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Comparative Analysis of the National and Sub-National Transfer Account Results: Evidence from Nigeria

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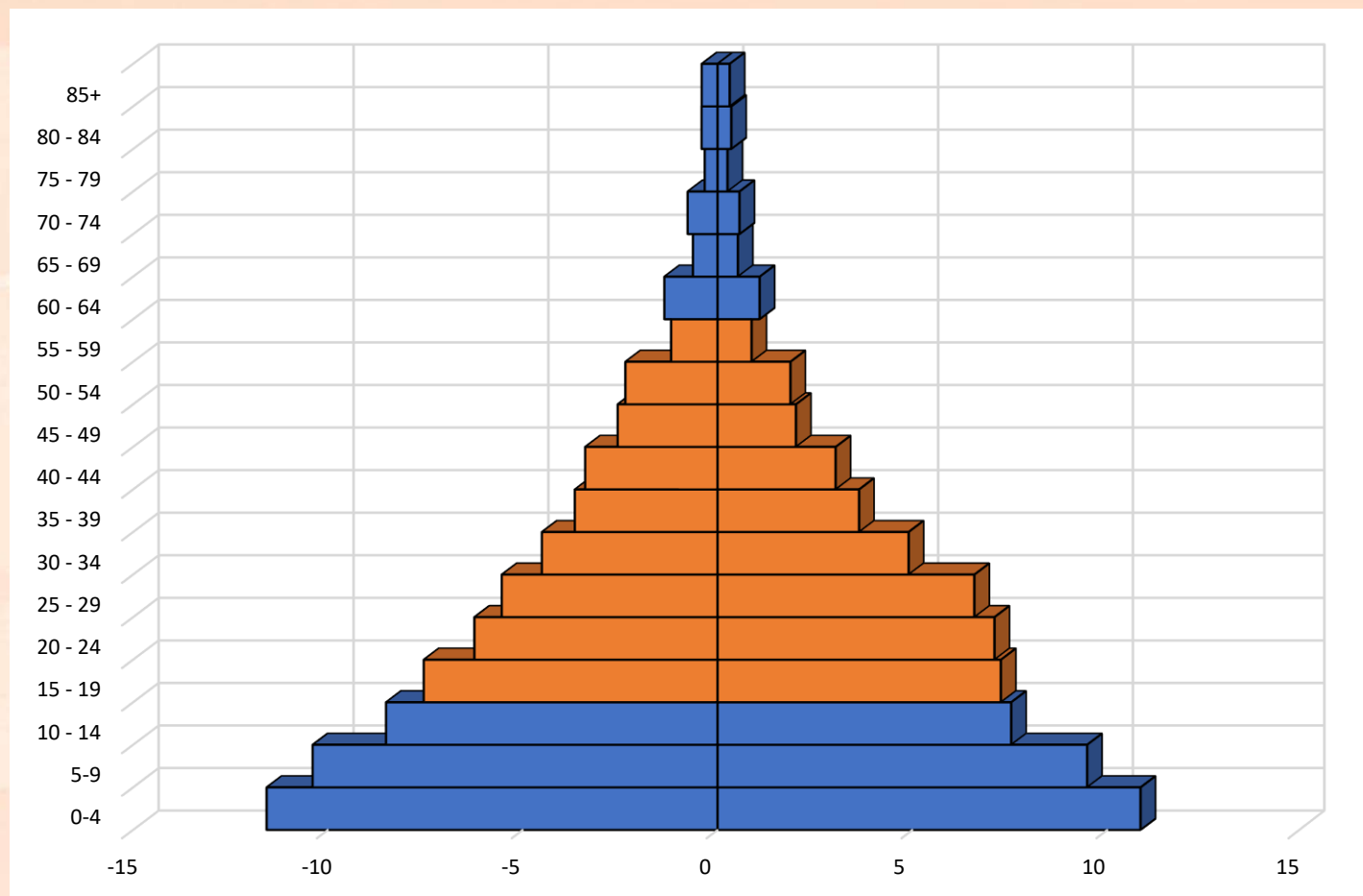


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Nigeria Population Pyramid

- The very wide base of the population pyramid is indicative of a high birth rate
- Primarily driven by:
 - Child/teenage marriage,
 - low girl child education,
 - limited use of contraceptives, and
 - increased rate of adolescent pregnancies.
- The peak of the pyramid indicates that the country has a high mortality rate.

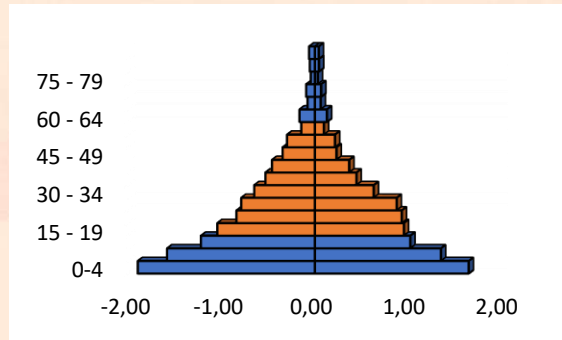


Nigeria Population Pyramid by Geo-Political Zones

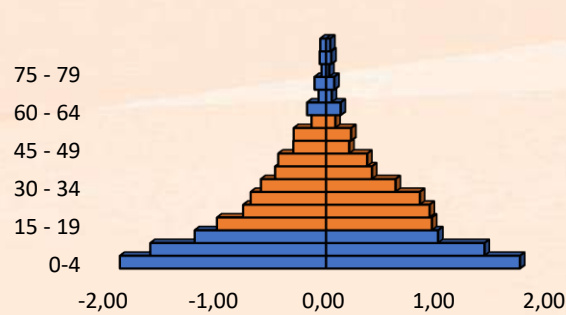
The shapes of the population pyramids by geo-political zones show that there is higher fertility and mortality rates in the Northern states of the country.

The fertility rates in the Southern regions are not as high as those of the North.

