

# **NIGERIA'S SOCIAL INDICATORS**

**2010 - 2014**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE STUDIES (NILS)  
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

2015

*Nigeria's Social Indicators*

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

BPP	Bureau of Public Procurement
CPI	Corruption Perception Index
DPR	Department of Petroleum Resources
EFCC	Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPI	Environmental Performance Index
FEPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
FME	Federal Ministry of Environment
FMH	Federal Ministry of Health
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Indicators
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IA-EPRWG	Interagency Emergency Preparedness and Response Working Group
ICPC	Independent Corrupt Practices and Other Related Offences Commission
IDI	ICT Development Index
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IIAG	Ibrahim Index of African Governance
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
LGA	Local Government Area
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NACA	National Agency for the Control of AIDS
NASS	National Assembly
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NDHS	Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey
NECO	National Examinations Council
NEMA	National Emergency Management Agency
NESREA	National Environmental Standards and Regulation Enforcement Agency
NILS	National Institute for Legislative Studies
NIMET	Nigeria Meteorological Agency's
NITDA	National Information Technology Development Agency
NOSDRA	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency
NPC	National Population Commission
NPE	National Policy on the Environment
NPHCDA	National Primary Health Care Development Agency
NRI	Networked Readiness Index
NUC	National Universities Commission
PARP	Policy Analysis and Research Project

## *Nigeria's Social Indicators*

PEA	Periodic Environmental Audits
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SERVICOM	Service Compact with all Nigerians
UBE	Universal Basic Education
UNCED	United Nigeria Conference on Environment and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAEC	West African Examinations Council
WEF	World Economic Forum
WGI	World Governance Indicators

## **Preface**

For the third time since 2007, the National Institute for Legislative Studies (NILS) has compiled Nigeria's Social Indicators. The essence of the Social Indicators is to provide information and guide for lawmakers in their legislative and oversight functions. It is also aimed at providing accurate and valid information for the Nigerian public.

Being a serial publication, this third edition covers 2010 to 2014 although previous years are mentioned in some cases. This edition has 10 chapters, covering virtually every sector of Nigeria's economy and society, namely, Population and Demographics; Education; Transportation; Health; Economic Infrastructure; Unemployment, Poverty and Human Development; Environment; Crime and Security; and Governance. The data for this compilation were generated from various institutional sources and databases such as the World Governance Indicators (WGI), Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), Universal Basic Education (UBE), National Agency for the Control of AIDS (NACA), National Universities Commission (NUC), West African Examinations Council (WAEC), National Examinations Council (NECO), Federal Ministry of Environment (FME), National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), amongst others.

Each chapter provides detailed and full information on the various sectors covered. The data presented show that Nigeria's achievements in aspects of the economy and society, including improved access to education and the level of literacy, improved access to health care, improvements in transportation and telecommunications, and overall growth performance, are still minimal and yet to translate to the desired improvement in social well-being. This is easily evident in comparative data on social conditions, even within the African continent. The country's low ranking on human development underlies the need for appropriate and urgent policy measures and strategies to address the factors behind the limited social welfare effects of public projects and programmes in Nigeria.

I sincerely wish to thank all the institutions and agencies for the data supplied and the staff of these agencies for responding to our requests for data. Finally, I wish to thank the Project Team led by Dr. Adeyemi Fajingbesi (the Director of Training and Research) for their commitment and efforts in bringing this edition to a successful fruition. It is our hope that the general public and the government will find this compilation useful in policy making and legislation that are geared towards making Nigeria a leading global economy.

**Dr. Ladi Hamalai, MFR**  
**Director General**





# Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION

The mismatch between economic growth and social reality in most developing countries has continued to raise questions on the inclusiveness of economic growth and development in Nigeria. While several economic reports measure economic progress in relation to GDP growth, inflation and other indices that are well grasped in the economic literature, how they have helped to improve the quality of life and wellbeing of impoverished Nigerians remains a subject of debate. Many have continued to ask why economic growth has not been accompanied by job creation and poverty reduction. Others are left to wonder why the dynamism observed in Nigeria's demography has been accompanied with low human capital development whereas it has helped in providing the needed market for foreign goods and services.

With the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which came to an end in 2015, and the succeeding sustainable development goals (SDGs) as a succeeding framework that targets among other things, poverty reduction for all., it would be important to synchronize such achievement or otherwise, in the context of how it has helped to improve the health sector, ensure cleaner environment, brought about poverty reduction, improve governance, among other things. Such approach will help to close the gap that seems to exist between official statistics and social reality in Nigeria and provide a platform through which national economic trends and indices are allowed to interface with official figures that look at issues of governance, crime and security, and economic infrastructure.

The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), declares that the security and welfare of the people shall be the primary purpose of government. To this end, the National Assembly, as the legislative arm of the Federal Government, has the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the Federation or any part thereof with respect to any matter included in the Executive Legislative List set out in Part 1 of the Second Schedule of the Constitution. On the other hand, the Presidency exercises executive powers on the same matters geared towards improved governance and welfare of the citizens. In this direction, the government formulates and implements policies, programmes and projects aimed at impacting positively on

the living standards and social welfare of the population. One way that the welfare outcome of development policies and programmes can be monitored is through the use of social indicators. To this extent, the National Institute for Legislative Studies (NILS) has since its inception as a Policy Analysis and Research Project (PARP), of the National Assembly (NASS), engaged in publishing Nigeria's Social Indicators to serve as a useful guide for legislation and policy making. The major innovation of this edition of the Social Indicators Series is in situating the indicators within the context of the Millennium Development Goals. It also addresses the shortcomings of the previous publications in the following ways:

