

# Bridging the Gap: NIGERIA COUNTRY PROFILE

## Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa

*Bridging the Gap: Mapping Gender Data Availability in Africa* traces the availability and quality of data for 104 gender-relevant indicators across six key domains: health, education, economic empowerment, political participation, human security, and environment. The study covers 15 African countries.

Recognizing the importance of gender data, Nigeria has published an in-depth statistical report on sex-disaggregated statistics. Nigeria produces timely data, but the national strategy for the development of statistics recommends further improvements.

Like other countries in this study, Nigeria's gender data remains incomplete, with particular gaps in indicators on economic opportunities and education. More attention is also needed to improve civil registration and vital statistics.

### Nigeria lacks data on key aspects of women's lives

Bridging the Gap assesses indicators published online between 2010 and 2018 in international databases and in national databases maintained by the National Bureau of Statistics and other official sources. Gaps were identified in four dimensions.



AVAILABILITY

Nigeria's national databases include **78 out of the 104 gender indicators**.



DISAGGREGATION

**17 gender indicators** lack sex disaggregation in Nigeria's national databases.



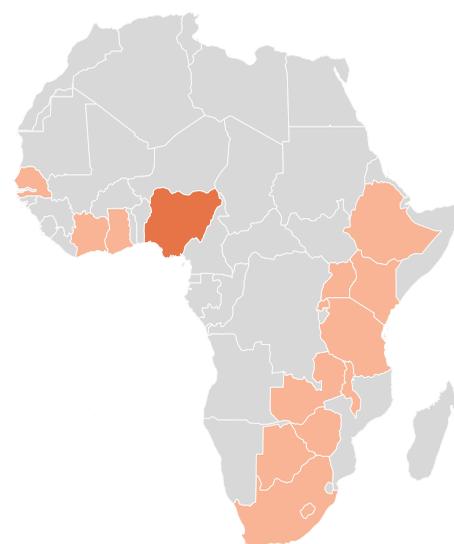
ADHERENCE TO STANDARDS

**26 published gender indicators** in Nigeria's national databases do not conform to internationally recommended definitions.



TIMELINESS

**13 gender indicators** in Nigeria's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



The 15 African countries included in this study.

### Opportunities to improve gender data in Nigeria

Closing gender data gaps requires time, resources, and capacity. But there is a path to an improved gender data ecosystem:



Strengthen civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems to increase the proportion of children under five with registered births and increase the availability of gender indicators derived from CRVS data.



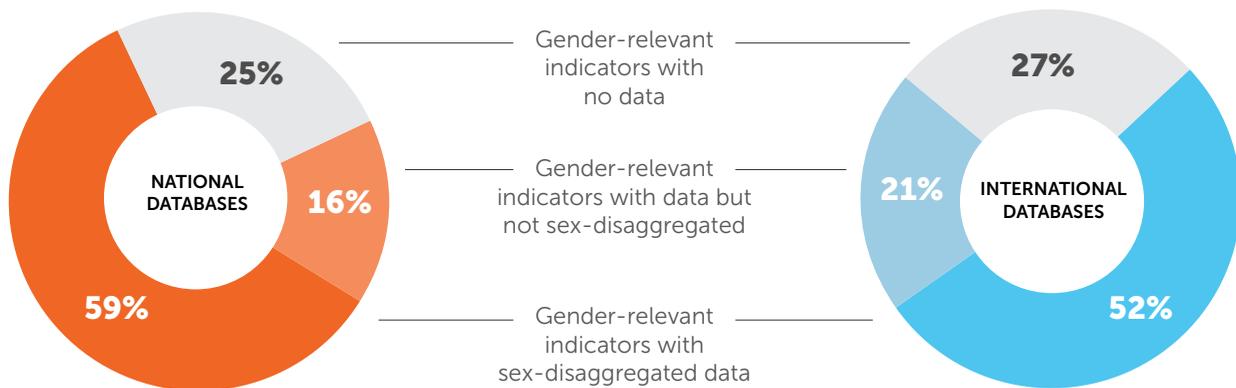
Improve the availability of sex-disaggregated education indicators, particularly at the international level, through the use of surveys and administrative data of the education system. These data can produce enrollment, participation, and completion indicators that conform to international standards.