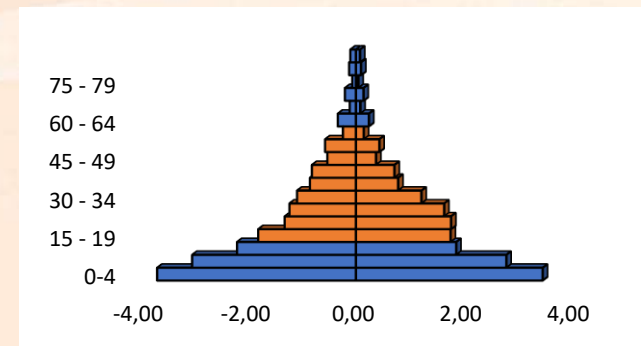
- North Central



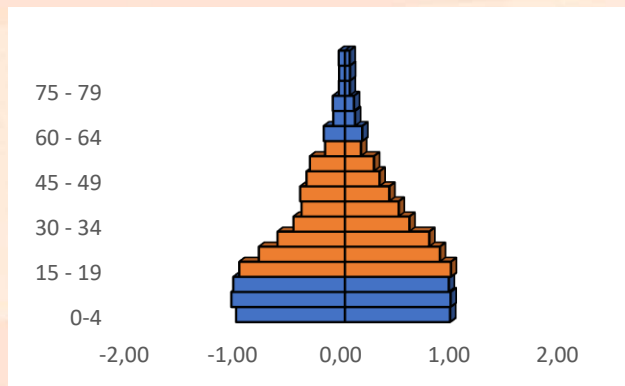
- North East



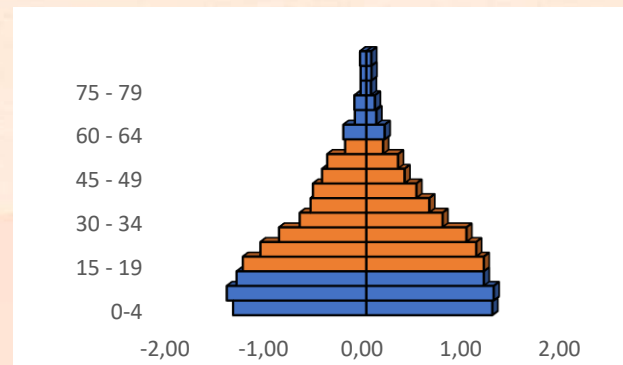
- North West



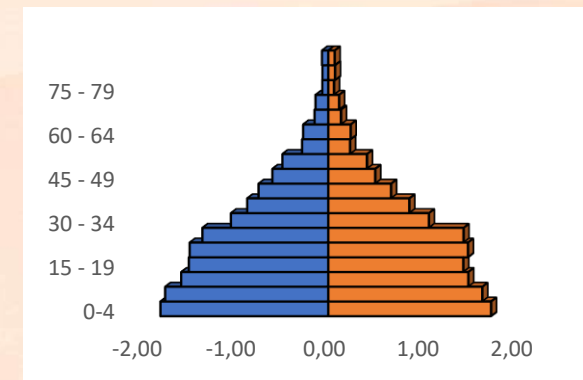
- South East



- South South



- South West

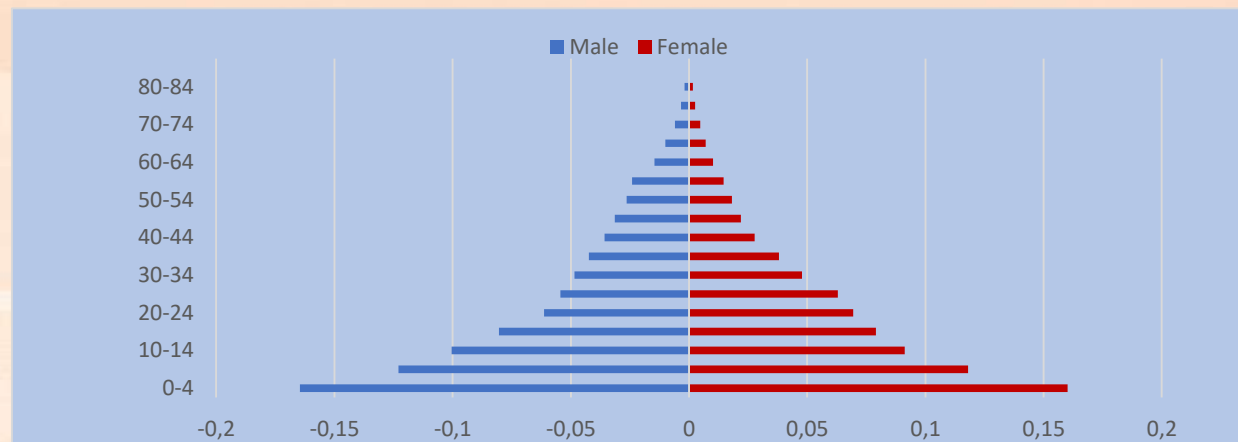




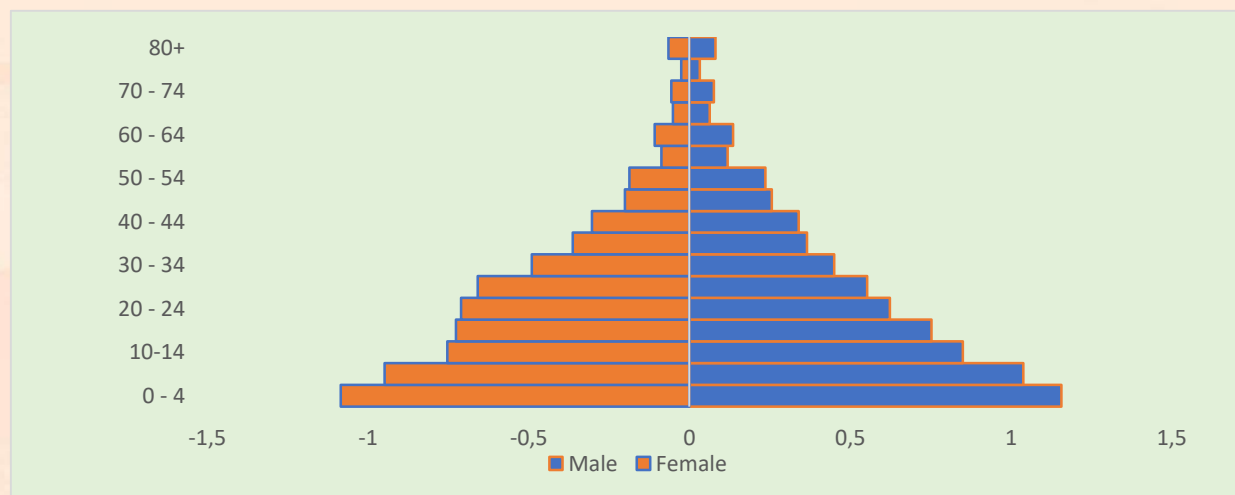
• Population Pyramids of Kaduna and Lagos States (1950)

- Kaduna State:
 - One of the States in the North
 - Specifically from North West
 - Political headquarter of the North
 - Relatively predominantly youthful age
 - Kaduna State has a population of 8.4 million
- Lagos State:
 - One of the state in the South
 - Specifically from South West
 - Commercial nerve centre of Nigeria
 - Lagos State has population of over 17 million

• Kaduna State



• Lagos State.

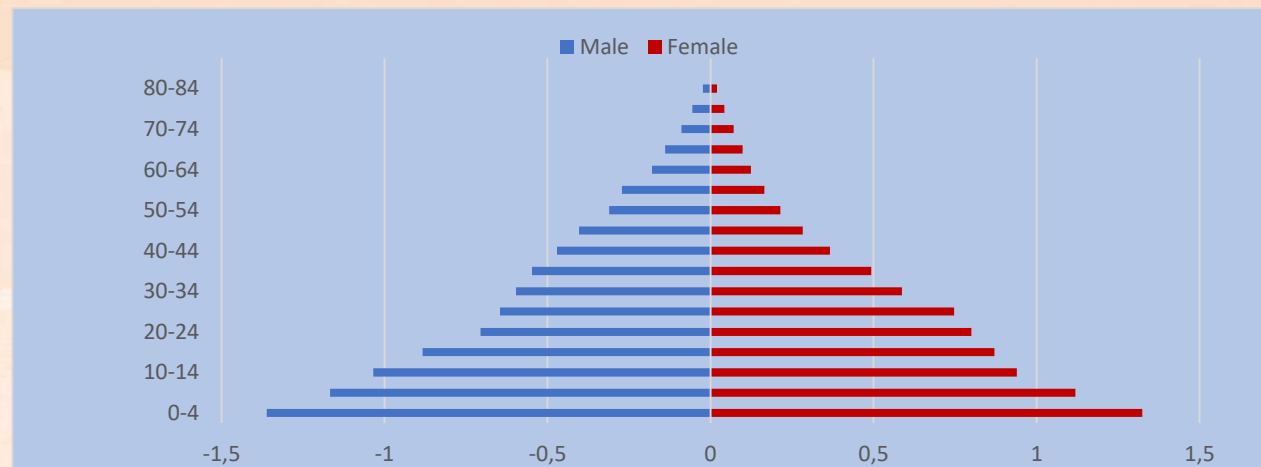




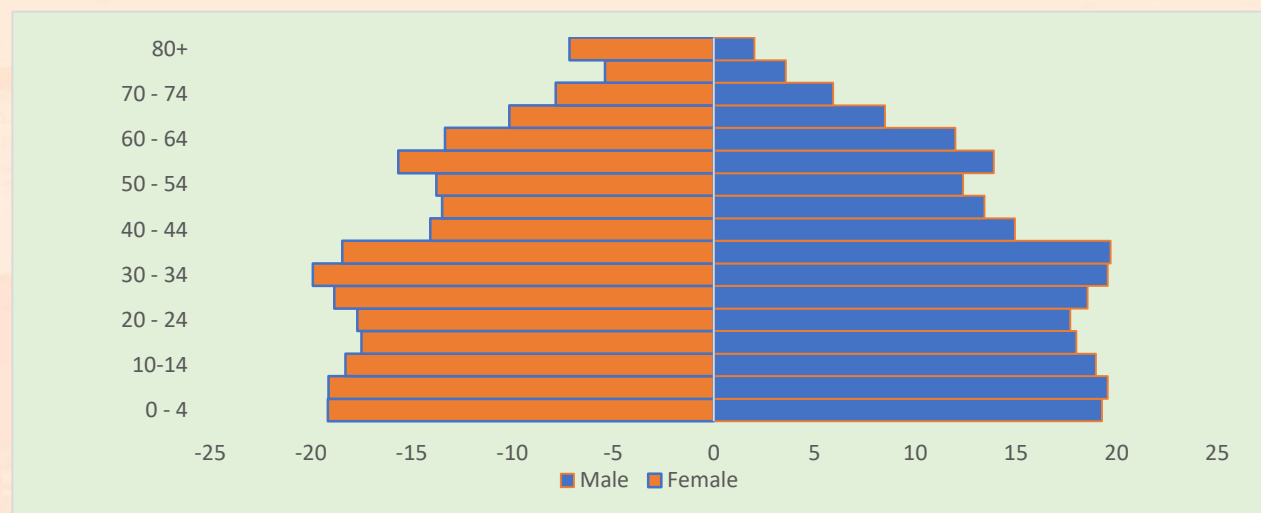
Per Capita Total Education Consumption Expenditure by Age in Kaduna State and Lagos State

- Kaduna State is projected to remain dominated by youthful age
- Lagos State low fertility rate is already reflecting on the population dependency ratio and oppening of window of economic opportunity.

• Kaduna State



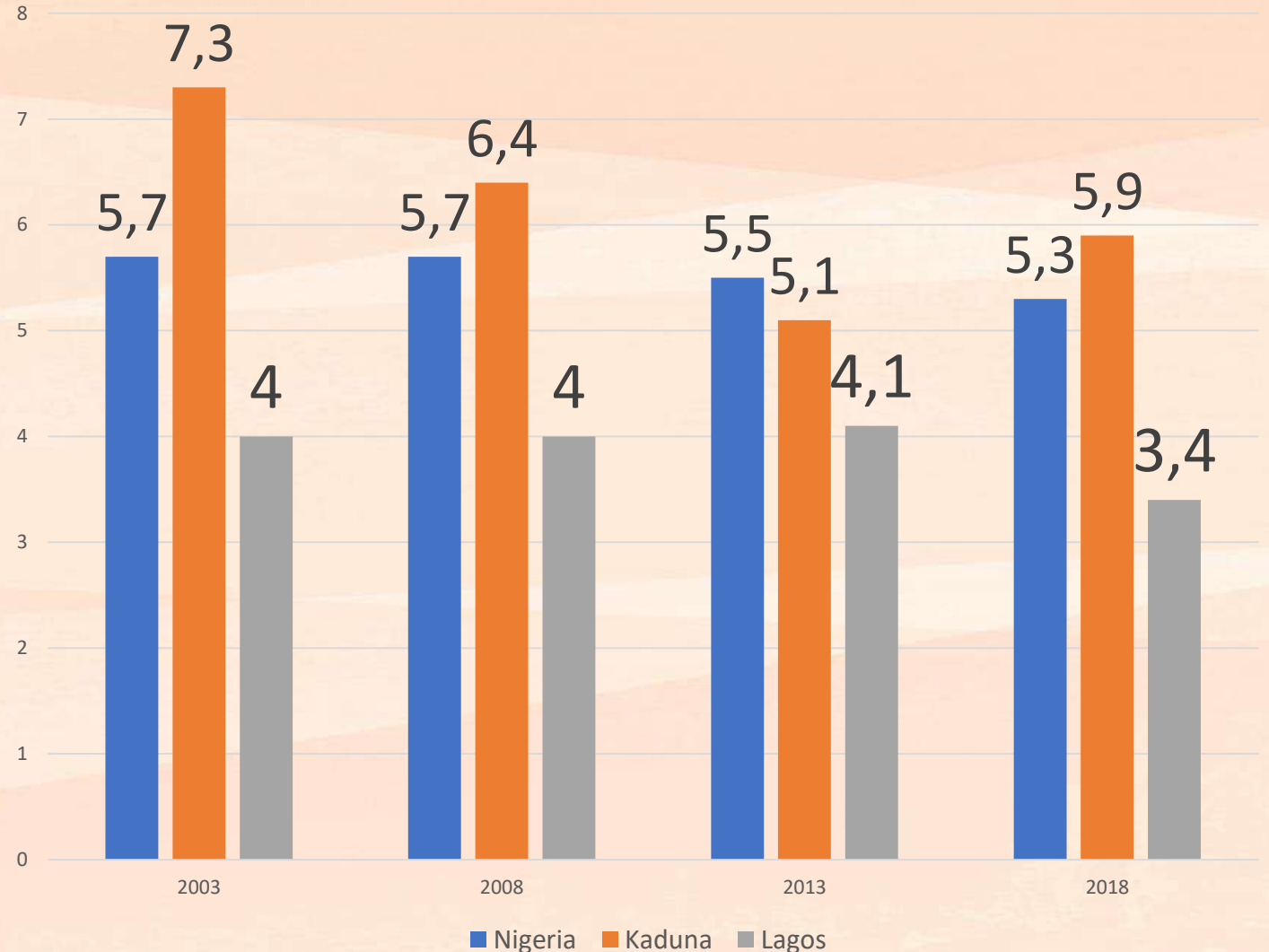
• Lagos State.





Fertility Trend in Nigeria, Kaduna, & Lagos States (2003-2018)

- Fertility is one of the major determinants of population dynamics.
- Kaduna State is generally higher than the country's average
- Have slowed down over the years, but still relatively high.
- Lagos State has the least total fertility rate in Nigeria with about 3.4 livebirths per woman having dropped from 4.7 in 2011.

