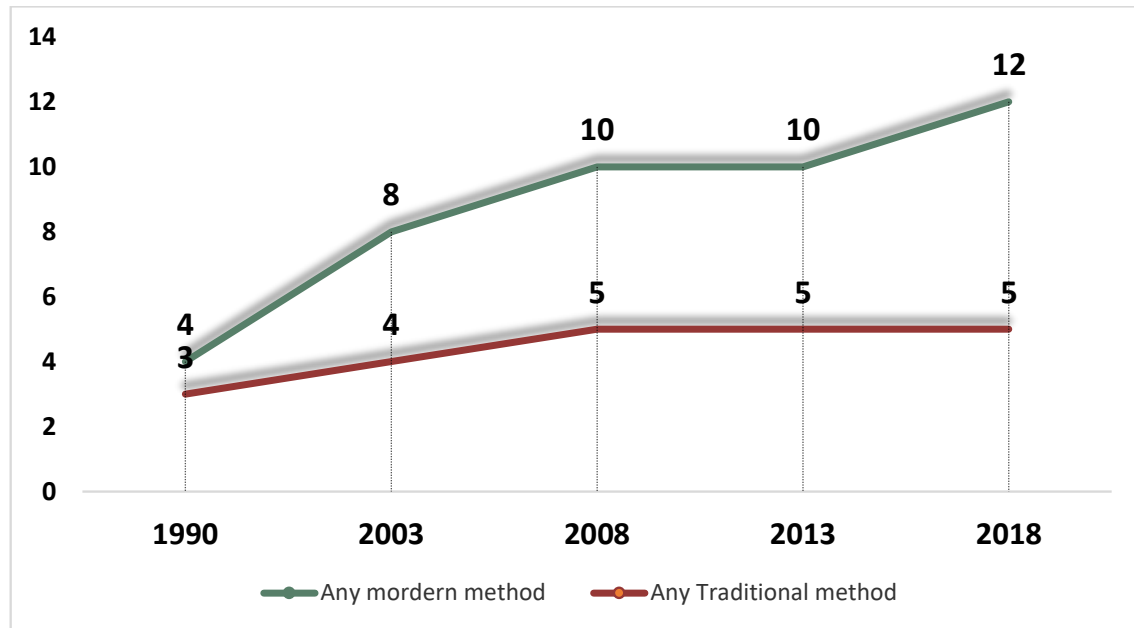
Table 4: Percentage of all respondents, currently married respondents, and sexually active unmarried respondents age 15-49 who know any contraceptive method, by a specific method

	Women			Men		
	All women	Currently Married Women	Sexually Active Unmarried Women	All Men	Currently Married Men	Sexually Active Unmarried Men
Any method	92.7	94.5	98.4	94.1	98.2	99.1
Any modern method	92.1	93.9	98.3	93.8	97.8	99.1
Female sterilisation	45.1	48.8	50.2	39.7	48.3	47.4
Male sterilisation	17.8	18.7	25.5	32.6	38.4	44.4
Pill	82.2	87.2	87.8	73.8	83.1	85.1
IUD	45.8	50.8	51.5	31.6	40	32.6
Injectables	82.1	88.4	84.6	62.3	72.9	66.9
Implants	70.3	77.5	74.3	45	57.4	45.3
Male condom	77.9	76.6	97.7	92	96	98.5
Female condom	42.4	41.7	72.9	51.1	58.1	70.6
Emergency contraception	36.7	36.6	65.7	36	43.3	52
Standard days method	23	25.5	27	24.8	31.5	27.6
Lactational amenorrhoea (LAM)	51.5	58.4	52.6	35.2	47.1	24.6
Other modern methods	0.6	0.6	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.9
Any traditional method	68.2	72.1	89.5	71.1	84.1	84.1
Rhythm	50.5	52	73.9	35	43.9	43.1
Withdrawal	59.5	63.1	85.9	69.4	82.6	82
Other traditional method	11.1	13.7	11.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Number of respondents	41821	29090	1535	11868	6786	694

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018

Figure 5 shows illustratively a continuous rise in the percentage of currently married women using any modern contraceptive method from 4% in 1990 to 12% in 2018. However, the usage of any traditional methods witnessed a lower percentage, rising from 3% to 5% within the same period under review.

Figure 5: Percentage of Married Women Currently Using a Contraceptive Method by Year



Source: *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018*

For other details, see Annexes 1 and 3 for percentage distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women aged 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used by States in Nigeria.