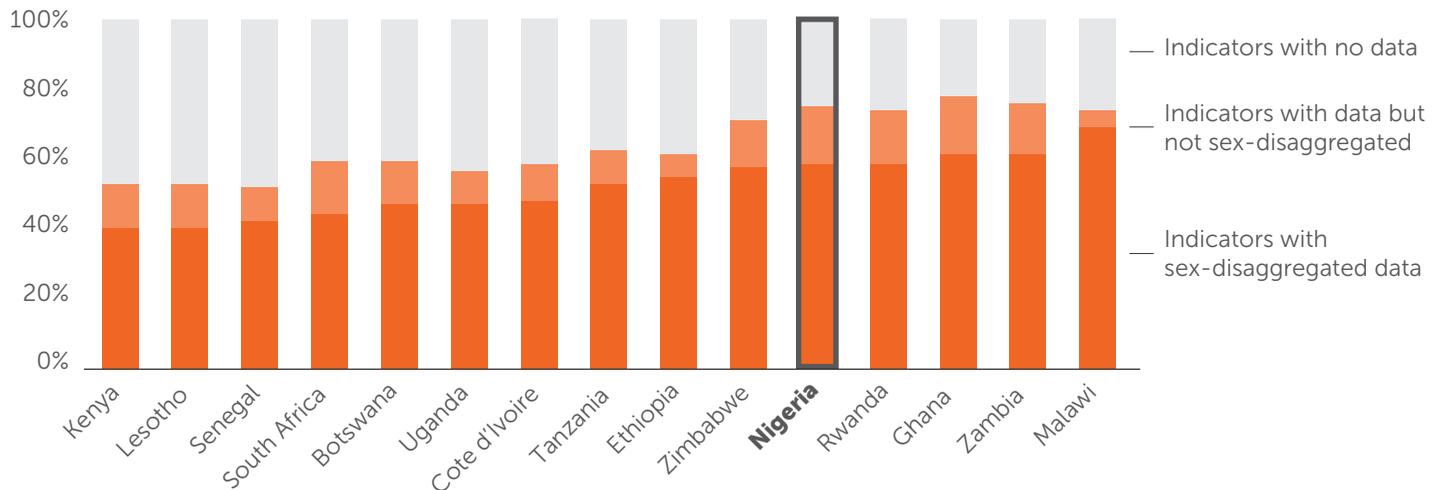
Develop and publish labor force surveys as none are currently available for Nigeria. These surveys should include detailed questionnaires to improve the availability of data on women's economic opportunities.