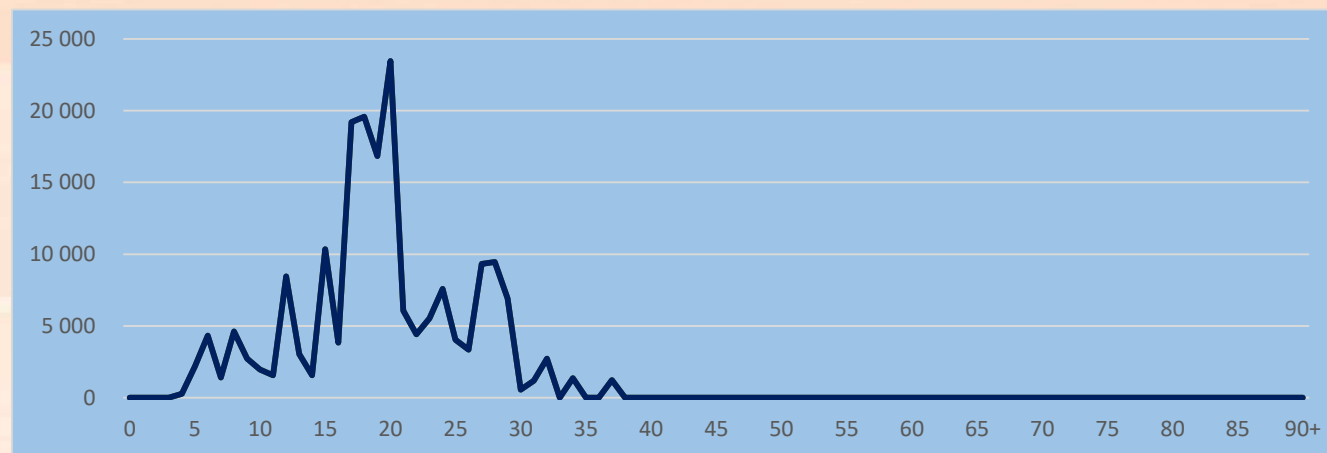




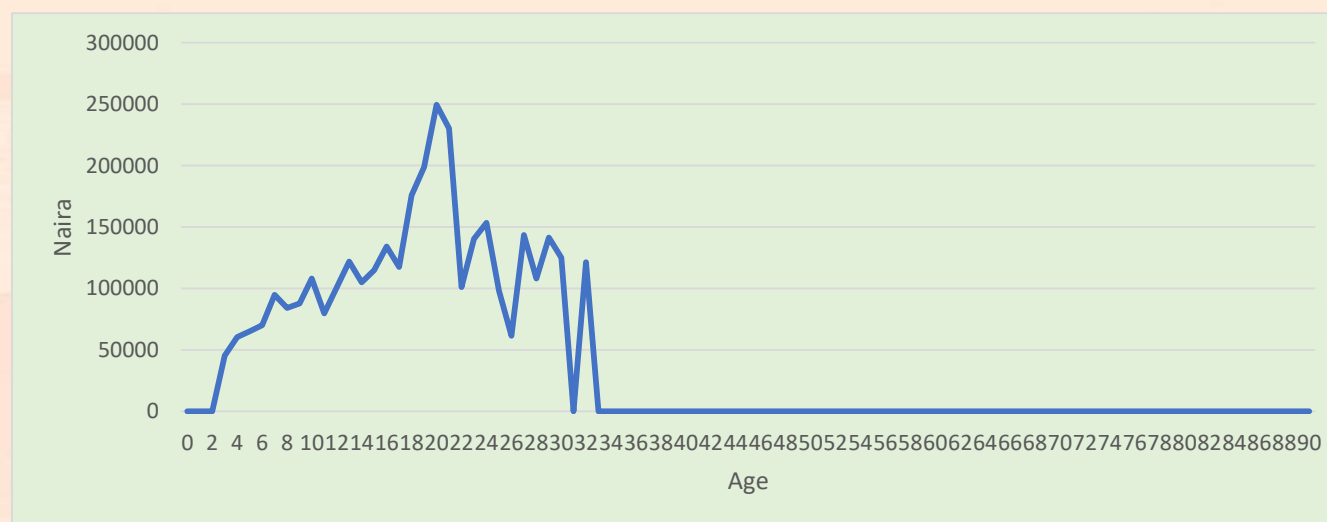
Per Capita Total Education Consumption Expenditure by Age in Kaduna State and Lagos State

- Similar shape, but.....
- Relative delay in commencement of schooling in kaduna State compared with Lagos State
- Peaked at different period
- Significant difference in the peak value
- Lagos: 249,450
- Kaduna: 23,460

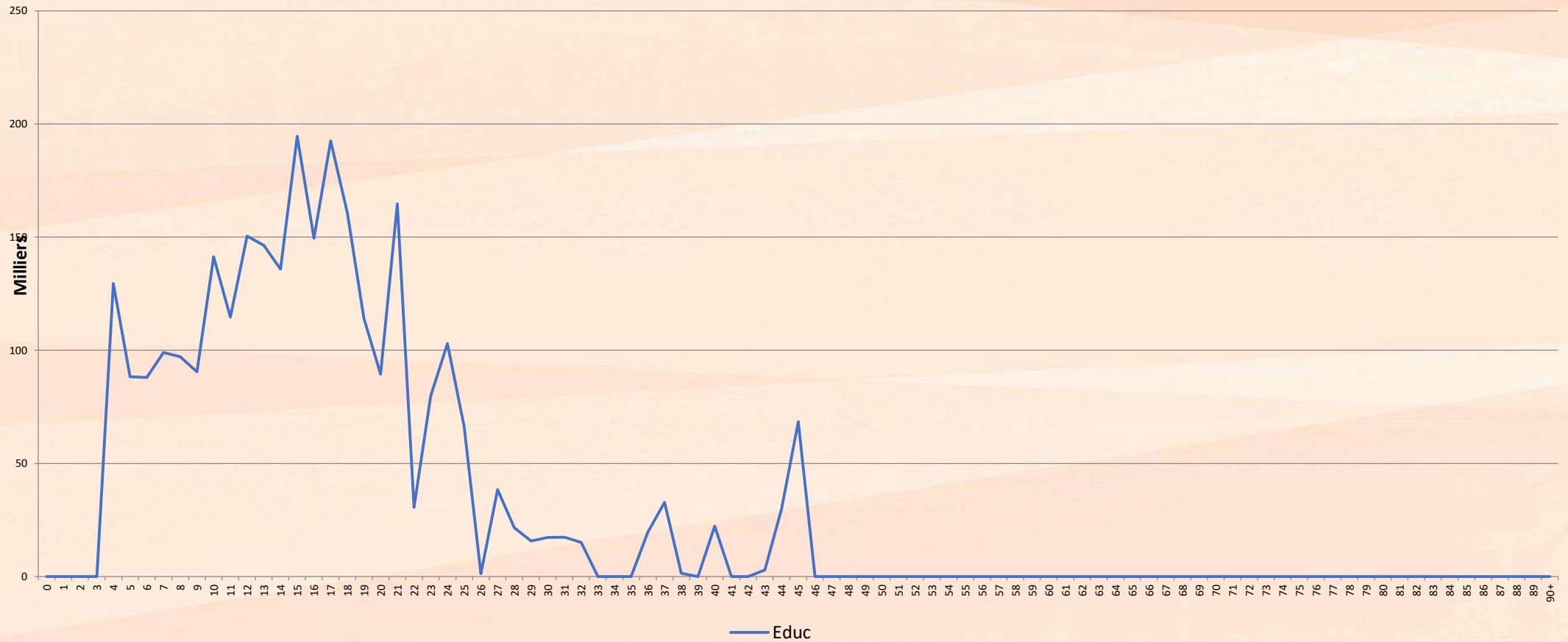
• Kaduna State



• Lagos State



Per capita Profile of Private Consumption of Education for Nigeria, 2016 (Naira)

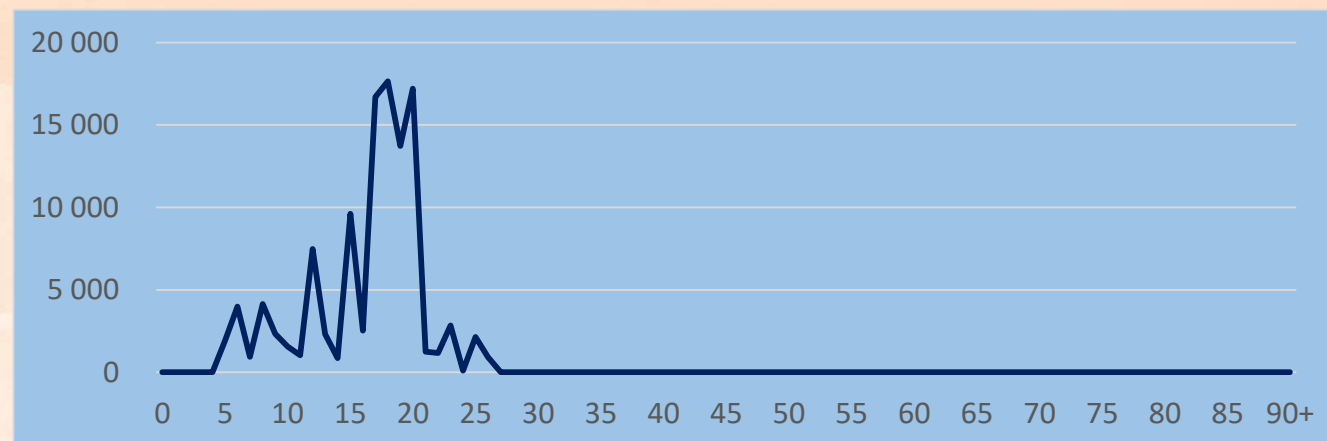




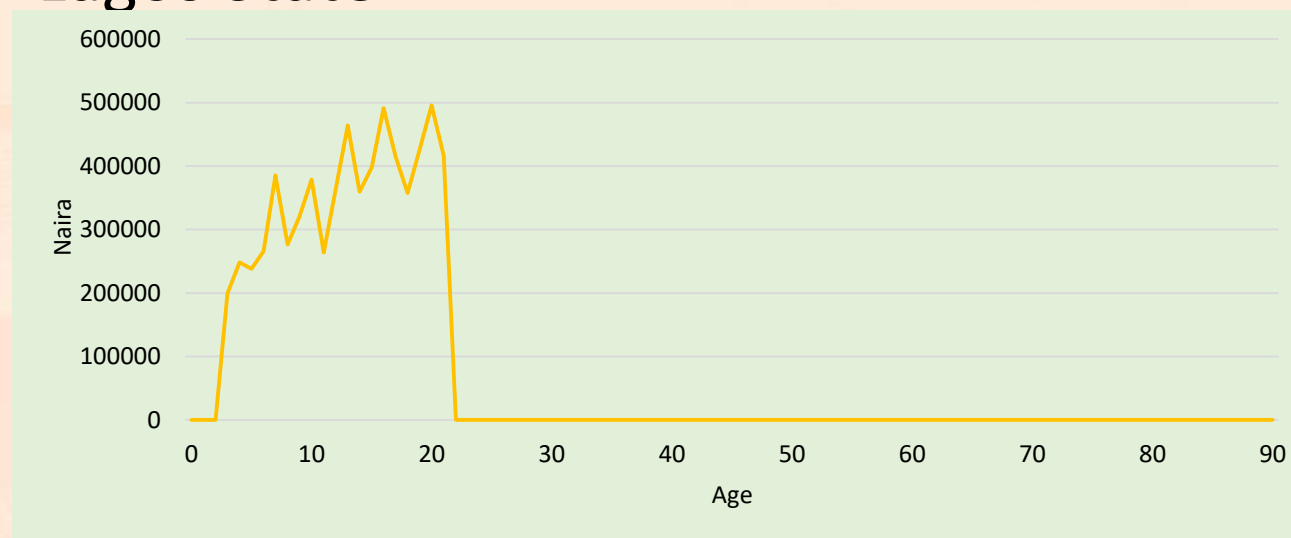
Per Capita Private Education Consumption Expenditure by Age in Kaduna State and Lagos State

- More predominant private schools at early years in Lagos compared with Kaduna
- Significantly little spending on education takes place at primary and secondary level of education in Kaduna.
- Kaduna also have a larger proportion of out-of-school children compared to minimal proportion in Lagos State
- Average spending on education in Lagos State is generally far higher than what obtains in Kaduna State.