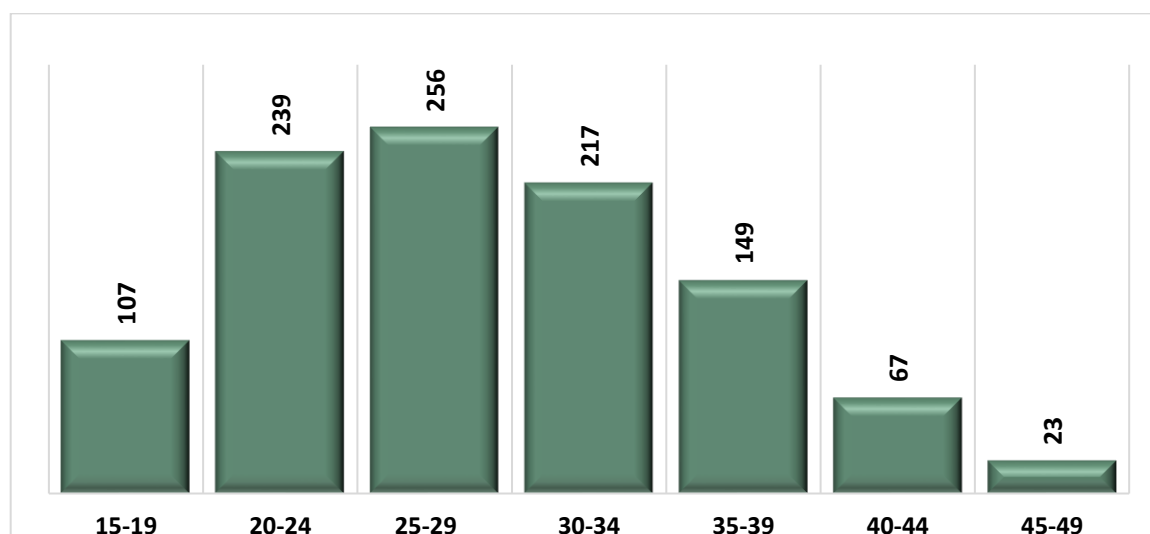
4.b Fertility

Fertility here simply refers to the ability to conceive and bear children or the ability to become pregnant through normal sexual activity. In demography, fertility implies the product or output of reproduction rather than the ability to have children. Accordingly, fertility refers to Live Births only. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in Nigeria for 2018 was

(5.3 children per woman), implying a decreasing trend from previous years.

Figure 6 below shows that fertility is low among adolescents (aged 15-19) with 107 births per 1000 women and higher at 256 births per 1000 women (aged 25-29). It was recorded at 217 births per 1000 women (aged 30-34).

Figure 6: Total Number of Current Fertility by Age and Year (2018)



Source: *Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018*

5. VITAL STATISTICS

Vital Statistics as defined by the United Nations in 2001, is “the total process of (a) collecting information by civil registration or enumeration on the frequency of occurrence of specified and defined vital events, as well as relevant characteristics of the events themselves and the person or persons concerned (b) compiling,

processing, analyzing, evaluating, presenting, and disseminating these data in statistical form.” In other words, it is an administrative system that constitutes the collation of data on live births, deaths, marriages, and divorces. It provides information on significant events of the population in a country.

5.a Live Births

Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as the beating of the heart, pulsation

of the umbilical cord, definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached, each product of such a birth is considered live born.

The Annual Live births refer to the total number of live births occurring in a particular place or country during a year. From 2016 - 2020, the Annual Births in Nigeria show a consistent and steady increase as seen in the table below.

Table 5: Annual Live Births (2016 – 2020)

YEAR	BIRTHS
2016	7,392,848
2017	7,474,107
2018	7,557,750
2019	7,643,096
2020	7,727,398

Source: National Population Commission

5.b Deaths

Death refers to the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (United Nations, 2014). The table below shows the annual death rate covering 2016-2020, taking the

same pattern as the birth rate as obtained from the National Population Commission. It shows a steady increase in the death rate within the period under consideration

Table 6: Annual Deaths (2016 – 2020)