## A closer look at gender data gaps

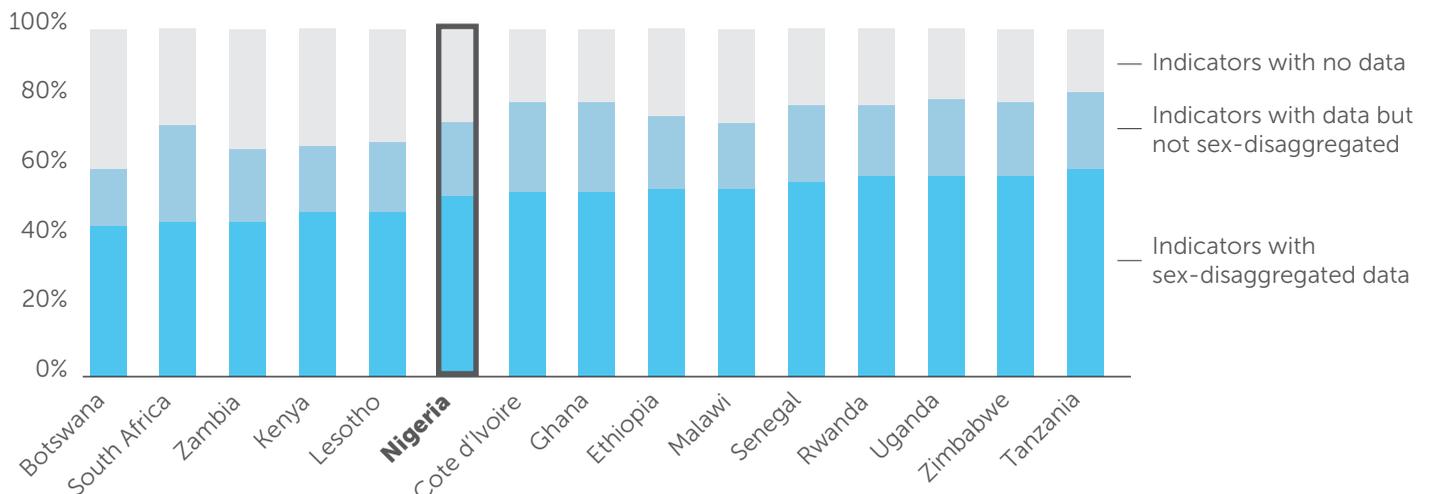
This study assesses data in both national and international databases. Nigeria's national databases lack data for 25 percent of the gender indicators reviewed. Databases maintained by international organizations have similar coverage of Nigeria's gender indicators, but 27 percent are still missing.



Nigeria publishes a slightly higher than average number of gender indicators in **national databases** compared to other countries included in the study.