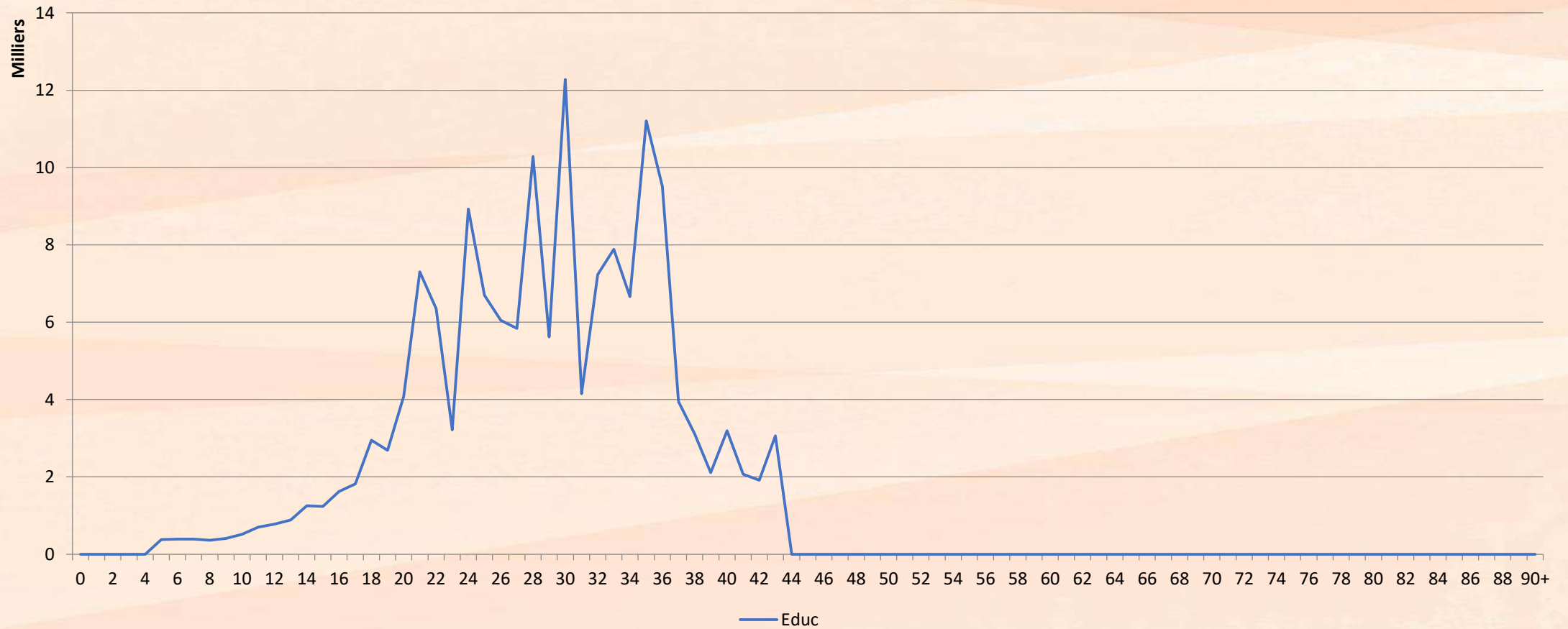
• Kaduna State



• Lagos State



Per capita Profile of Public Consumption of Education for Nigeria, 2016

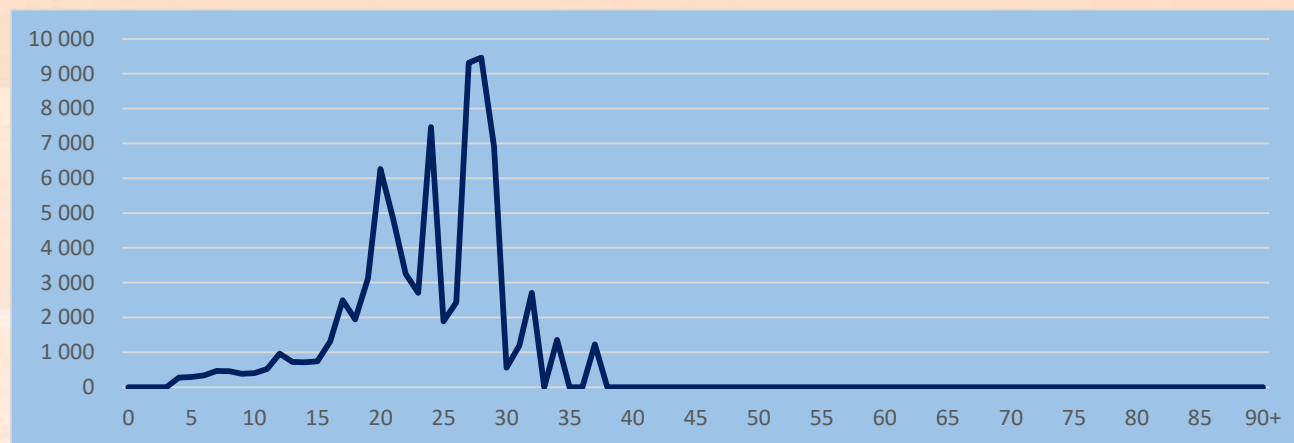




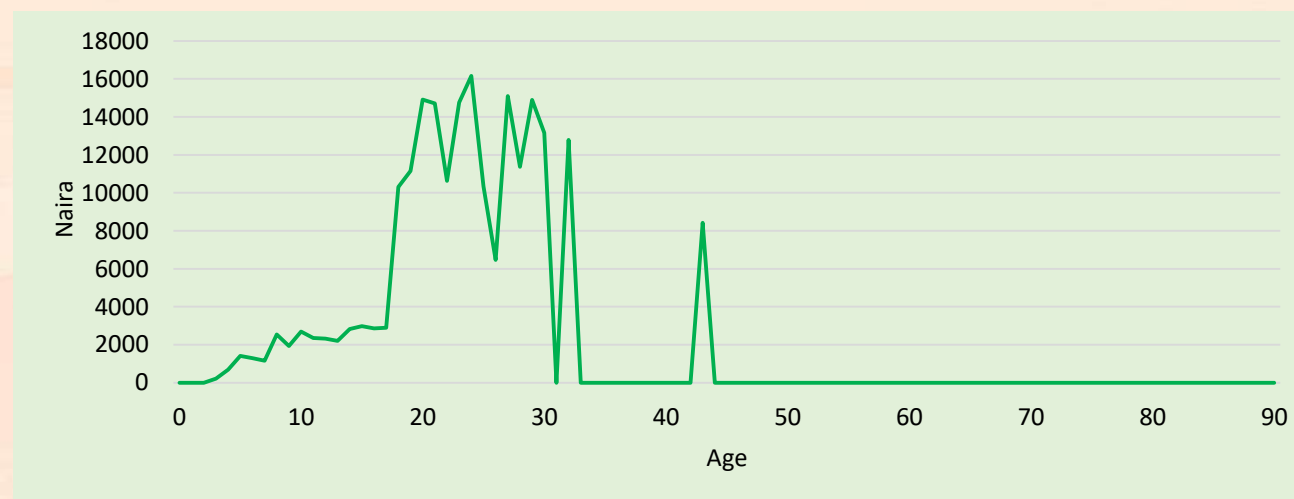
Per Capita Public Education Consumption Expenditure by Age in Kaduna State and Lagos State

- Public spending on education slao remain very low compared to Lagos State
- High spending on education is consistent for a longer period of time in Lagos State compared with Kaduna State
- While “Alimagiri” children are common sight in Kaduna State, but an aberation in Lagos State and most Siouthern States