YEAR	DEATHS
2016	2,328,866
2017	2,347,533
2018	2,360,063
2019	2,373,392
2020	2,393,570

Source: National Population Commission

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Contraceptive Use

A: Percent distribution of currently married and sexually active unmarried women age 15-49 by contraceptive method currently used by State			
State	Traditional Method	Any modern method	Not Currently Using
Abia	2.1	10.8	87.1
Adamawa	6.9	18.2	74.9
Akwa Ibom	4.1	15.7	80.2
Anambra	27.4	17.2	55.4
Bauchi	1.3	5.2	93.5
Bayelsa	0.3	3.3	96.3
Benue	1.6	15.5	82.9
Borno	0.8	5.4	93.8
Cross River	1.2	18.9	80.0
Delta	3.6	12.9	83.5
Ebonyi	2.3	5.9	91.8
Edo	4.3	15.0	80.6
Ekiti	13.1	25.4	61.5
Enugu	13.4	17.6	69.1
Gombe	0.8	16.2	83.0
Imo	19.8	10.9	69.3
Jigawa	0.1	3.9	96.0
Kaduna	1.2	13.7	85.1
Kano	0.7	5.6	93.7
Katsina	0.1	3.3	96.6
Kebbi	0.3	3.2	96.5
Kogi	6.5	11.8	81.7
Kwara	5.3	17.1	77.6
Lagos	20.3	29.1	50.6
Nasarawa	0,6	14.3	85.2
Niger	1.1	6.4	92.4
Ogun	15.5	16.6	67.9
Ondo	2.4	17.7	79.9
Osun	2.4	27.0	70.6
Oyo	0.4	22.2	77.4
Plateau	1.3	21.4	77.3
Rivers	12.3	19.6	68.0
Sokoto	0.2	2.1	97.7
Taraba	1.7	8.6	89.7
Yobe	0.3	1.7	98.1
Zamfara	0.6	6.7	92.7
FCT Abuja	3.6	20.3	76.1
National	4.6	12.0	83.4

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2018

Annex 2: National Projected Population by Age Group, Sex, And Year

Age Group (Years)	2018	2019	2020
0-4	31,999,222	32,420,503	32,819,289
5-9	28,458,527	28,838,568	29,231,173
10-14	23,445,441	24,725,439	25,970,650
15-19	19,683,526	20,008,445	20,342,647
20-24	16,770,739	17,318,064	17,871,826
25-29	14,314,948	14,625,900	14,992,764
30-34	13,262,453	13,321,317	13,402,007
35-39	11,951,706	12,255,644	12,505,764
40-44	9,500,054	9,969,427	10,427,144
45-49	7,419,222	7,672,102	7,963,484
50-54	5,959,055	6,168,413	6,383,640
55-59	4,648,908	4,825,385	5,002,819
60-64	3,319,838	3,507,526	3,696,336
65-69	2,253,427	2,343,634	2,447,988
70-74	1,469,735	1,528,585	1,591,000
75-79	860,832	886,206	915,154
80+	725,300	720,104	719,653
Total	196,042,933	201,135,262	206,283,338

Source: National Population Commission

Annex 3: National Projected Population by State and Year

STATE	2018	2019	2020
ABIA	3,743,568	3,841,943	3,941,279
ADAMAWA	4,417,584	4,536,948	4,657,314
AKWA IBOM	4,712,967	4,780,581	4,847,542
ANAMBRA	5,477,532	5,599,910	5,720,035
BAUCHI	7,300,050	7,540,663	7,788,504
BAYELSA	2,343,687	2,394,725	2,444,028
BENUE	5,669,555	5,787,706	5,905,747
BORNO	5,623,677	5,751,590	5,875,471
CROSS RIVER	4,094,739	4,175,020	4,253,698
DELTA	5,198,675	5,307,543	5,416,738
EBONYI	2,931,444	3,007,155	3,084,214
EDO	4,353,500	4,461,137	4,567,512
EKITI	3,268,175	3,350,401	3,431,742
ENUGU	4,273,288	4,396,098	4,505,928
FCT	2,588,192	2,702,443	2,820,261
GOMBE	3,516,217	3,623,462	3,733,100
IMO	5,070,149	5,167,722	5,265,082
JIGAWA	6,561,451	6,779,080	7,007,317
KADUNA	8,105,251	8,324,285	8,549,066
KANO	13,852,238	14,253,549	14,655,311
KATSINA	8,977,242	9,300,382	9,639,059
KEBBI	4,834,886	5,001,610	5,178,123
KOGI	4,058,704	4,153,734	4,253,371
KWARA	3,172,216	3,259,613	3,351,720
LAGOS	12,531,530	12,772,884	13,012,971
NASARAWA	2,556,350	2,632,239	2,712,349
NIGER	6,033,997	6,220,617	6,407,568
OGUN	5,798,744	5,945,275	6,090,740
ONDO	4,856,143	4,969,707	5,084,330
OSUN	4,171,661	4,237,396	4,303,366
OYO	7,358,018	7,512,855	7,667,318
PLATEAU	4,300,001	4,400,974	4,504,272
RIVERS	6,885,307	7,034,973	7,183,473
SOKOTO	5,686,341	5,863,187	6,039,289
TARABA	3,245,094	3,331,885	3,421,510
YOBE	3,315,082	3,398,177	3,481,567
ZAMFARA	5,159,678	5,317,793	5,482,423
TOTAL	196,042,933	201,135,262	206,283,338

Source: National Population Commission