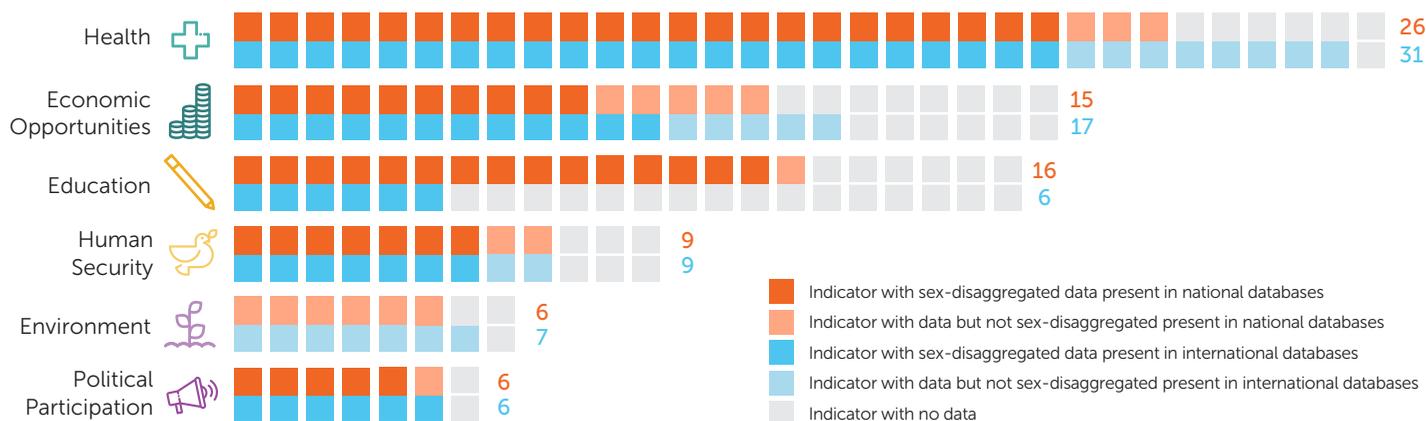


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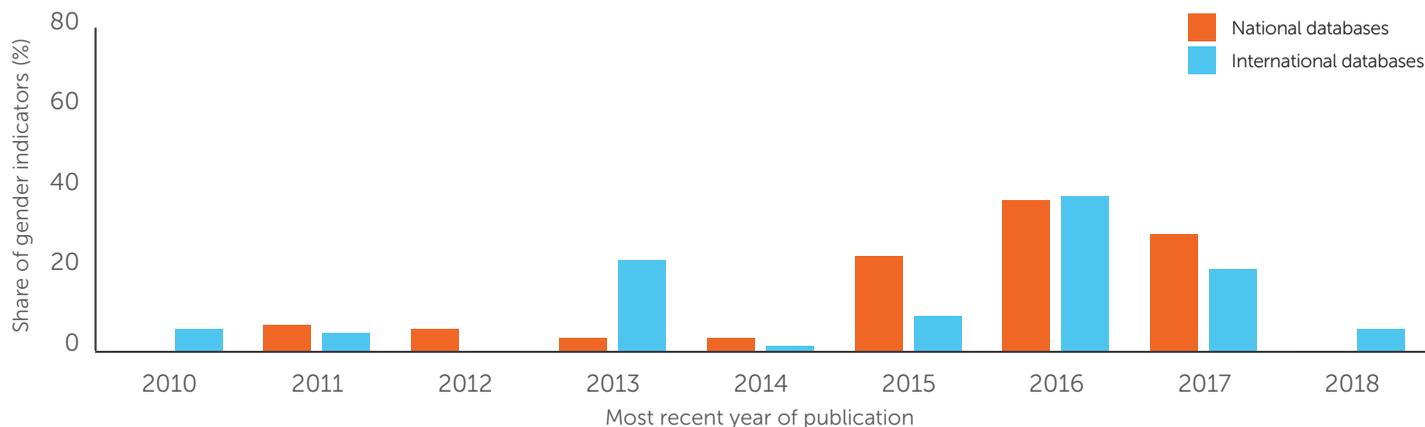


## Data availability and timeliness

Health and political participation indicators have the highest availability of data in Nigeria, but there are large gaps in the availability of indicators about economic opportunities and education. There is no sex disaggregation for any environmental indicator.