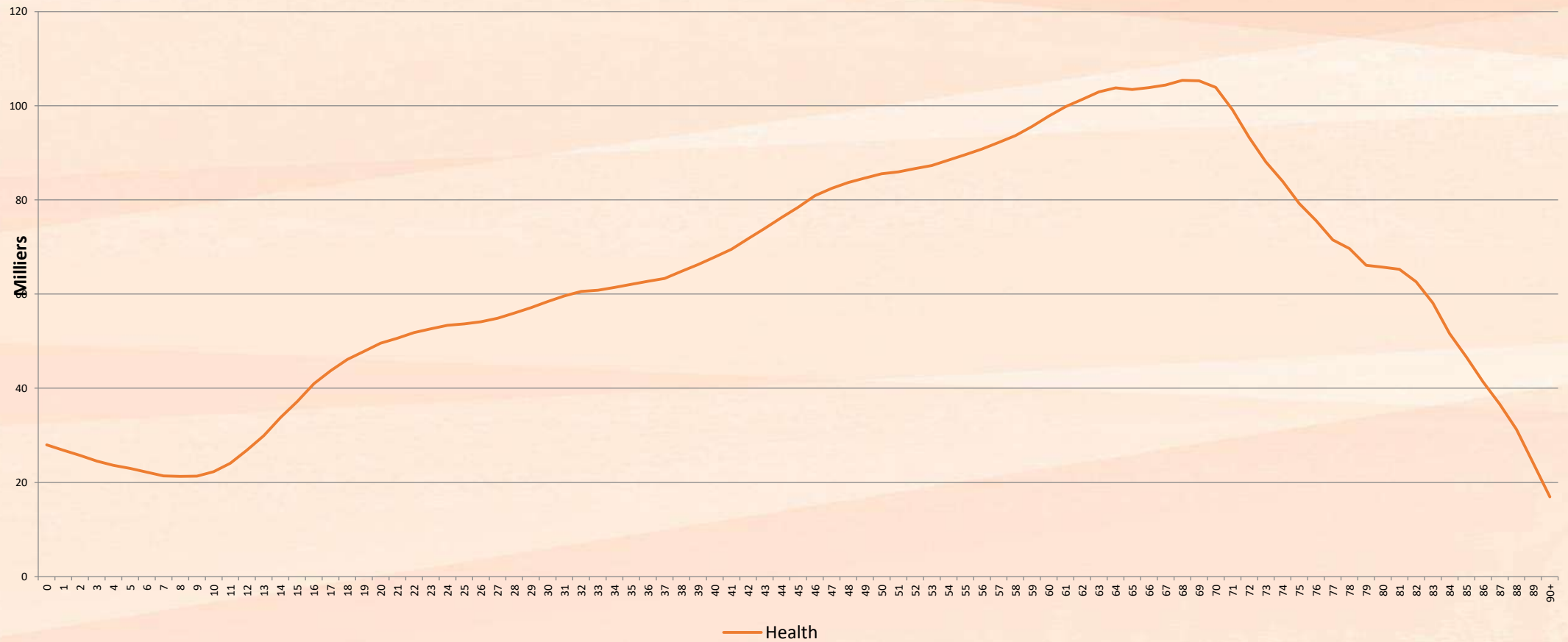
• Kaduna State



• Lagos State



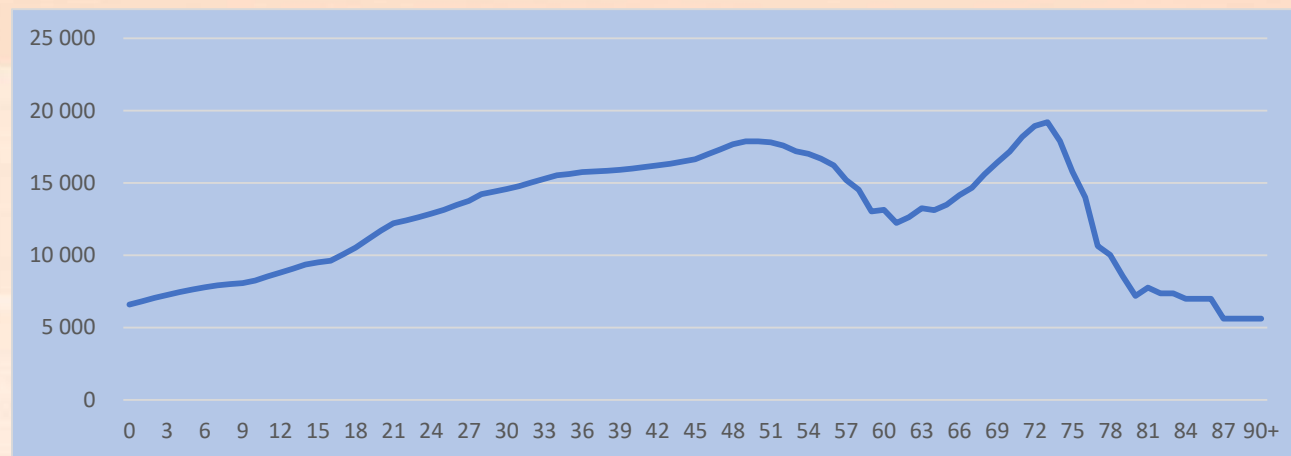
Per capita Profile of Private Consumption of Health for Nigeria, 2016



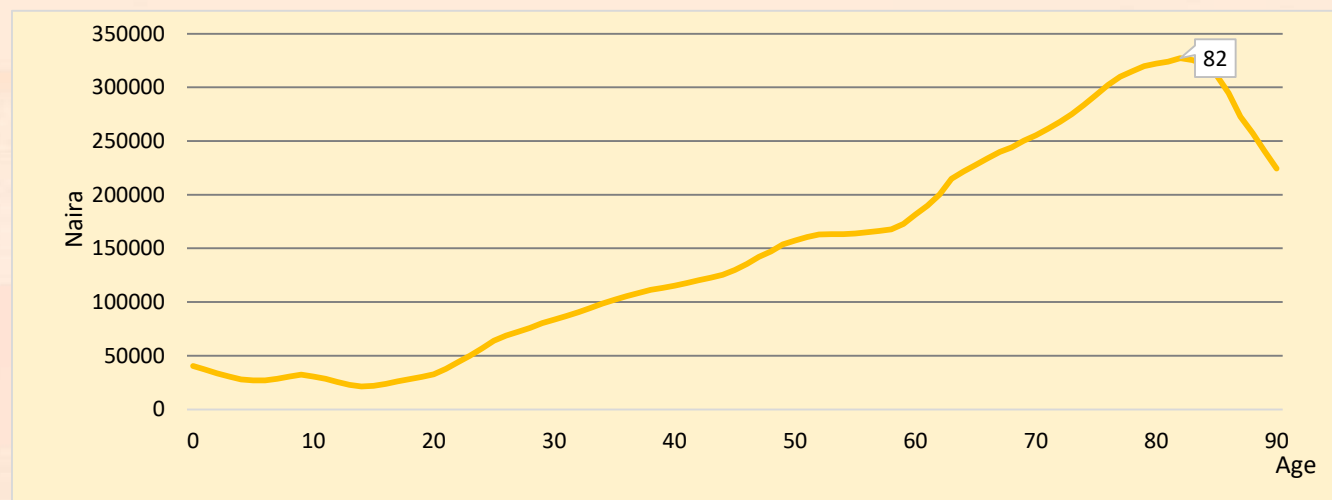


Per Capita Private Health Consumption Expenditure in Kaduna State and Lagos State

• Kaduna State

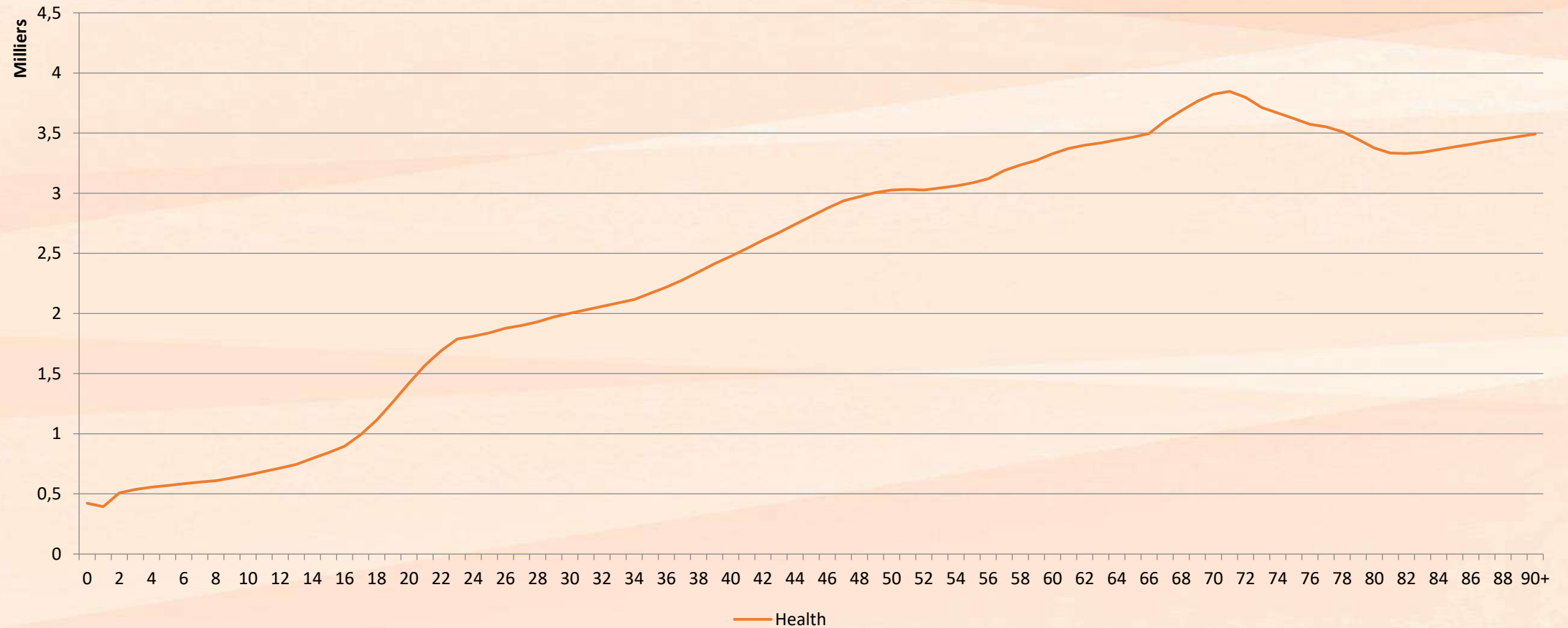


• Lagos State



- Roughly similar, with difference in contours
- Consistently increased over the year in Lagos until age 82 years, whereas the decline in Kaduna State commenced about 10 years earlier with some fluctuation in the preceding decade.
- Private spending on health is generally far huge in Lagos State than in Kaduna State.
- This is supported by stronger economic fortune in Lagos, which has the highest per capita income in the country