- It contains recent data on all aspect of socio-economic life reported mostly up to 2015.
- Beyond presenting the social indicators, it also provides preliminary and insightful analysis that underscore the purpose of the publication.
- It combines existing data to deduce useful statistics and ratios that could help shed light on the impact of economic growth and development on wellbeing, for example, combining inflation and unemployment rate to deduce a social indicator called the Misery index
- The education section contains analysis on *Almajiri* system; not found in the previous editions.
- Beyond the conventional social indicators, it includes cutting edge indicators such as Happiness Index, which measures how happy people are across the globe using ranks.
- It also includes separate chapters for Economic Infrastructure; and Crime and Security in Nigeria. These sections are critical due to vast public opinions on the decay of infrastructure despite years of continued investment to close the infrastructural gap in the country. The section on Crime and Security could also not have come at a better time, as it highlights the remote and immediate causes of crime and insecurity that have been aggravated by the *Boko Haram* insurrection.
- Governance is also discussed in a separate chapter. Using different measures, this section provides useful insight into how governance affects every aspect of socio-economic life such as: voice and accountability; political stability and absence of violence; rule of law; and control of corruption, etc.
- In a decade where attention is devoted to examining the socio-economic consequences of climate change, and the global energy market is experiencing a switch from non-renewable to renewable energy, the chapter on the environment provides useful insights on the environmental challenges faced by Nigeria, such as desertification, and flood incidences, and their impacts on social welfare.
- For every aspect of social indicator discussed, the accompanying MDGs implementation status is also documented.
- Every chapter ends with a discussion of perceived and measured challenges confronting each sector.



- Overall, this edition brings together socio-economic, political and demographic data in a single document and carefully analyses their interactions to provide useful insights that could assist in the planning process as well as provoke rethinking of economic policies and/or programmes in Nigeria.

The publication is arranged into ten (10) chapters. The first provides the background to the report as well as its objective(s). Presentations and analyses of demographic data, health and economic infrastructure are contained in chapters two, three and four, respectively. Chapter five presents and discusses trends in unemployment, poverty and human development. Issues of environment, crime and security, and governance are examined in chapters six, seven, eight, and nine, respectively. The conclusion is presented in chapter ten.

The synopsis of each chapter is given below.

**Chapter Two** - Demographics: discusses trends in Nigeria's population (by size and composition), population policy issues, and comparative analysis of population dynamics in Nigeria and selected African countries.

**Chapter Three** – Education: focuses on school enrolment in *Almajiri* and conventional school systems, appraisal of students' performances in English and Mathematics (WAEC and NECO), and MDGs implementation status in Education.

**Chapter Four** – Health: examines issues concerning the revised National Health System, its policy targets and objectives. Performance indicators in the health sector were also not left out as access to health care was discussed across three tiers of health care service delivery (primary, secondary and tertiary) health care systems. Immunization coverage and other health targets contained in the MDGs such as maternal and child mortality rate, HIV/AIDS prevalence and control, malaria control, are also examined. The challenges confronting Nigeria's health sector are also highlighted.

**Chapter Five** – Economic Infrastructure: Discussed here are issues relating to the transport system, energy and utilities (such as electricity and water supply), telecommunications and national housing. The challenges confronting each aspect of the infrastructure value chain are also highlighted.

**Chapter Six** – Unemployment, Poverty and Human Development. This chapter contains highlights of major employment and anti-poverty programmes, job creation initiatives, trend of population growth and job creation, and changes in sectoral contribution to GDP (before and after the rebasing). Data on poverty and inequality with cross country comparison, misery index, happiness ranking and human development index are also examined.

**Chapter Seven** – Environment: This presents a detailed summary of the legal and regulatory issues in environmental policy in Nigeria. It also discusses the socio-economic impacts of floods and deforestation. Data on environmental performance index for selected countries (including Nigeria), are also discussed.

**Chapter Eight** – Crime and Security- presents and discusses incidences of armed robbery, kidnapping and murder for the period 2000-2012, rescued victims of human trafficking from 2000 – 2013, timeline of terrorism/ Boko Haram related activities from June 1999 – June 2013, summary of conviction of Human Traffickers from 2004-2012 and population of prison inmates (2000-2013). The budgetary allocations to the security sector are also presented and discussed.

**Chapter Nine** – Governance: This chapter gives an overview of Governance in Nigeria and presents worldwide governance indicators relating to voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, effective governance, regulatory quality and rule of law. A comparative analysis of these indices using selected African countries is also carried out. A further innovation of this chapter lies in its reliance on more than one source of data for measures of governance to arrive at its conclusions. The measures used are: World Governance Indicators, Mo Ibrahim Indicators and Transparency International Corruption Index.

**Chapter Ten** – Conclusion: This section presents mainline findings from each chapter, deduce the social implications of government programmes in the sectors examined and offer recommendations were applicable. It also deduces policy considerations that would be useful for the government as well as the 8<sup>th</sup> National Assembly. A major conclusion from this Social Indicators report is that Nigeria should pursue in line with its constitutional mandate, policies, programmes and projects that will improve the well-being of all. Clearly, the MDGs did not meet the aspiration of all and poverty and social hardship still live with us. Hence, as the world has adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, the National Assembly must be mindful of its role as the people's representatives to bring about good and effective legislation that will help drive policy implementation in Nigeria in the desired direction.

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