

# VITAL STATISTICS FOR NIGERIA

**Dr SYDNEY IBEANUSI FRCS Ed, FWACS, FACS.**

Focal Person & Country Director,

UN Decade of Action on Road Safety & Injury  
Prevention Nigeria

# Definition:

- Vital registration is the formal recording of vital events such as births, deaths, marriages, divorce, migration to generate Vital Statistics.
- **Why “Vital”**
- These parameters are considered “vital” as they relate to events that affect the individual’s entry into or departure from life, changes affecting his civil status during lifetime.
- Such Data provide information on the seasonal fluctuations of births and deaths
- Information is important for planning related services
- Used in investigating causes of death where applicable.
- Information on the sex structure of birth (the number of males per 100 females) at birth for population projections.
- Useful in formulating population control programmes & evaluating the effectiveness of such programmes.

# Vital Registration Vs Population Census

- Population census is a snap shot or periodic “static evaluation of dynamic processes of life
- May not be very reflective of the seasonal and variations between census intervals.
- Since population census is conducted once every ten years, actual population figures for planning can only be obtained by ensuring that all vital events within the country are adequately captured.
- Continuous Registration of vital parameters is required for effective updating of statistics
- Vital statics constitute an instrument for updating census figures on a continuous basis.

- Population census in Nigeria remains a problem despite efforts by various successive administrations to solve it.
- The perception of census as the key to economic and political advantage has greatly impeded the production of fairly accurate population figures for the country.
- Inaccurate population figures have resulted in a number of policy failures in the country.
- Since independence, Nigeria is in the process of implementing a reliable registration system.
- The **National Population Commission**, has initiated implementing vital registration centres in all the local government areas of the country, the response so far has been encouraging.

# Vital STATISTICS

- **Population:** Nigerian Population Commission. 198 million (2018)
- **Life expectancy:** 53.05 years (2015)
- **Population growth rate:** 2.6% annual change (2016)
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- **Fertility rate:** Av. births per woman 5.59 (2015) 5.8 (2016 – 17)
- **Birth rate** 36.9 births/1,000 population
- **Death rate** 12.4 deaths/1,000 population
- **Av. Life Expectancy at birth** 53.8years (55 yrs for females)
- **Infant mortality rate** 69.8 deaths/1,000 live births
- **Maternal Mortality rate:** 630/100,000 live births
- The **median age** in Nigeria : **17.9 years.**

# Statistics Cont.

- The population density in Nigeria is 215 per Km<sup>2</sup> (557 people per mi<sup>2</sup>).
- **51.0 %** of the population is **urban** (99,967,871 people in 2018)
- Net migration rate -0.2 migrant(s)/1,000 population
- Literacy level of **total population**: 59.6% (Persons >15yrs who can read and write)

# AGE Distribution:

- **About 93% of population <54years**
- **0-14 years: 42.54%**
- **15-24 years: 19.61%**
- **25-54 years: 30.74%**
- **55-64 years: 3.97%**
- **65 years and over: 3.13%**

## Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year / three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Nigeria, 2016-17

	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age (Years)</b>			
15-19 <sup>1</sup>	59	154	120
20-24	190	264	238
25-29	253	269	263
30-34	227	238	234
35-39	155	170	165
40-44	79	110	99
45-49	26	62	49
TFR <sup>a</sup>	4.9	6.3	5.8
GFR <sup>b</sup>	157.2	202.9	186.5
CBR <sup>c</sup>	33.8	39.6	37.7

Source : Multiple Indicator Sample Survey

<sup>1</sup> **MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate**

<sup>a</sup> TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49 years

<sup>b</sup> GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years

<sup>c</sup> CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population



**Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate**

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the one-year Nigeria, 2016-17			
	Adolescent birth rate <sup>1</sup> (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)		Total fertility rate
<b>Education</b>			
None	228		7.22
Non-formal	232		7.58
Primary	184		6.24
Secondary	51		4.77
Higher	9		3.67
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	199		7.42
Second	171		6.79
Middle	131		5.95
Fourth	79		5.25
Richest	35		4.30

<b>Antenatal care coverage</b>										
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Nigeria, 2016-17										
	<b>Provider of antenatal care<sup>a</sup></b>						No antenatal care	Total	Any skilled provider <sup>1,b</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Community health worker	Other				
<b>Residence</b>										
Urban	49.2	36.5	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	10.9	100.0	87.4	3,426
Rural	17.0	34.2	5.6	0.9	1.9	0.1	40.4	100.0	56.8	8,121
<b>Mother's age at birth (Years)</b>										
Less than 20	18.0	32.6	7.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	39.7	100.0	57.6	1,516
20-34	28.0	35.2	4.1	0.8	1.4	0.2	30.3	100.0	67.3	7,969
Missing	27.2	35.5	3.7	0.9	1.7	0.2	30.9	100.0	66.4	2,062
<b>Education</b>										
None	13.2	30.3	4.7	0.6	1.3	0.1	49.9	100.0	48.2	3,208
Non-formal	11.4	26.6	6.6	0.2	2.8	0.0	52.4	100.0	44.6	2,560
Primary	26.1	41.5	5.9	2.0	1.9	0.2	22.4	100.0	73.6	1,716
Secondary	41.0	44.5	2.2	1.2	0.7	0.4	9.9	100.0	87.7	3,182
Higher	68.0	28.0	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.4	100.0	97.9	882
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	7.0	20.1	6.5	0.4	2.5	0.1	63.4	100.0	33.6	2,587
Second	12.7	33.9	7.3	0.7	2.3	0.1	43.1	100.0	53.9	2,548
Middle	24.1	42.6	4.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	26.7	100.0	70.8	2,270
Fourth	37.1	47.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	0.4	11.1	100.0	86.4	2,113
Richest	60.6	33.2	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.3	3.7	100.0	95.0	2,028
<b>Total</b>	26.5	34.9	4.4	0.8	1.5	0.2	31.6	100.0	65.8	11,547

## Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers/caretakers know how to register birth, Nigeria, 2016-17

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered <sup>1</sup>		Percent of children whose mother/caretaker knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
<b>Total</b>	23.0	20.2	3.7	46.9	28,085	27.0	14,916
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	23.5	20.3	3.4	47.3	14,213	27.0	7489.9
Female	22.5	20.0	4.0	46.5	13,872	27.1	7425.6
<b>Residence</b>							
Urban	38.8	27.2	3.5	69.5	8,553	49.0	2612.6
Rural	16.2	17.1	3.8	37.0	19,532	22.4	12302.9
<b>Age (Months)</b>							
0-11	20.7	13.4	4.4	38.5	5,363	32.6	3297.3
12-23	25.3	19.9	3.7	48.8	5,535	27.7	2832.8
24-35	24.0	21.6	3.5	49.2	5,514	25.4	2802.1
36-47	22.1	22.5	3.2	47.8	5,818	24.3	3037.3
48-59	23.1	22.9	3.7	49.7	5,856	24.5	2946.0

# Birth Registration cont.

<b>Mother's education</b>							
None	11.3	14.8	2.4	28.5	8,134	19.3	5818.8
Non-formal	11.1	11.0	2.4	24.5	6,196	19.6	4678.5
Primary	25.7	22.6	5.2	53.5	4,330	34.2	2013.3
Secondary	36.5	28.3	5.5	70.3	7,245	52.2	2148.2
Higher	50.6	34.5	3.2	88.3	2,178	69.2	255.4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	6.6	9.4	2.2	18.3	6,369	13.7	5204.4
Second	13.2	15.2	3.1	31.6	6,018	21.0	4118.5
Middle	21.0	19.3	4.4	44.7	5,549	36.1	3068.0
Fourth	32.3	29.7	5.3	67.3	5,156	46.9	1686.9
Richest	48.6	30.9	3.8	83.2	4,993	66.6	837.7

# Challenges of Vital Civic Registration System & Vital Statistics in Nigeria

- Low level of literacy,
- Inaccessibility of registration centres
- Influence of strong cultural belief,
- Poor appreciation of the need for these data;
- Continuous migration of persons from one part of the country to another.
- The type of model adopted in Nigeria.
- Greater emphasis of civic registration system in Nigeria, on the registration of births and deaths with less attention on migration
- This has the potential of distorting the actual statistics

# Migration

- Migration is the movement of people across a specific boundary for the purpose of establishing a new permanent residence.
- Migration in Nigeria are both internal or international

## **Reasons for Migration in Nigeria**

- Security challenges across various parts of the country with internal displacements & security uncertainty
- Economic uncertainty
- Rural to urban migration in search of better jobs & quality life
- Desertification, Environmental and climate change

# Models of Vital Registration in Nigeria

## The Passive Model:

- Relevant officials of the authorized agency National Population Commission (NPC) stay in their offices and expect people to come and register any vital events that occur with them.
- Adopted in countries Australia, Canada, Denmark including Nigeria.
- it less expensive than the Active Model because it does not require the provision of elaborate infrastructures and logistics.
- The appointment of officials to man the designated centres is sufficient.
- The passive method has failed in Nigeria and most other countries for some reasons.
- Low literacy level of citizen,
- Inability to appreciate the need for these data,

## **Passive Model Cont.**

- Insufficient education of the masses on the usefulness of these vital data and how they will affect them either as individual or as a group,
- In accessible centres particularly in the rural areas;
- In-adequate incentives for persons to patronized these registration centres

## **• The Active Model**

- Requires that registration staff go out to canvas for recruitment of large number of registration clerks who will then be trained
- Trained personnel are provided with the means of transportation and other incentives to effectively and efficiently carry out their duties.
- The staffs pay periodic visit families and household together to collect information on vital events.
- This method requires a complex administrative arrangement for effective management



# Conclusion

There is the need to increase effort on Vital registration by various relevant MDAs,

Data sharing is key to improved statistics.

Reliable Data is paramount for appropriate National planning and implementation of effective developmental policies.

Thank You