Per capita Profile of Public Consumption of Health for Nigeria, 2016

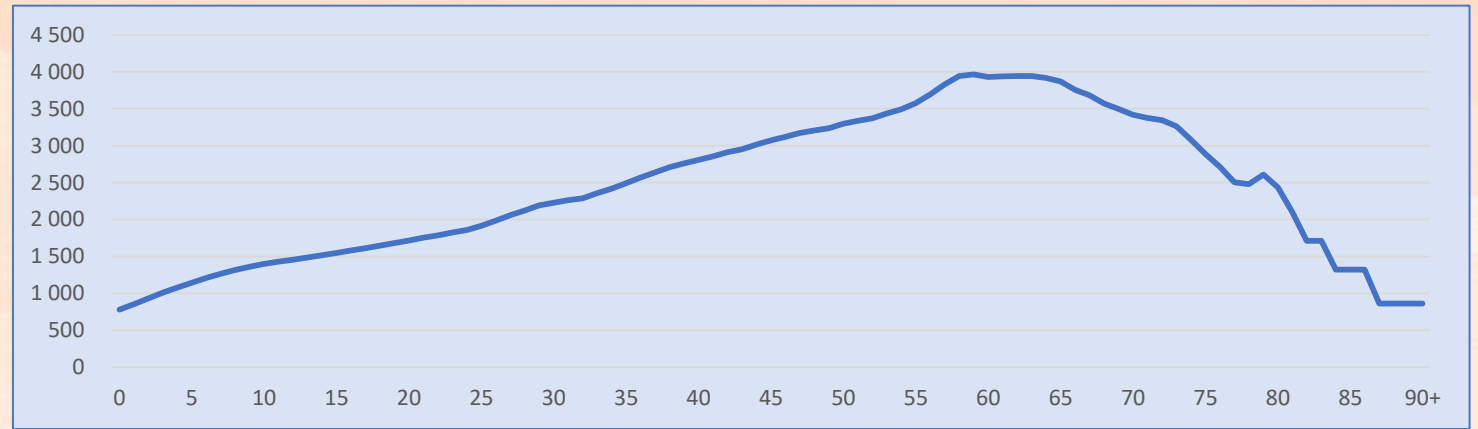




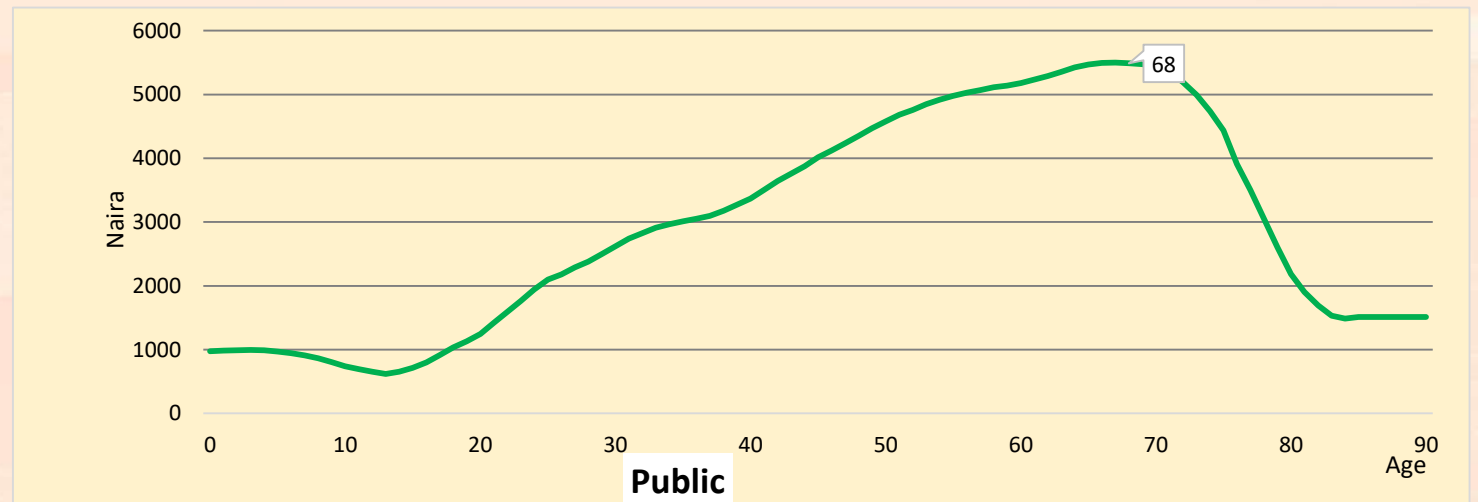
Per Capita Public Health Consumption Expenditure in Kaduna State and Lagos State

- Public spending on health on average is relatively higher in Lagos
- Kaduna State reached the peak earlier, though they both started to decline at older ages

• Kaduna State



• Lagos State

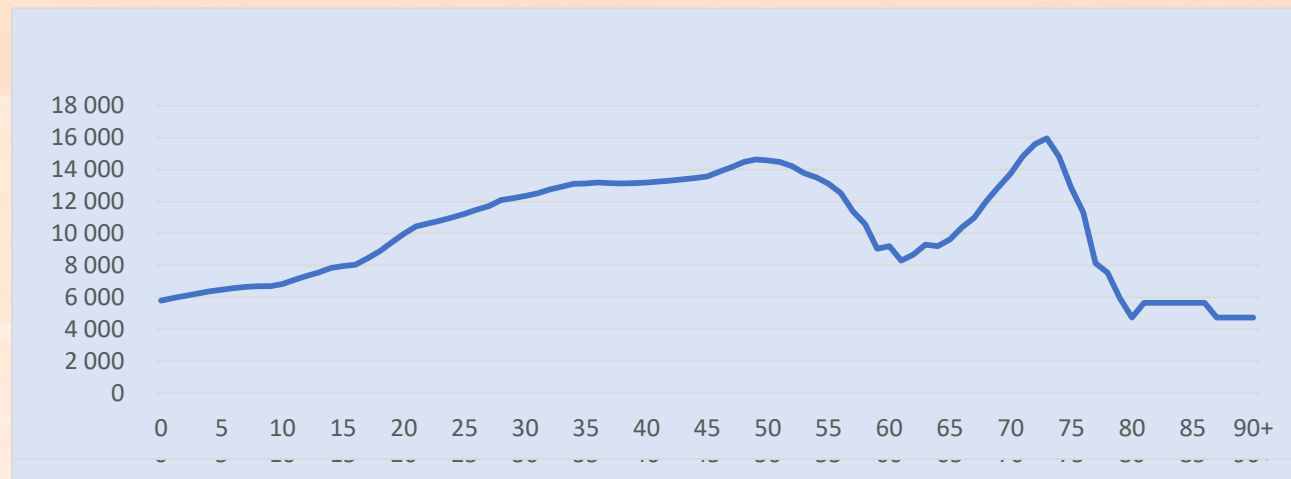




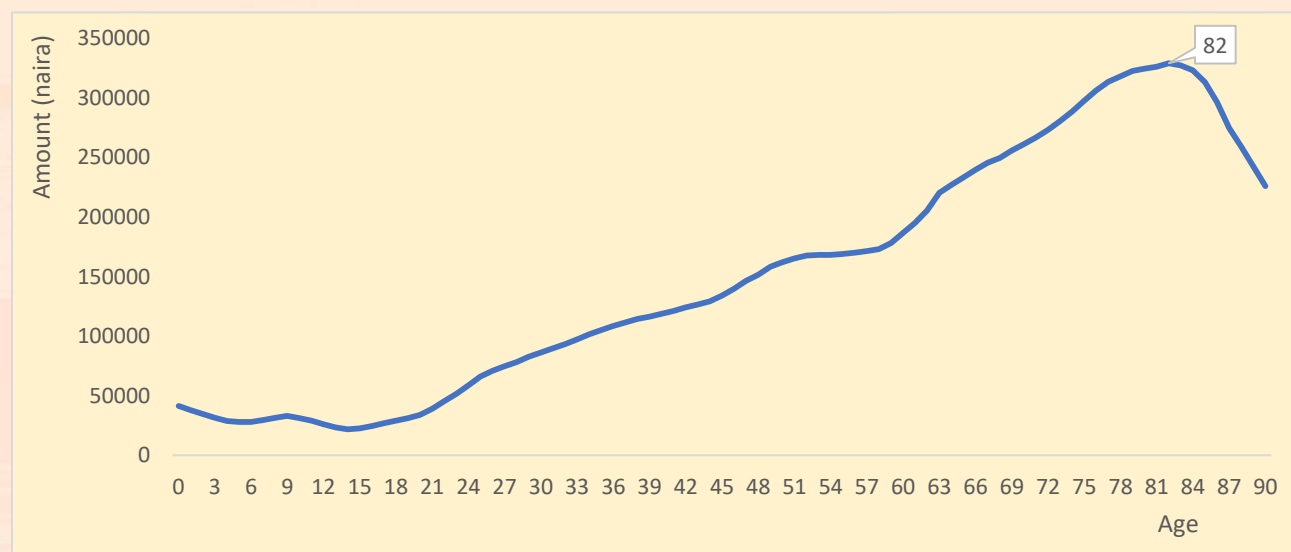
Per Capita Total Health Consumption Expenditure in Kaduna State and Lagos State

- Total spending on health on average is relatively higher in Lagos
- Kaduna State reached the peak earlier, though they both started to decline at older ages
- The peak for Kaduna is #16,000, while for Lagos State is #323,000