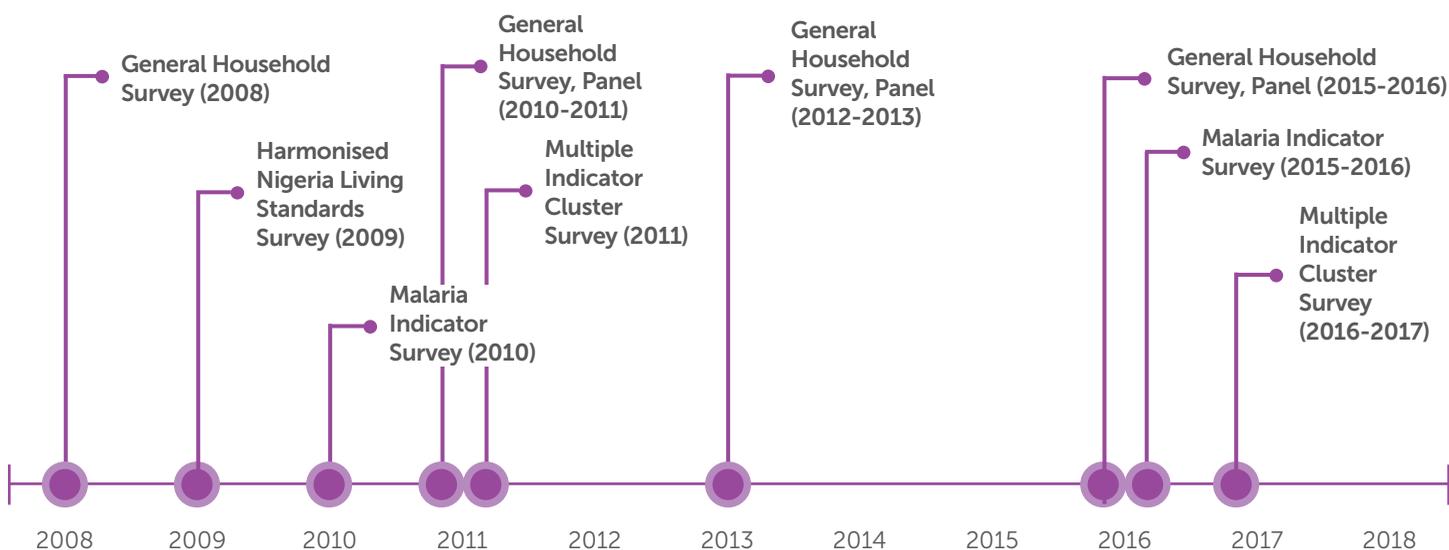


Seventeen percent of gender indicators in Nigeria's national databases have no published observations since 2015.



## Core systems to produce gender data

Many of the gender indicators in Nigeria are produced through surveys. Labor force surveys are not available for Nigeria. The last population and housing census in Nigeria was conducted in 2006.



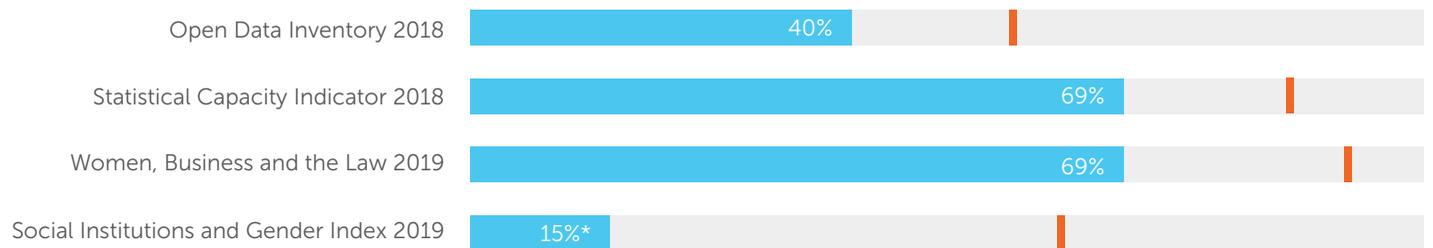
**Civil registration and vital statistics** provide basic demographic and health information. This is especially important for women and children as the data are foundational and helps to unleash opportunities and combat discrimination and exclusion. Birth registration rates in Nigeria remain far below the sustainable development goal (SDG) target of universal registration.

- 30%** Children aged 0 to 4 years in Nigeria whose **births were registered**, of which
- 15%** Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered without a birth certificate**
- 15%** Children aged 0 to 4 years were **registered with a birth certificate**

Source: Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey 2013. <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR293/FR293.pdf>

### Assessments of Nigeria's data ecosystem

Indexes of open data, statistical capacity, and gender equality provide a more complete picture of Nigeria's statistical and legislative environment.



\* Percentile rank among 120 countries worldwide with scores.

■ Highest score for a Sub-Saharan African country

### Plans, partnerships, and political support for gender data

Nigeria is taking steps to improve data availability by mainstreaming gender data into national plans, engaging in partnerships, and mobilizing finances.

- A recently published **2018 Statistics Report on Women and Men in Nigeria** highlights the importance of sex-disaggregated statistics. It cites improvements made to survey instruments to strengthen the collection of gender-related statistics.
- The **National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (2017-2021)** highlights the lack of a focus on gender in statistical production in Nigeria. To improve production of gender data, it recommends the development of a gender program and providing training for staff.
- The **2017 National Voluntary Review** does not emphasize gender data except to note that the National Bureau of Statistics disaggregates data by sex. No plans for improving gender data or providing funding specifically for it are mentioned. The report highlights acute funding gaps for data as international development partners remain the primary source of financial resources.
- The National Centre for Women Development received funding in 2006 to establish a **National Gender Data Bank** for Nigeria. The initiative seeks to make sex-disaggregated data more accessible to policy makers. However, the Centre reports that it is still working to populate the databank and plans for providing access to the data remain unclear.

To access the full report, please visit [bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport](https://bit.ly/BridgingtheGapTechnicalReport)