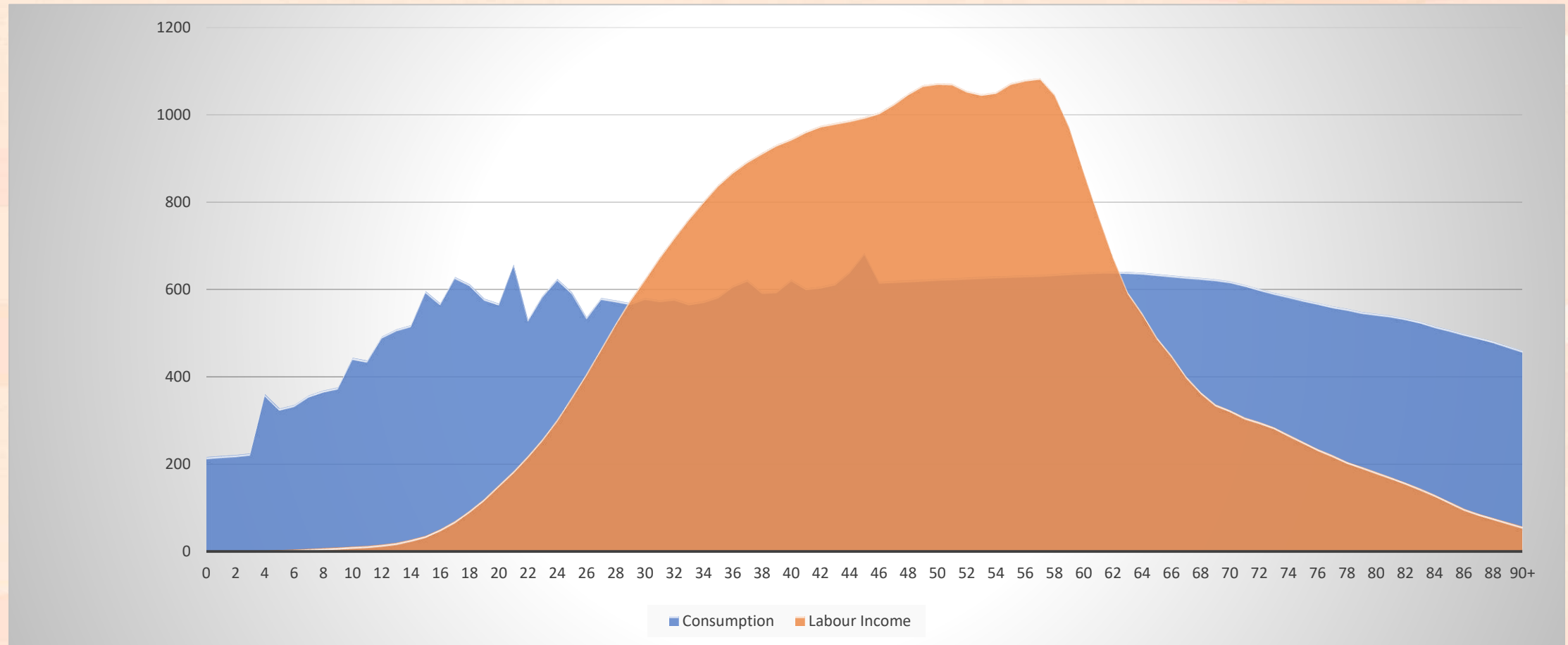
• Kaduna State



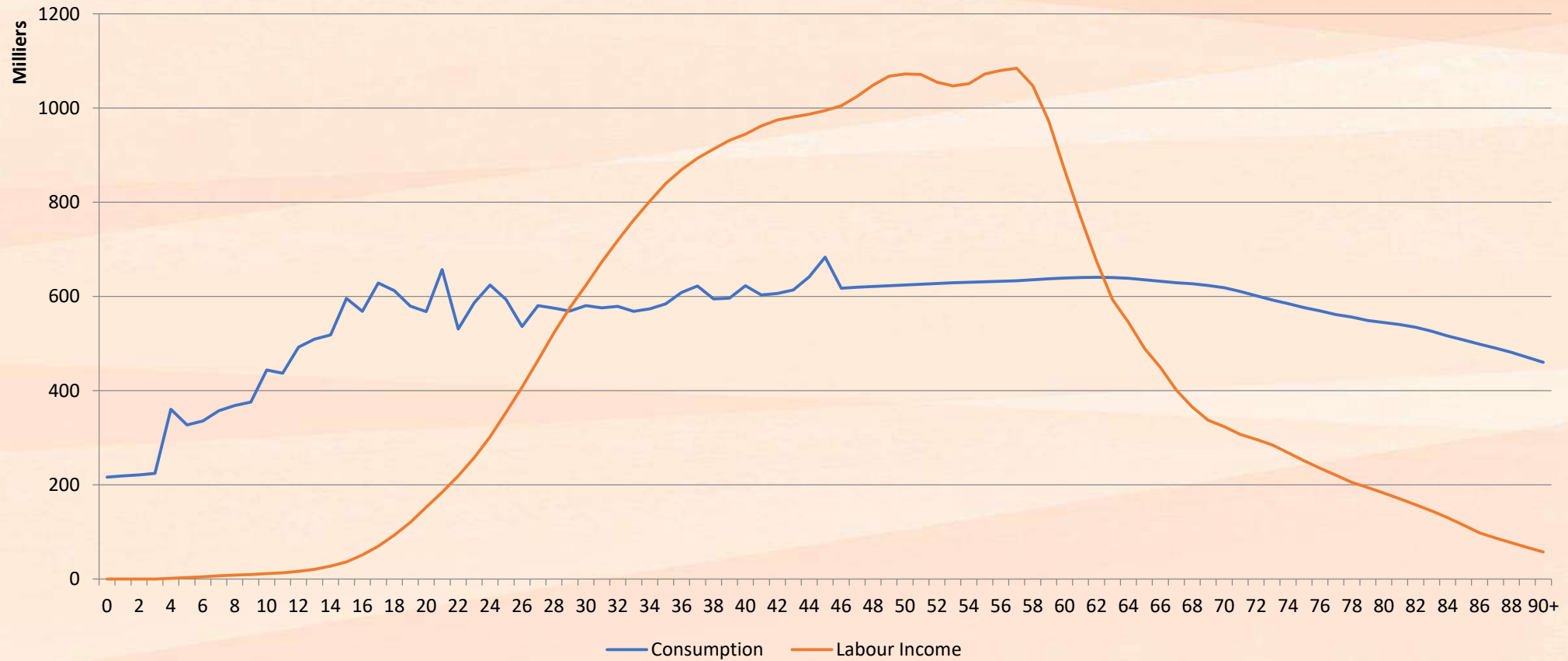
• Lagos State



Per Capita Age Distribution of Consumption & Labour Income for Nigeria, 2016 (Naira)



Per capita Age Distribution of Consumption & Labour Income for Nigeria, 2016 (Naira)

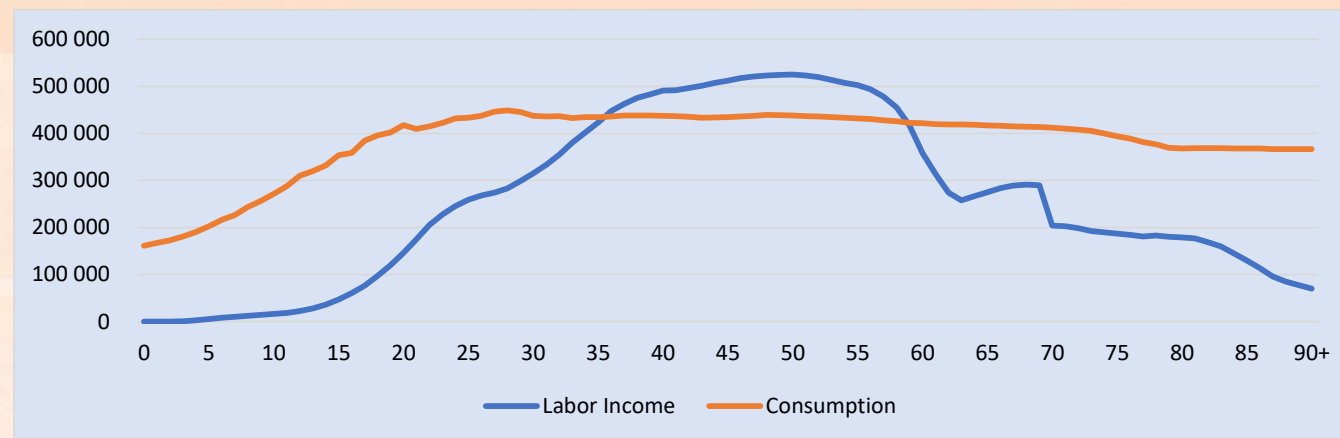




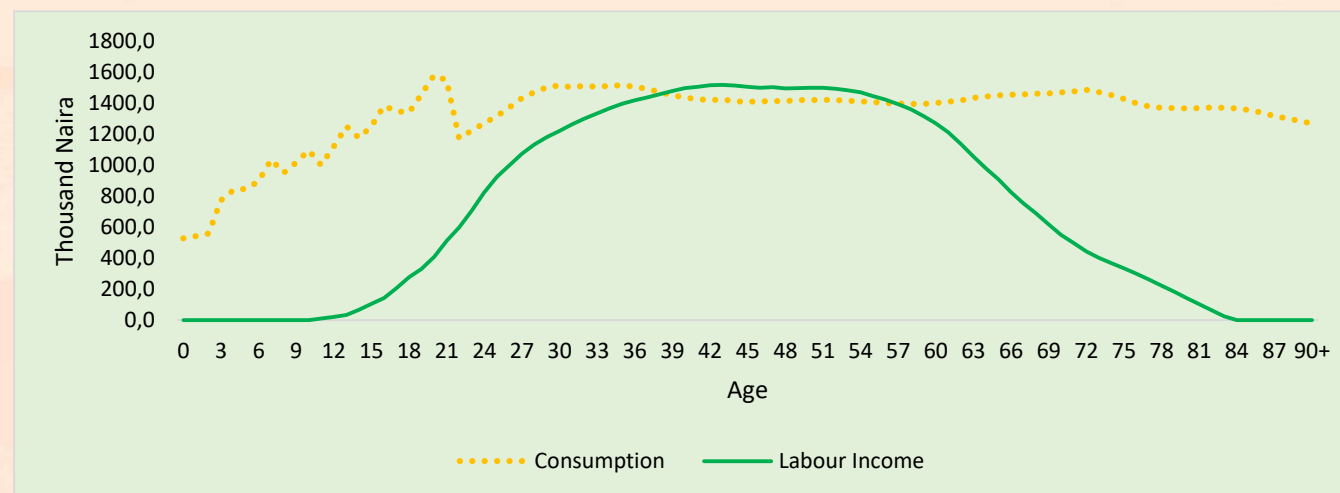
Per capita Age Distribution of Consumption & Labour Income for Kaduna and Lagos States

- Labour income appears to start earlier in Kaduna State, indicating presence of child labour
- While appreciable labour income has begun from age 4-5 years in Kaduna State, this does not show up until around 12 years in Lagos State
- The labour income is generally higher over the age profile for Lagos State compared to Kaduna State
- The peak for Lagos State is over #1.5 million, while Kaduna State peak was #525,000
- The peak of labour income in Lagos is flatter lasting for longer period relative to Kaduna State
- Lagos consumption began to flatten out earlier (27 years) than in Kaduna State (30 years)
- While Kaduna per capita consumption never reached #500,000, Lagos State went as far as #1.5 million
- Surplus life cycle was reached earlier in Kaduna State (36 years) compared to Lagos State (39 years)
- Though labour income is comparatively higher in Lagos State, the high consumption appears to limit the surplus generated in the State and the length of time for which it lasted.

• Kaduna State



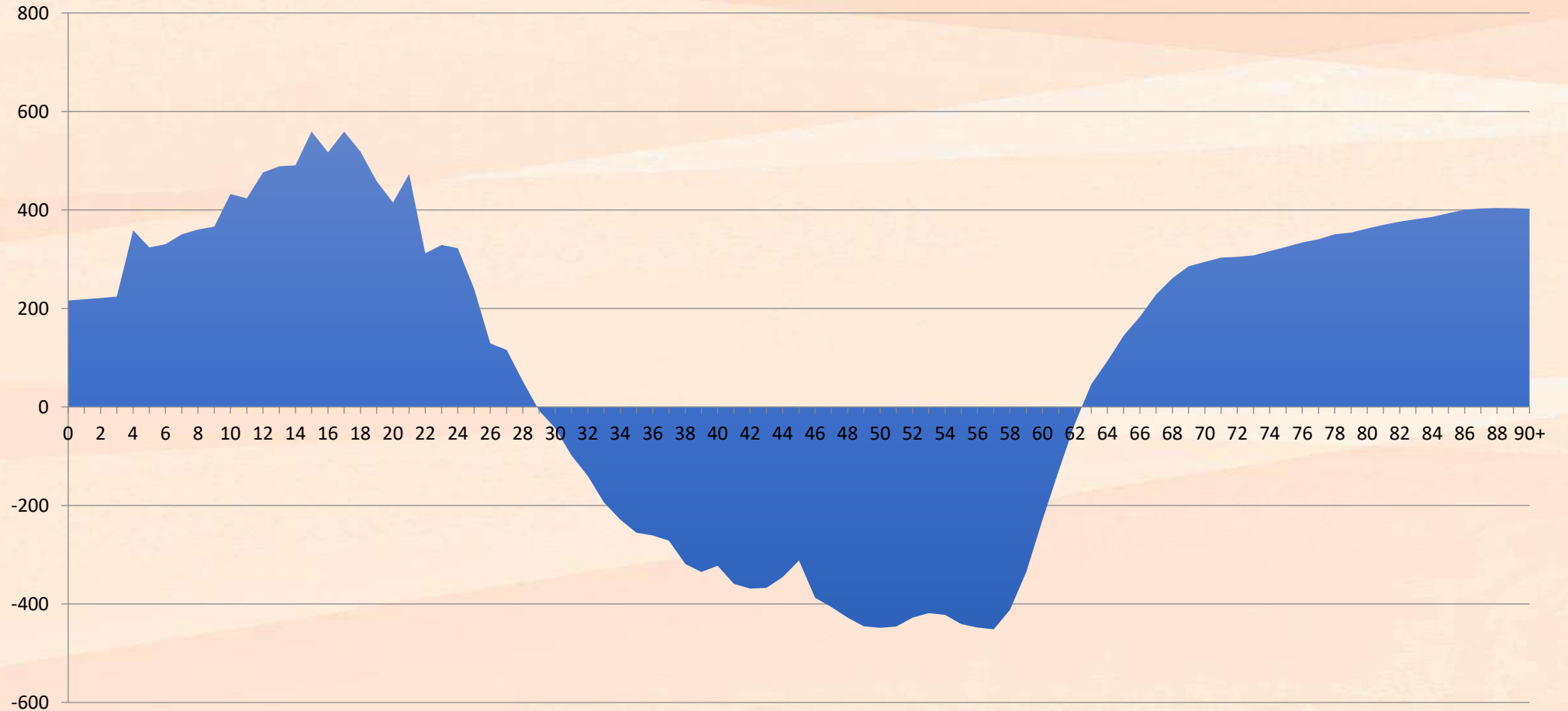
• Lagos State



Comparison of Economic Lifecycle for selected indicators in Kaduna State, Lagos States and Nigeria

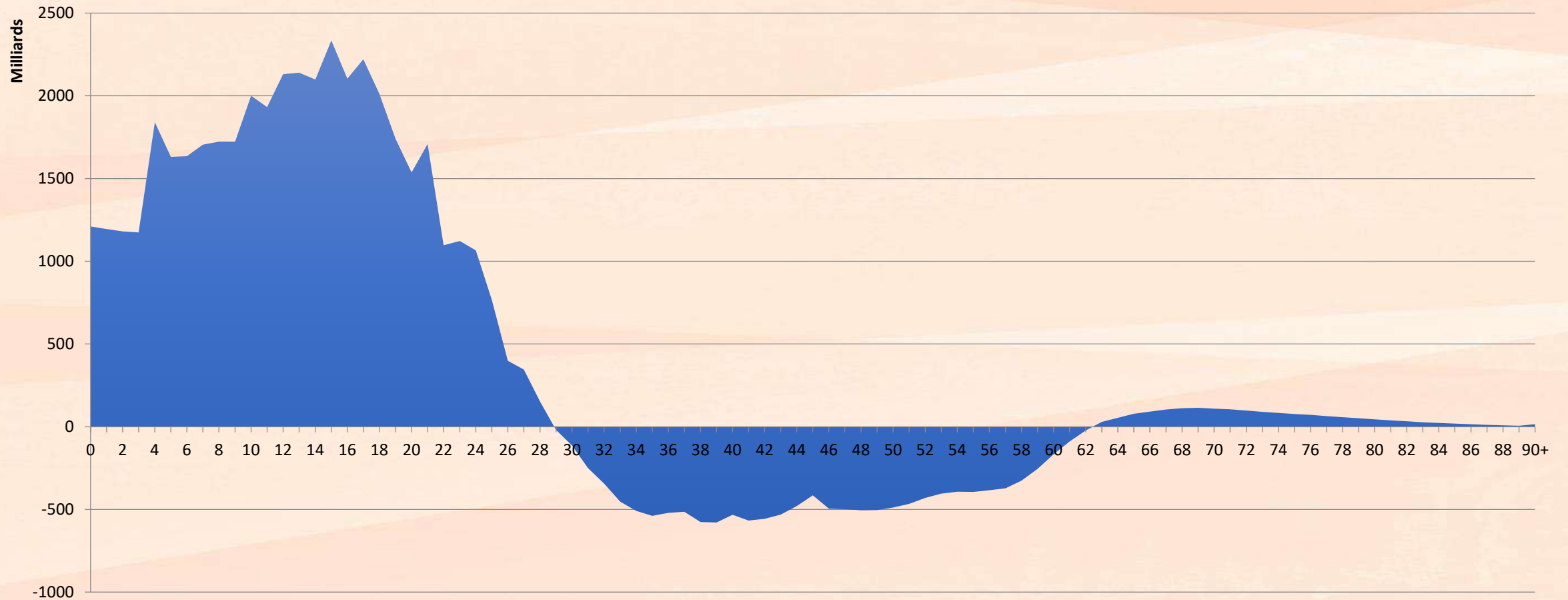
	Kaduna State	Lagos State	Nigeria
Age lifecycle surplus started	36	39	29
Age lifecycle surplus ended	58	56	62
Length of year for lifecycle surplus	23	18	33
Total Surplus (₦ Billion)	1.4	1.3	13.7
Total Child Deficit (₦ Billion)	1.03	26.04	43.93
Total Old Age Deficit (₦ Billion)	41.04	30.12	1.63

- **Per capita Lifecycle Deficit for Nigeria, 2016 (Naira)**





• Aggregate Economic Lifecycle Profile for Nigeria, 2016 (Naira)

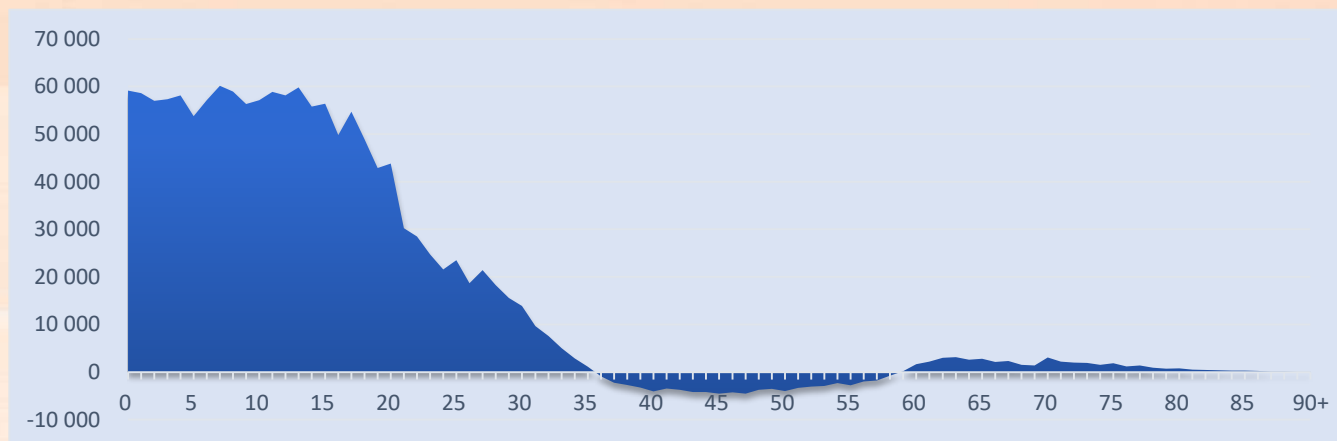




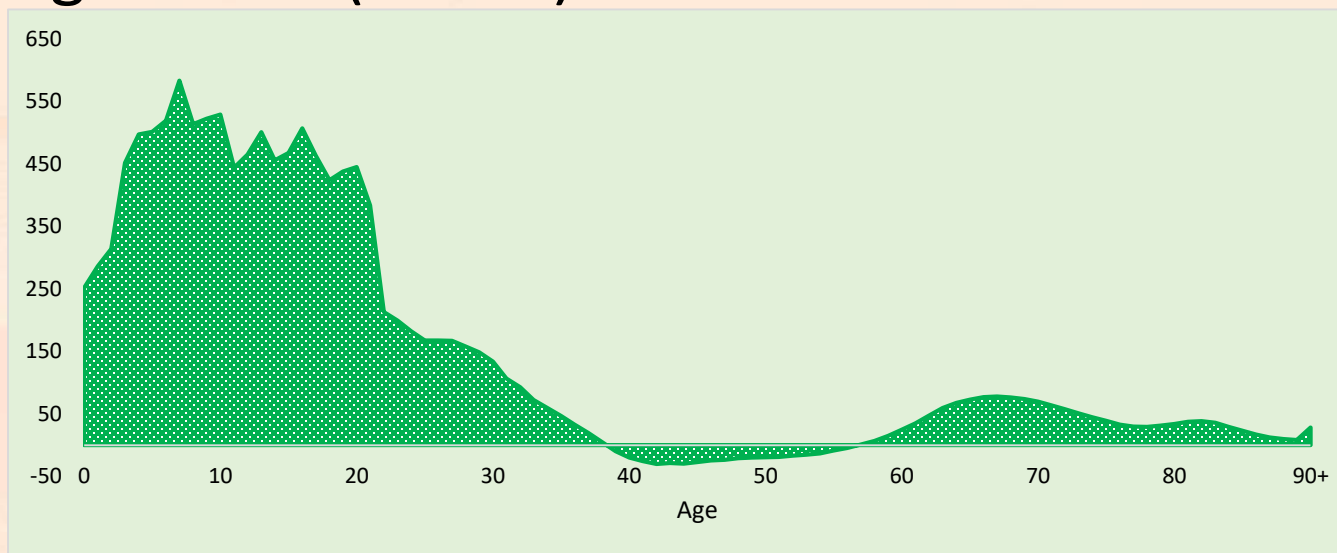
Aggregate Economic Lifecycle Profile for Kaduna State and Lagos State, (Naira)

- The aggregate life cycle deficit for Lagos State at child and old are many fold that of Kaduna State
- Similarly, the surplus for Lagos State is many fold that of Kaduna State, though generated for a shorter period of time.

• Kaduna State (Million)



• Lagos State (Billion)



Policy Implications

- Policy measure appropriate for the country may not work for the different State components alike.
- Harnessing demographic dividend, there has to be improvement in access and quality of education and health care services which are enablers of fertility reduction.
- Need for substantial investments in reproductive health and family planning is stronger for Kaduna State
- Education is another area to consider in investing largely on in order to reduce the high fertility rate in Kaduna State.

Policy Implications

- KADUNA STATE:

- Measures to decrease fertility in the State by addressing causes of high fertility, such as: early child marriage; teenage childbearing; unmet need for FP and use of contraceptives; low literacy rate; and cultural/religious practice such as *Almajiri*, which exposes the children to adolescent pregnancy.
 - access to quality education and improving girl child education are highly essential for reducing fertility and childhood mortality in Kaduna State.
 - discouragement of child/teenage marriage and teenage pregnancies.
 - access to reproductive health care, including low cost, safe and effective contraception
 - Integrating family planning and safe motherhood programmes into primary health care systems.

- LAGOS STATE:

- Child mortality can be reduced in Lagos State through increase access to quality education, especially for the girl child
- Lagos State should promote greater access to all reproductive health care services
- There is need for regular studies on slums in the State to understand their diversity and put in place slum upgrade projects strategies for implementation
- The State Government should embark on a State migration survey with expert input through questionnaire design and strategies



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Thanks for your attention